The Latest Novel by Tolstoi, The author of "The Kreutzer Sonata," begins in the next Sunday Post-Dispatch.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"A Stiff Breeze" Is the water color study that want advertisers in the next Sunday Post-Dispatch will get. See Page 11.

VOL. 41.—NO. 347. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1890.—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

1866 1866

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO

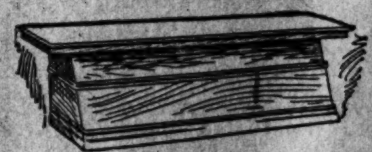
CRAWFORD'S GREAT BROADWAY BAZAAR

Looked like this modest but true illustration of

418 Franklin Av.

THOSE were the days of small beginnings, when the country, but recently racked by civil war, gave slight promise of aught but slow growth to any new mercantile venture, with a big balance in favor of a disastrous ending. But the little store around the corner on Franklin avenue started in 1866 on a foundation of ideas and principles about one-fourth of a century ahead of the date in the almanac, paying cash for stock and selling for spot cash, where the regulation merchant of the period demanded long time for himself and gave unlimited credit to secure custom; by degrees adding department after department until it overflowed its bounds, grew larger and larger as time passed on, and became a grand co-operative concern, representing hundreds of interests. From the old-fashioned, orthodox dry goods store to the progressive combination that sells you everything but cabinet furniture and groceries under one roof, there has been only a leap on the dial of time of twenty-four short, busy and successful years, and it is with no small pride in itself, and with a world of kind feeling toward a sagacious public, that we show you here the

1866. Our First and Only



Counter, Length, 9 1-2 feet

1890. Counter length to-day, as measured by our own store carpenter, 4042 FEET.

CRAWFORD'S OF TO-DAY.

For lofty ceilings, wide aisles, rapid elevator transit, a superabundance of heaven's own sunlight and "room, room, plenty of room," the Crawford's of 1890 stands without a rival, and where in 1866 the patron must need finesse to reach the crowded little 9½-foot counter, she finds accommodations to-day for a whole city of shoppers.

For low prices, small profits, complete lines of stock, careful attention to the wants of customers, equal politeness to the woman with a market basket and la grande dame, for all that goes to make a store possess a vital hold upon the buying public, Crawford's of 1890 fulfills the promise of the popular little store of 1866.

THE MODEL DRY GOODS HOUSE OF AMERICA!

THE PRICES WILL NOT BE RAISED

Because the accommodations are better, and in the future, as in the past, Crawford's will say, with Cato,

"'Tis not in mortals to COMMAND success, but we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll DESERVE it."

BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN AV.

GRAND OPENING —OF— Our Enlarged and Remodeled Store —ON— Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

GRAND OPENING —OF— NEW FRENCH MILLINERY, Personally Selected by Our Mrs. Griffin in Paris. —ON— Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. Souvenirs of Natural Cut Flowers for the Ladies.

1890 1890

THE PINCH OF WANT

Prompt Measures Must Be Taken to Rescue Ireland's Poor From Starvation.

The Gravity of the Situation on the West Coast Grows as Winter Approaches.

Great Anxiety Felt in Madrid Over the Signs of Another Revolution in Cuba.

Meeting o the Austrian and German Emperors—A Royal Reception—Honors to Be Conferred Upon Marshal Von Moltke—The Count of Paris to Be Tried for Treason—What Recent Revelations Show—Boulanger in His Own Defense—Baron Hirsch Gets Even With the Swell Club of Paris—The Feeling in Europe Touching the American Tariff—What Continental Countries May Do—Lord Sackville's Capacity for Blundering—How Robert Garrett Lives Abroad—The Suicide of Von Norman—Foreign News.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Even the staunch Tory papers have taken the cue to-day and announce that the Government will have to deal with the grave distress in the West of Ireland the coming winter. The prospects have not improved since I cabled the POST-DISPATCH from Dublin three weeks ago. In some districts they grow blacker and more distressing. In counties where it was expected that the potato crop would be at least half an average yield the digging last week has revealed nothing but rotten tubers. One million of human beings, of the same blood and race as millions on the American side of the Atlantic, are in imminent peril of starvation. Such is the plain fact, irrespective of any political question, as to the threatened famine in Ireland. Your correspondent has made special inquiry and investigation, in order to get at the truth, without the shell of prejudice and controversy which obscures everything relating to Ireland, and the above is, in brief, his conclusion.

THE ONLY QUESTION.

The time has gone by for advice and suggestion. It is now only a question of rescue. And yet one might travel many miles in more prosperous parts of Ireland without seeing any signs of the misery and want that prevail in the more remote, but altogether too thickly inhabited sections. At least half of the people of Ireland are occupiers of small agricultural holdings. Along the bleak western shore, the Atlantic gales after gathering three thousand miles of uninterrupted sweep across the ocean, fall with irresistible force, chilling the soil with excessive rains and preventing the sun's warmth from reaching the struggling vegetation. The potato is the only crop possible. Stock raising is out of the question. There is no outside labor to bring in money, and when the potato fails the cotter goes hungry. In these western districts the potato is a complete and utter failure. The pinch of want is already felt. With cold weather it will become more and more acute, and of Ireland's 5,000,000 of people at least a fifth will see a Christmas without rejoicing, and without even the coarse fare on which they have often been compelled to subsist many times since the great famine, and the sad spectacle of graveyards covered with gaunt forms shivering is the picture to be repeated. It is not too soon to be taking measures for relief. The district chiefly affected extends from Donegal, round by Mayo, Connemara, Clare, and to the southeast extremity of Cork, and in the boggy and mountainous regions of many other counties. No such potato blight has appeared in South Wexford since the great famine of 1847. In many portions of Wexford, Kilkenny and Carlow the potato crop is a total failure.

THE AMERICAN MISSION.

The government has succeeded in embarrassing Irish plans for an American mission by that method of conducting the Tipperary persecutions. It is hardly likely now that Dillon and O'Brien will be able to go, at any rate not on the date originally planned. At a meeting of the Parnell leaders here this week Parnell asked T. P. O'Connor to go, but O'Connor told me to-day that he did not see his way clear to do so on account of professional engagements here. It was decided at the conference this week that appeals should be made to Irishmen in America outside of all factions and irrespective of sectional splits, which will be wholly ignored.

Parnell, who only remained in London for a few hours, looks extremely well. John Morley and other Englishmen who were in the melee at Tipperary are thought to have rendered inestimable service by giving reports of the trial an immensely wide acceptance which they would not otherwise have obtained. The politicians begin to comprehend that with these scenes as a prelude there can be no successful dealing in the next session with the land purchase scheme, as with the local Government bill.

The Dublin *Express*, which ought to know the mind of the Irish Government, to-day says there is no probability that the Government will publish their proposals for local government in Ireland next session. The Ministerialists are bitterly angry concerning Morley's presence at the Tipperary affair, because it accentuates as no other event could do the absenteeism of Balfour, which is the ministerial scandal of our time.

PROLONGING THE TRIAL.

The proceedings yesterday created a very general impression that the Government was deliberately trying to prolong the trial as far as possible. The adjournment took place yesterday afternoon before Mr. Ronan, the Crown Prosecutor, had finished his opening speech. At the opening this morning the speech was concluded. It was the desire of the Crown Prosecutor that the cases should be tried separately, and the Magistrates were inclined at first to consider that the proper course. To this the defendants unitedly objected, desiring the Court to hear all the cases at once. The Magistrate at last yielded to the persistency of the defendants and decided in favor of the collective hearing. Mr. Ronan was evidently disappointed at this decision and was reluctant to accept it.

He declared that he bowed to the decision of the magistrate because he must, and said he would refrain from expressing any opinion of its fairness.

The Nationalists were considerable elated at scoring this point.

ATTACKING SHANNON.

The sensational feature of the morning was a renewed attack by the defendants on Magistrate Shannon. It will be remembered that on Thursday both John Dillon and Wm. O'Brien protested against Mr. Shannon sitting in the case, and gave reasons why they thought he might be biased in his judgments when they were concerned. The peremptory manner in which the protests were decided of no weight was very exasperating to the Nationalists. They decided, after careful consultation, to bring before the court their objections to Mr. Shannon in a more formal way. They prepared with much care a statement of the reasons why the defendants, severally and collectively, objected to being tried before that magistrate.

This statement was made in the form of an affidavit, to which each of the defendants affixed his signature and took oath. This joint affidavit the defendants took into court with them this morning and when a favorable moment came attempted to present it to the bench. The Nationalists, who were in the secret, were on the alert to see what the effect of the bombshell would be. The Magistrates, who had received no intimation of the defendants' purpose, were taken completely by surprise. As soon as they understood the nature of the document, they peremptorily declined to receive it.

DENOUNCED AS A LIBEL.

Instantly Mr. Ronan, counsel for the Crown, was on his feet denouncing the action of the defendants. It was difficult, he declared, to find language strong enough fittingly to characterize it. The document they had sought to present to the magistrates was an infamous libel on Mr. Shannon.

Mr. Shannon himself pronounced the affidavit an "attempt to make a scandal of justice." This expression was greeted by the defendants with roars of hilarious laughter, which was not easily checked despite the rebuke of the bench.

When the preliminary matters were disposed of and the time had come for the taking of testimony to begin it was found that two of the defendants were not in court. A short recess was thereupon taken to give time for the absentees to be summoned.

On reconvening the court adjourned until Monday without hearing any evidence.

TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON.

The Count of Paris Charged With Conspiracy—About Boulanger.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Comte De Paris is in serious danger of having his property in France confiscated on account of the Boulangist revelations. The Count has hitherto been looked upon as a dignified pretender who would not stoop to conspiracy, and been respected by those who hated his pretensions. Now, however, he appears as the mover in a dastardly scheme for the overthrow of the republic. The Government has concluded to institute an official investigation, with a view to getting at all the facts, and of prosecuting those who have been criminally concerned. The prospects, therefore, are that the pretender and the Duchess d'Uzes, who appears to have acted as a feminine go-between for the Royalists and Boulanger, will find themselves defendants on very serious charges. According to French law the absence of the Count will not affect his trial or sentence. French tribunals, assuming to try and sentence people who may be in China or America, for treason in plotting against the republic is a capital crime, and the Boulanger exposures exhibit treason in the most contemptible form. Just now Paris is interested in the question whether the rich and far from unattractive Duchess was really in love with Boulanger. There seems to be no doubt that she was, and that her attachment for the counterfeit Cæsar had something to do with her readiness to supply him with money. Boulanger is known to be in a very bad way financially, but as the Duchess has evidently got over her weakness, he must look for relief in some other quarter.

Boulanger says that he concerted with Royalists to obtain money for the promotion of his cause. He found that they believed his success would benefit theirs, and he suffered them to believe so. He denies that he intends to become a Socialist. He declares that he has ever been and will always remain a republican, but he is an enemy to the present regime in France, as he is a foe to monarchy in any form. This manifesto is just out and has not had time to receive the comment of the press. It will have a hot welcome.

Robert Garrett does not intend to return to New York this winter, but will remain in Paris till spring. He is stopping with his sister in Rue Presbourg. She watches over him like a child. Garrett goes to the races regularly and looks strong and hearty, although unable to stand the least excitement. He sees few friends for fear of bringing a recurrence of his malady. Garrett is always followed about by some man of whose existence he is ignorant. This man lives in the same house with him, shadows him everywhere, examines all the debts he contracts, and inquires into every expenditure Garrett makes when accompanied by his sister. Garrett's brain has by no means recovered its equilibrium and never will.

Baron Hirsch has caused excitement among certain members of aristocratic circles. He has bought over the heads of the swell club of Paris their club house and all the furniture at an exorbitant figure. The lease has still eighteen months to run, but it is the best situation in Paris at the corner of Rue Royal and Place De La Concorde. Everybody wants to know why he bought it. The reason is simple. Twelve months ago he was put up for membership and was black balled. Now he has taken revenge. When the club wants the lease renewed the bosom friend of the Prince of Wales can say: "yes, I will renew it when I become a member and the black ballers expelled from the club." This is what the club fears and already the black ball throwers have had their exodus suggested to them.

RIPE FOR REVOLT.

Spain's Anxiety Over the Signs of Revolution in Cuba.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Americans will be interested in the statement that Cuba is in a condition that occasions serious misquiet. The Madrid newspapers assert that an insurrection of the worst description may be looked for ere long in Cuba unless prompt steps are taken to remedy existing evils. The people are growing more and more impatient under the present condition of affairs, and it would not be surprising to see the Lone Star flag again upraised by an organized band of insurgents. One newspaper goes so far as to say that preparations for insurrection are under way and arms and ammunition are being procured under cover in America and Europe. A noted Cuban exile, who was active in the last insurrection, recently departed suddenly from his home in Paris to New York, and the Spanish Ministry is much exercised over this and other ominous incidents. Spain is in no financial condition for a costly war in Cuba, or any other part of the world, and affairs on the island are viewed with grave anxiety. An insurrection as formidable as that of twenty years ago would stand a much greater chance of success to-day than at that time.

OUT OF POLITICS.

Lord Sackville's Blunders—The Fate of Cab Horses—London Topics.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Lord Sackville, since his recall from Washington, has frequently expressed to Lord Salisbury his desire for an appointment as ambassador to one of the courts of Europe. An attache of the British Foreign Office, referring to the subject to-day, said: "The recent action of Lord Sackville at Stratford-on-Avon has rendered any such appointment out of the question. It is now admitted that his Lordship committed an error as great as that which led to his recall from Washington and has proved how unfit he is for a position requiring tact, discretion and breadth of view. It is thought also that possibly his conduct at Stratford-on-Avon throws some light upon the reasons which led the late peer to make an extraordinary will and to bequeath the bulk of his property to the Queen's maids of honor. It is to be hoped that, having gone so far as to claim from the Town Council rent for land occupied by the Shakspeare memorial in the center of the market place, he will not be so ill-advised as to prosecute the suit. The result would only tend to the abolition of the pernicious system of copyhold tenure which involves dual ownership of the least advantageous character."

WHERE THE OLD HORSES GO.

The London managers of several companies largely concerned in the manufacture of meat extract are doing their utmost to dispel the alarm naturally created by evidence recently given in a London police court. It was there stated that it was customary to export disabled cab horses to the continent, chiefly to Holland, to be used there in the manufacture of meat extract. The managers claim that these assertions are altogether unfounded. They affirm that it would pay such manufacturers much better to import the best prairie fed beef from South America and Australia, and publish figures showing that this beef can be bought at a much lower rate than old horses. Nor is this all. They give not less explicit information with regard to the real fate of the broken-down cab horse. He is sent to the butcher. In Belgium there is no such prejudice against the consumption of horse flesh as there is in England, and the carcasses of the animals which are sent there from London readily fetch six pence per pound, while the price of smoked horses is as high as two shillings per pound. All this is vouched for by the British Vice Consul at Brussels, and a not less respectable authority confirms his assurance that horses slaughtered in Belgium are only used "to furnish horse butchers with meat for sale, or manufacture of bologna sausages and other salted meats."

WHERE COLUMBUS LIVED.

Owing to considerable pressure having been put upon them, the municipality of Genoa have at last begun the work of restoring the house in which Christopher Columbus lived. It was rapidly falling into decay. Originally when Dominico Colombo, Christopher's father, inhabited the house in 1457, it was only two stories in height, but another story was added in 1683. The house at Valladolid, where Columbus died in poverty in 1509, is also being restored. It was latterly used as a stable, but the municipality of the town purchased it a few days ago and intend turning it into a museum dedicated to the great explorer.

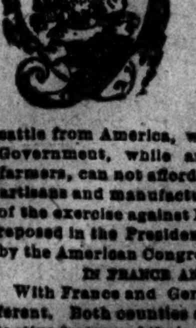
THE LANCASHIRE ELECTION.

Great preparations are being made by both the Conservatives and the Liberals for the Parliamentary election in Lancashire. The ablest speakers of both parties will appear as champions of the opposing principles. Mr. John Morley has partly promised to be one of the speakers, though he may be detained in Ireland.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

A British Embargo to Be Removed—Action of France and Germany.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.



LONDON, Sept. 27.—Your correspondent has good authority for the statement that England is preparing to surrender in the matter of meat inspection. The surrender will be accompanied with a certain amount of fuming and dignified delay, but the present system, which amounts in practice to an embargo on live cattle from America, will be repealed. The Government, while anxious to please the farmers, can not afford to quarrel with the artisans and manufacturers by running a risk of the exercise against England of the power reposed in the President of the United States by the American Congress.

IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

With France and Germany matters are different. Both counties are fortifying the protective feature of their customs tariffs, and in France the wine growers would be seriously affected by an American embargo, the United States being one of the best customers for French wines, but the popular feeling in France is much aroused by what is regarded as an American menace, and the restrictions on pork are not likely to be rescinded.

An American gentleman, who has just crossed to London from France, after a journey in the rural districts, says that every peasant is aroused to the defense of the French as against the alien pig, and that the price of meat is quite lost sight of in the patriotism of the controversy. The new French tariff will so far follow the McKinley bill as to give the Government power to modify it in favor of those nations that admit French goods free.

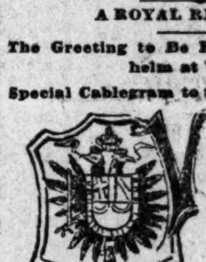
WHAT EUROPE MAY DO.

The *St. James Gazette*, in a leading article on the McKinley tariff bill, says that one of the delusions with which Americans amuse themselves is that Europe will, under any and all circumstances, purchase American grain, meat, cotton and other products. Nothing could be more fallacious. Europe has been a purchaser of these products from America only because it was more convenient to take the offerings from that country than to transfer the patronage to other countries, just as a man will continue as a mere matter of habit and convenience to purchase his household supplies from a certain dealer rather than to incur the bother of looking up new ones. But if any reason for unfriendliness occurs, the trade relations between the seller and buyer can easily be terminated and new sources of supply found on equally satisfactory terms. Thus Europe needs only a moderate stimulus, such perhaps, as is afforded by a hostile tariff, to lead her to purchase her cotton from Brazil and the West Indies, her grain from Roumania and Africa, her meat from Canada and New Zealand, and so forth. It would require but slight encouragement to swell the output of these commodities in the countries named to a point sufficient to satisfy the demand, which now is supplied from the United States. And according to familiar protectionist argument the very existence of such a demand would soon enable the goods to be produced at as low cost in these countries, which now seem to be better adapted to their production. American politicians might find it profitable to consider this aspect of the case during the moments of leisure from inventing hostile measures aimed at the trade of friendly nations.

A ROYAL RECEPTION.

The Greeting to Be Extended Kaiser Wilhelm at Vienna.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

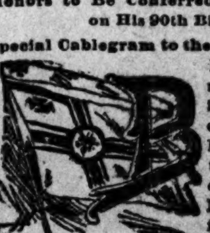


VIENNA, Sept. 27.—Great preparations are being made in this city for the visit of the Emperor William and the King of Saxony the coming week. Four triumphal arches, artistically designed, and a succession of Venetian masts, supporting festoons of evergreens and flowers, are to convert the railway station into a triumphal way, by which the German Emperor will pass. The Prater Strasse, the broad and lengthy thoroughfare leading from the city to the park, which the guests will have to pass through, will also be profusely adorned with flags and flowers, and the same will be the case on the exhibition grounds. Indeed the reception of the Imperial visitor will be even more splendid than that accorded him two years ago on his accession to the German throne. This is said to be in accordance with the special request of the Emperor of Austria, who is desirous to spare no effort to please his powerful ally. The situation, as between Austria and Russia, is not becoming any pleasanter, and stories are given currency which indicate that the Czar and the Austrian Kaiser are animated personally by unfriendly sentiments toward each other. It is significant that the Czar has requested his ambassador in Greece to ascertain officially the strength of the Greek army and navy, and that Greece is preparing to very largely increase her forces. Russia is also sending back to Roumania as Russian Minister M. Hitrove, who was concerned in the Panitza plot, and who has been a notorious intriguer against Bulgaria.

MARSHAL VON MOLTKE.

Honors to Be Conferred Upon the Veteran on His 90th Birthday.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.



BERLIN, Sept. 27.—A number of the leading German residents in London, Liverpool, Manchester and other large cities and towns in England have formed committees for the purpose of representing their countrymen resident in England at the forthcoming celebration in honor of the 90th birthday of Field Marshal Von Moltke on Oct. 26. It is understood that it is the intention of Emperor William to confer a dukedom on the venerable soldier on that day.

Committees have been formdd in every town in Germany to join in forwarding him addresses of congratulation signed by the representative citizens in each town, and bound in book form. When they are collected it is intended to inclose the volumes in a magnificent book case bearing Von Moltke's monogram on each panel and surmounted by two bronze busts, one repesenting Germany and the other the German Emperor. The German Minister of War some time since placed at the disposal of the Central Committee in Berlin some bronze cannon captured from France in 1870, which have been melted down to make the busts. Gen. Von Moltke will probably take his title from one of the victories with which his name is prominently associated. Count Waldersee, who is married to an American wife, is said to be growing in favor at the German Imperial Court. At the recent manœuvres he acted as umpire-in-chief and as the intimate associate of the sovereign.

VON NORMAN'S SUICIDE.

It is reported on apparently good authority that the suicide of Col. von Norman, superintendent of the military cadet school, was not wholly a voluntary act. When von Norman's unnatural practices were disclosed by a subaltern, the officers held a council and decided that the superintendent's only course was to kill himself. This decision was communicated to von Norman, who speedily complied with its requirements. The officers hoped that the cause of the suicide would not become known, and that the scandal in the school would never become publicly known, but through statements made by some of the pupils the facts leaked out.

FRENCH AND GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The manifesto issued by the French Labor party, congratulating the German Social Democrats upon the convening of their congress at Halle, has been replied to by a similar letter congratulating their French brethren upon the assembling of the congress at Lille. The reply says: "The German Labor party rejoices that their comrades in all countries hold aloft the sacred flag of the international brotherhood of humanity and yearn for the peace of nations."

The King of Holland.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 27.—The King of Holland suffered a relapse yesterday. His condition is such that he is unable to sign State documents.

Late Society Notes.

Mrs. Sallie S. Martin and her sister, Miss Cassandra Dallam, who have lived in St. Louis since 1829, leave this evening to reside in Buffalo, N. Y., where Mrs. Martin's daughter, Mrs. Frederick A. Hodge, lives. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge have come on to accompany them.

Mrs. Letitia Pelton, nee Stewart, has returned home after a tour of fourteen weeks in the West. During her absence she was united in matrimony to Mr. P. S. Pelton. The ceremony took place at Kansas City where her mother and she were met by Mr. Pelton on their return from the West. The marriage was performed by Dr. George W. Wilson, formerly of St. Louis.

Miss Jennie R. McCarthy, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. McCarthy, 3221 Locust street, was married to Thomas P. Liston of the Wiggins Ferry Co. on Tuesday evening by the Rev. Father Kelly, S. J., assisted by Father Brongress. The only attendants were the sister of the bride and brother of the groom. It was a very quiet wedding owing to the recent death of the brother of the bride. Several handsome presents were received by the young people, who go to housekeeping at once at 1111 North Channing avenue.

Mrs. Willis Howe, accompanied by her daughter, Miss May, is at the Lindell again, after a three weeks' sojourn in the East. Miss George Mann of Boston came to St. Louis with her, and will be her guest for the next three months. They will together enjoy the fall gayeties.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smith of Cook avenue will go to New York on Oct. 1 to permanently reside.

A Dead Infant Discovered.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Sept. 27.—Yesterday, workmen on the Roderick Lanning buildings discovered in an out-house the perfectly formed body of a still-born infant girl wrapped in apron of coarse material. The body was placed in a cigar box and the Coroner summoned, but no inquest was held and attempts are being made to hush the matter up. The sudden departure from the city of two young men is attributed to this case of infanticide, but the parents are not as yet positively known.

Fight With Tramps.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—Conductor Snyder of a short Line freight train had a sharp fight with tramps at Worthville, Ky., last night. They had hidden in an empty box car, and when he attempted to oust them they attacked him and drove him off. He called for his train men and a skirmish ensued, in which several shots were fired on both sides. The tramps were finally ejected. One was caught and brought in for trial.

A Mind Gone Astray.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept., 27.—Farmer Darremeyer of Pulaski County, was found this morning, twenty-five miles from home, without a shred of clothing on him. He had wandered all night long. His clothing and buggy were found in a ditch. He imagines that he is Jesus Christ, and says that he has been guided by the spirits.

Over a Mile a Minute.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—The Louisville & Nashville train No. 24 arrived at Lebanon Junction fourteen minutes late yesterday. Conductor Ashley and Engineer Soder agreed to make Louisville on time, and putting on steam they came thundering in sixty three miles in an hour.

Sneak Thieves at the Ex.

While Mrs. J. E. Pruett of 2106 Lafayette avenue was in Music Hall at the Exposition last evening some sneak thief stole her pocket-book, which contained two $5 bills, 60 cents in silver, a Strauss coupon and several visiting cards.

Answers Wilson's Description.

One night early last week George Wilson escaped from the City Hospital, where he was held a prisoner for treatment. Wilson had been picked up on the street and was supposed to be insane. About 10 o'clock last night Officers Tebeau and Longworth of the Central District arrested an insane man at Second and Valentine streets who answers Wilson's description. The prisoner, will be held for identification.

Struck With a Pitcher.

About 9:30 o'clock last night May Watkins struck Samuel Jungling with a pitcher while in the house at 514 Clark avenue, inflicting a slight scalp wound on the side of his head. Both of the parties were locked up at the Four Courts charged with disturbing the peace.

Diphtheria at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept, 27.—Considerable of diphtheria prevails in the city at present, but the Board of Health believe they have it sufficiently under control to prevent an epidemic.

A Full County Ticket.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 27.—The Republican County Convention nominated a full county ticket. The Senatorial Convention nominated Geo. R. Mann, the architect, for the State Senate.

Took Rough on Rats.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The *Daily News'* special from Evansville, Ind., says: "Christ Weigert, a well-known citizen, committed suicide this morning by taking Rough on Rats. The cause of the self-destruction is unknown."

Marine.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27.—The Cunard steamer Aurania, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived here. The Anchor Line steamer City of Rome, from New York for Liverpool, also arrived here to-day.

MOVILLE, Sept. 27.—Arrived—Steamer Circassia, from Montreal to Liverpool.

BAD FOR MINORITIES.

A NEW DEVICE FOR VOTING BY MACHINERY IN LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

It Will Expedite Voting and the Roll Call in Congress—It Will Take but an Instant to Record the Vote of the House—Touch a Button and a Current of Electricity Tells the Story—A Blow at Minorities.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.

A NEW ENGLAND Congressman who, for obvious reasons, wishes his name withheld for the present, informs me that he has placed in the hands of Mr. Douglas Dyrehforth, the well-known patent attorney of this city, an invention which will do more than all the rules in Christendom to prevent filibustering in legislative bodies. I am, of course, not permitted to know how the device works, but this is what the inventor has to say about it:

"The greatest delays in so-called deliberative bodies are occasioned by roll-calls," says he. "Look at our House of Representatives for instance. It takes the clerk fifteen minutes to call the roll the first time. Then it takes him from eight to ten minutes to call the names of those who do not answer the first call. Then he uses from two to five minutes announcing the names of those who are paired. After this he verifies the record by reading over the list of those voting in the affirmative and of those voting in the negative. This takes five minutes more. Then you may count two or three minutes more for the delay caused by those members who come in after names have been called and who wish to be recorded. At last the clerk counts up and the Speaker announces the result. The whole has taken never less than thirty minutes, often much longer, for the clerk frequently has to call one man's name three or four times before he can get his attention, and often the answers are so indistinctly given that the vote is recorded on the wrong side and has to be changed afterward. All this, of course, consumes time. But say it takes thirty minutes for each roll call. As soon as it is done somebody moves to reconsider the vote and somebody moves to lay that motion on the table. On this proposition the roll is called again. There you have an hour utterly thrown away; and a

DOZEN ROLL CALLS

in a day is not an extraordinary thing. I have sat and seen day after day wasted in this manner, until I wonder that the people, who are paying for it all, do not rise against the men who are responsible for it."

"Do you propose to do away with roll calls?" I asked.

"No; that cannot be done without working injustice to the individual member. Every member has the right to go upon the record as he wishes to. Roll-calls in some form are necessary, but in the present form they are a great evil. A mischievous minority can prevent the transaction of business for weeks at a time, and as our country grows and representation becomes larger and larger this delay gets to be worse and worse. And it seems to be the growing policy of minority parties to prevent the majority from doing anything, so that at the next election the paucity of results may be pointed to as an argument in favor of a change of administration."

"What is your invention and how does it intend to overcome this evil?"

"It is a mechanical device by which the roll is called and recorded almost instantly."

It is unnecessary to tire the reader with a long list of questions and answers. As nearly as I could make out, from the vague description which the inventor was drawn into giving, the device consists of a large table, like that of a hotel annunciator, connected with each desk by two wires. Inside the desk are two buttons marked respectively "yes" and "no," and so placed that only the person having access by key to that desk can touch them. This is to prevent the wrong person from

TURNING IN THE VOTE.

The annunciator is provided with discs, each marked plainly with a member's name and bearing the word "yes" on one side and "no" on the other. When the member presses the affirmative button in his desk the disc bearing his name turns so that the word "yes" is exposed, or if he presses the negative button the reverse side of the disc is turned outward. Then, attached to each disc, there seems to be a sort of nickel-in-the-slot arrangement, so that when the disc is turned it frees a piece of metal, which falls into a hopper, and in its turn is passed through a slot, where it turns a ratchet-wheel one way or the other and records on a counting machine either an affirmative or a negative vote. As soon as these pieces of metal have fallen into place the face of the counting machine shows the sum of the vote on each side of the question. The inventor claims that the vote of the entire House of Representatives could be taken, counted and announced in a single minute.

"Have you any reason to believe that Congress will adopt your device?" I asked.

"I have very little doubt that the voting in both Houses will be done by this means early in the next session," he answered. "I have placed the papers and the model in Mr. Dyrenforth's hands and he is now looking them over with a view of determining whether it is patentable, that is, whether any part of it

INFRINGES ANY PATENTS

heretofore granted. I have looked into the subject myself and I do believe there will be any trouble in that direction, and" [Here there was a significant twinkle in his eye] "I guess the Republican caucus will adopt it all right."

"You have talked with some of the leaders about it, then?"

"Well, never mind. I think the House will be using it next session."

"How about the minority side? What will they say about it?"

"They will kick against it, of course. They kick against everything that is calculated to expedite business. No; this is not a minority invention. It is intended to assure to majorities some of the rights that ought to be theirs. We have babied minorities in this country and talked about their rights until the rights of majorities have almost been lost sight of. This device is intended to revive the good old practice of letting majorities rule, but it does not rob the minority of a single right. It simply saves time which minorities now waste. I think it will shorten sessions of Congress 50 per cent, or permit Congress to do a per cent more business in the same time, and whichever way you put it, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Mr. Dyrenforth, whom I afterwards called upon, expressed surprise that his client had spoken of the matter at all, but, being assured that the cat was out of the bag, said that in the course of his practice he had examined a great many voting machines of one kind and another, and that until now he had never seen one that did not fall short in some essential particular.

"I have not looked into it as fully as I shall," he said, "but it seems to me now to be patentable and practicable. I would rather, however, make my report to my client than to the public."

A MARK OF REFINEMENT.

A Well-Bred Woman Should Change Her Toilet Swiftly.

The New York *Tribune* calls attention to one thing that might almost be termed an accomplishment—it certainly marks the habit of customary contact with the world—and that is the rapid change of toilet. It is distinctly the outcome of refinement and well-ordered home living, and is, I am sorry to say, very much less exercised in this country than in England. To an American girl changing her gown means, as a rule, shutting herself up in a room for an indefinite time, while the English maiden dons walking-frock or habit, tea-gown or dinner-dress with the celerity born of constant custom and frequent changes.

It is not only the prosperous English household, surrounded by all the comforts of good living, that renders this respect to the habits of refined home life; in families where money is a scarce commodity, and whatever the domestic troubles and worries, we find the same conformity to the usages of good society. And here we may say that although attention to proper change of raiment may seem a small matter, it really amounts to a moral support. A man in financial trouble feels more able to cope with the world when he has tubbed and donned fresh linen. The tired mother pulls herself together morally when she puts on a fresher gown, and youths and maidens are instinctively more courteous and well mannered if they cultivate true self-respect and care for their bodies. Perhaps in taking this wider view of the moral support of clothes, which opens a wide field, we are wandering from our subject, which is really rapid dressing, the appropriate change of raiment for each occupation and the stamp of good form it gives to a girl or youth to which such habits seem customary.

The British National Debt.

"It is satisfactory to see," says the London *Daily Telegraph*, "by a return just presented to Parliament, showing the aggregate gross liabilities of the State during the last fifty-four years, that the nation is getting out of debt. From the year 1835, when the national indebtedness was between 800,000,000 and 900,000,000 sterling the amount was gradually reduced till the disastrous year of the Crimean war, from which date it speedily rose till 1857, when it had nearly reached its former total. Since that time, however, the course has been one of constant reductions. Within the last four years the decreases effected in the debt amount to no less than twenty-eight and a half millions, while the total is now more than a hundred and fifty millions below that of 1835. The actual figures of the two periods are: Close of the financial year ending Jan. 5, 1836, £845,489,577; close of the financial year ending March 31, 1890, £684,954,150. Some of the older politicians used to aver that a national debt was a good thing, but that heterodoxy has vanished long ago, and it is now recognized that in the coming economic struggle the country which is least indebted will have the best chance."

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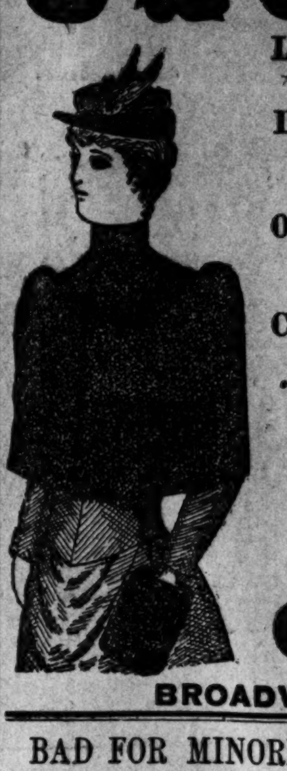

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is the natural enemy of all impurities in the blood. It expels all forms of poison and disease. Read this:

"I am a pioneer in this country, having been here 30 years. Four years ago my little son Ellery became blood-poisoned by impure virus in vaccination. His arm swelled terribly, causing great agony; physicians said the arm must be amputated, and even then his recovery would be doubtful. One day I read about a blood purifier, new to me, and was surprised to learn that it was prepared by C. I. Hood, with whom I used to go to school in Chelsea, Vt. I decided to have my boy try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was much gratified when it seemed to help him. He continued to grow better as we gave him the Sarsaparilla, and having used 8 bottles is now entirely cured. As Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished such wonderful results I recommend it all I possibly can." J. M. SLEEPER, Upper Lake, Lake Co., Cal.

Ex-City Treasurer
of Lowell, Mass., says: "The above is from my brother, whose signature I recognized. I am also glad to testify to the excellence of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and to say that C. I. Hood & Co. are considered one of the most reliable firms in New England." VAN B. SLEEPER, Ex-City Treasurer.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

PASSED THE HOUSE.

The McKinley Tariff Bill Adopted by a Vote of 151 to 79.

The Gag Applied and Discussion Abridged by the Republican Majority.

Probable Adjournment of Congress on Thursday Next—Programme For Consideration of the Tariff Measure by the Senate—Debate and Vote in the Lower Branch in Detail—The Reciprocity Feature as Viewed by McKinley—Pension Commissioner Raum's Troubles—Postmaster Wheat on the Gridiron—Figures From the Census—Nominations and Confirmations of Federal Officials—Missourians Coming West—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—So far as the House is concerned the deed is done. The tariff bill has been passed, and appropriately enough, under circumstances in keeping with the management of the bill from its very incipiency. Again the gag rule was applied, and the minority forced to accept a most meager allowance of time. Mr. McMillan appealed to the generosity of the majority, but of course in vain. His argument, clearly and calmly made, that a few hours of time was by no means sufficient for the discussion of the important amendments that the Senate had seen fit to make to the bill, literally went for nothing. Mr. McKinley heard him with respect, but afterwards insisted on his own programme and debate was limited in accordance with his wishes. The Ohio leader, however, had a double object to-day in shutting off debate. It was not altogether because of his desire to prevent Democratic criticism of the measure, but also because of the fear of the imprudent things that might be provoked on his own side of the Chamber that caused him to dole out the time so grudgingly. There was no little impatience on the Republican side at the failure of the Senate to redeem its promises with regard to those items which when the bill passed the House originally it was agreed should be corrected there, but partly by threats and partly by cajolery this spirit was brought unper and took no more definite form than a few harmless protests.

IN THE SENATE TO-MORROW.

The Senate will take up the report on Monday. A little more time will be allowed for discussion over there, but probably not more than two days in all. The features advertised are speeches by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Ingalls for the report, and Mr. Carlisle against it. It is not altogether certain that Mr. Ingalls will speak, but it is thought likely. There may be other speeches delivered, but none of any great length, and probably on Tuesday afternoon the report will be adopted and the bill sent to the President for his signature.

The feeling to-night is that adjournment will take place on Thursday. After the tariff bill has been disposed of the Senate will then have to again consider the deficiency bill, in which is incorporated the item providing for the payment of the French spoliation claims. The House has rejected the item and the Senate insists upon it, so that another conference will be necessary. But it will be extremely difficult to hold a majority of the House here longer than Thursday under any circumstances. A great many members, indeed, are leaving town to-night for home.

The details of the discussion and vote on the bill in the House follows:

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

After the reading and approval of the Journal, Mr. McMillan of Tennessee withdrew his demand for the reading of the conference report on the tariff bill, in view of the fact that the report was printed in the *Record*.

Mr. McKinley said it was understood that the Republican members desired no more than one hour for debate. He asked that the debate should continue for five hours, two hours to be given to the friends and three hours to the opponents of the report.

Mr. McMillan protested against a limitation being put upon the discusion, but suggested that if such a limitation were to be made the hour should be fixed at 6 o'clock.

Mr. McKinley acquiesced in this suggestion and asked for consent that the previous question be considered as ordered at that hour.

To this Mr. McMillan objected, whereupon Mr. McKinley gave notice that he would demand the previous question at 5:30 o'clock.

M'KINLEY'S REMARKS.

Mr. McKinley then made a statement of the changes between the provisions of the House bill and the bill as it passed the Senate and explained the provisions of the conference bill, practically as they are explained in the statement of the conferees.

In regard to the subject of binding twine, he expressed his opinion that the duty was too low, but he indulged the hope that some future congress would discover the fact and apply the remedy. Commenting upon the reciprocity provision Mr. McKinley said: "We consented to the reciprocity provision put into our bill by the Senate, a provision which is perfectly well understood by both sides of the House. It is a declaration that whereas the United States has already made coffee and hides free and now proposes to make sugar free in the interest of reciprocal trade arrangements with other countries, and with the expectation that we shall secure valuable concessions from those countries; therefore, in the event that these countries do not respond to the generosity on the part of the American Congress, the President of the United States may by proclamation declare that they have furnished us no reasonable or just reciprocal advantages in return for our concessions and thereupon the duties fixed by this bill shall be imposed upon these articles."

ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE.

Mr. Herbert of Alabama, said that the reciprocity feature of the bill was a mere political make-shift in that it was a "good enough Morgan" until after election and utterly worthless for any practical purpose.

Mr. Cummings of New York declared that the doctrine of the American protection was the most pernicious that ever permeated the American people. Inveighing against the protective system he said that the decay of the agricultural interests of the country gave the lie to the statement that protection was for the benefit of the farmer. The bill was not protection to industry, but was deprivation of markets. It was self-destroying. But the whistle of this tariff locomotive was screaming; gagged and bound he was still an unwilling passenger upon this congressional limited marauding McKinley train, and the down east engineer of this juggernaut express had thrown the throttle open, the Illinois stoker was shoveling in the coal, the buckeye conductor was punching the tickets and the protection hoodlums were filling the air with wild hurrahs.

Mr. Fitch and Mr. Covert of New York, detailed their opposition to the measure in its present shape.

VOICING VARIOUS VIEWS.

Mr. Peters of Kansas while criticising certain portions of the bill gave his adherence to its general features.

Mr. Sweeny of Iowa while objecting to certain provisions of the measure believed that in it the voice of the people found expression.

Mr. Dolliver of Iowa, believed that the pending bill was the most complete and national measure which had ever been presented to Congress in the whole history of the country.

Mr. Wilson of Louisiana, argued against the sugar schedule and the duty placed on binding twine.

Mr. Coleman of Louisiana inquired whether his colleague would have voted for the bill if the tariff schedule on sugar had not been changed.

Mr. Wilkinson replied that he would not. He could not vote for such an iniquitous measure.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois said that the bill reduced on many articles—in all, eighty millions—but increased the tariff on some, and greatly on the twine and spirit schedules. If it did diminish the importation and consumption of foreign wines and liquors it would be no misfortune. They were luxuries and fit subjects of high taxation.

Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan thought that the Conference Committee had framed as wise and judicious a protective bill as was possible.

Mr. Candler of Massachusetts said that in many particulars the bill was not in accord with his judgment. Under no circumstances was it possible to have a tariff bill without making concessions.

Mr. Evans of Tennessee explained briefly the difference between specific and ad valorem duties as applying to steel rails, cut nails and other articles.

Mr. Gear of Iowa said that when the people were able to pay $1 for twenty pounds of sugar they would recognize the great work which had been done by the first session of the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. Covert of New York said that the so-called concession of the House conferrees in regard to sulphuric acid would have the effect of injuring agricultural interests, and the pretense that it would not was only intended to befog the farmers. On printers' fluid a duty equal to the highest rate imposed upon manufactures of woolen goods had been placed. This would prove to be very severe upon the rural newspapers, which were the real educators of the people.

Mr. Morse of Massachusetts said that he would vote for the bill, hoping that a future Congress would right the great wrong to his constituents contained in the cordage provision of the measure.

Mr. Lind of Minnesota said that the bill came back from the Senate a better bill than when it left, and he felt tempted to vote to send it back again.

Mr. Dingley of Maine argued that the result of the bill would be to increase our foreign trade by encouraging prosperity at home.

Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey characterized the bill as a commercial declaration of war against the world.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee said that the House had now reached the final act when it was about to impose the greatest burdens ever placed upon the people of the United States. Referring to the reciprocity amendment he declared that the reciprocity provision of the bill was a cowardly surrender of the highest prerogative of the House.

THE CLOSING SPEECH.

Mr. McKinley then took the floor to make the closing speech in advocacy of the bill. It was not, he said, a bill of retaliation, or a bill of diplomacy; it was a bill for the people of the United States, to supply them with the necessary revenue to meet current expenses. The committee had so discriminated in the adjustment of the tariff as to give protection to our people, defense to their industries, and a compensation to make up the differences between the prices paid labor in Europe and prices paid labor in the United States. [Republican applause.] For it was the pride of this country that it paid more and better wages to its workmen than were paid anywhere else on the face of God's earth. [Applause on Republican side.] The future alone would vindicate or condemn this bill. The mere words of the gentlemen from Tennessee, or of other gentlemen, were only the words of the press of England, or of the other countries. Was it any wonder that under the threat of the Mills bill in 1888 the National Republican Convention had declared that the Democratic party served the interests of Europe and of the Democratic party, and surrendered the interests of the United States? [Applause on the Republican side.] Gentlemen had said that this bill did not increase the demand for a single grain of wheat or of a pound of corn. He would say to these gentlemen that when this bill became a law 50,000 men would be employed to provide the people of this country with tin plate, which would be consumed by the farmers of the West. Already they had begun making tin plate in St. Louis. This bill if it became a law would put upon the free list one-half of the products which the United States imported, the like of which was never known in any tariff bill passed by the Congress of the United States.

Under the Mills bill only 40 per cent of foreign importations were placed upon the free list.

At the conclusion of his speech, which was loudly applauded, Mr. McKinley demanded the previous question. The previous question was ordered—yeas, 151; nays, 79. The conference report was then agreed to, yeas, 152; the Speaker voting in the affirmative; nays, 81.

The only deviation from a strict party vote was on the part of Messrs. Coleman, Featherstone and Kelley, who voted with the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. McKinley then reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a resolution providing for final adjournment on Tuesday next and it was adopted without division, and the House at 6:50 p. m. adjourned.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

The following list shows how each member present voted on the tariff bill. Those voting in the affirmative were:

Adams (Ill.)	Gest,	Pickler,
Allen (Mich.),	Gifford,	Post,
Anderson (Kan.)	Greenhalge,	Pugsley,
Arnold,	Grosvenor,	Quackenbush,
Atkinson (Pa.)	Grout,	Rines,
Atkinson (W. Va)	Hall,	Randall,
Baker,	Hansbrough	Ray,
Banks,	Harmer,	Reyburn,
Baine,	Haugen,	Rife,
Beckwith,	Henderson (Ill.),	Rockwell,
Belden,	Henderson (Io.),	Rowell,
Belknap,	Herman,	Russell,
Bergen,	Hill,	Sanford,
Bingham,	Hitt,	Sawyer,
Bliss,	Hopkins,	Scranton,
Boothman,	Kennedy,	Scull,
Boutelle,	Kinsey,	Sherman,
Bouten,	Lacey,	Simmonds,
Brewer,	Lafollete,	Smith (Ill.),
Brosius,	Laidlaw,	Smith (W. Va.);
Brower,	Langston,	Smyser,
Browne (Va.),	Lansing,	Snyder,
Buchanan (N.J.)	Laws,	Spooner,
Furrows,	Lehlbach,	Stephenson,
Burton,	Lind,	Stewart (Vt.);
Caldwell,	Lodge,	Stivers,
Candler (Mass.),	Mason,	Stockbridge,
Cannon,	McComas,	Struble,
Carter,	McCormick,	Sweeney,
Caswell,	McDuffie,	Tyler (Tenn.);
Cheadle,	McKinley,	Ezrah Taylor,
Cheatham,	Miles,	Jos. D. Taylor,
Clark (Wis.),	Miller,	Thomas,
Cogswell,	Milliken,	Thompson,
Comstock,	Moffatt,	Townsend (Col.);
Conger,	More (N. H.),	Townsend (Pa.);
Craig,	Morey,	Turner (Kan.);
Culbertson (Pa.),	Morrill,	Vendever,
Cutcheon,	Morrow,	Van Shack,
Dalsell,	Morse,	Waddill,
Delano,	Mudd,	Wade,
Dingley,	Neidringhaus,	Walker,
Dolliver,	Nute,	Wallace (Mass.);
Dorsey,	O'Donnell,	Wallace (N.Y.);
Dunnell,	O'Neill (Pa.),	Wheeler (Mich.);
Evans,	Osborne,	Wickham,
Farquahar,	Owen (Ind.),	Williams (Ohio);
Flick,	Payne,	Wilson (Wash.);
Flood,	Payson,	Wright,
Funstone,	Perkins.	Yardley.
Gar,		

Those in the negative were:

Abbott,	Goodnight,	Oates,
Allen (Miss.),	Grimes,	O'Neill (Mass.),
Anderson (Miss.),	Hare,	Owens (Ohio),
Andrew,	Hatch,	Peele,
Farwig,	Hayes,	Pennington,
Blount,	Haynes,	Pierce,
Breckenridge,	Heard,	Price,
Bickner,	Hemphill,	Quinn,
Brookshire,	Herbert,	Richardson,
Buckalew,	Holman,	Rusk,
Carlton,	Hooker,	Sayers,
Caruth,	Kelley,	Stewart (Texas),
Culbertson (Tex.)	Kilgore,	Stone (Ky.),
Cummings,	Lanham,	Tillman,
Davidson,	Lewis,	Tracy,
Dickerson,	Mansur,	Turner (Ga.),
Dunphy,	McCadoo,	Wheeler (Ala.),
Enloe,	McCarthy,	Wike,
Featherston,	McClellan,	Wiley,
Fitch,	McCreary,	Wilkinson,
Flower,	McMillan,	Wilcox,
Forney,	Moore (Texas),	Yoder.
Fowler,	Mutchler,	

Three Republicans, Coleman of Louisiana, Featherstone of Arkansas and Kelley of Kansas, voted with the Democrats.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—In the Senate, this morning, house bill to repeal part of the act of 1882, dividing the State of Iowa into two judicial districts, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee and passed.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, to forfeit the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. for the portion of its line between Bismarck, in North Dakota, and Walula, in Oregon. He also asked that "the lobbyists who have been here in behalf of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. be suspended from getting their fees;" and he thought that the best way to do this was for the Senate and the House to take up the subject of the forfeiture of that land grant.

The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase nickel ore for use in the manufacture of steel armor was taken up and Mr. Cameron's amendment offered yesterday was disagreed to.

Mr. Platt did not approve the appropriation of $1,000,000 now, when Congress would be in session again in two months.

Mr. Hale said that it was necessary to have the appropriation made now in order to get the control of the supply of nickel. It would go elsewhere if it was not purchased now.

Mr. Gorman said that he had opposed the joint resolution yesterday, but he was assured that its passage was an absolute necessity in the interest of the public service and he was bound to accept that statement.

The joint resolution was passed. The Senate then resumed consideration of the House bill to amend the alien contract labor law.

Mr. Plumb's amendment of yesterday providing that the act shall not apply to any organization of musicians or orchestra was agreed to; also amendments that it shall not apply to teachers; to substitute the word "wilfully" for "knowingly" in the third section of the bill which applies to masters of vessels bringing emigrants to the United States, and to strike out of this section the words: "The fact of such bringing or landing shall be prima facie evidence of such knowledge."

The bill then went over without action, Mr. Blair remarking that he would not call it up again, as it was now much worse than the present law.

The United States Land Court bill was then taken up.

Mr. Ransom who has charge of the bill, in answer to an inquiry, stated that at this late day of the session, it was not probable that a final vote could be reached, and on motion of Mr. Frye, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The House joint resolution to correct an error in the river and harbor bill was, on motion of Mr. Collum, passed. The error was made in the enrollment of the bill in the House and consisted of making the appropriation for the improvement of the Illinois River $2,000 instead of $200,000.

On motion of Mr. Blair the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law.

Mr. Blair moved, on behalf of the Committee on Education and Labor, to amend the bill by striking out the following proviso: "Provided further, that this act shall not be operative, whenever the court shall find that such laborer, workman or mechanic performed such laborer service under any contract, express or implied, and has been paid therefor the amount agreed upon."

Mr. Gorman expressed his approval of the amendment and Mr. Cockrell opposed it as proposing to set aside and annul contracts. Mr. Spooner argued in support of the amendment and in favor of the general purpose of the bill.

Mr. Dawes said that the committe should have reported a bill directing the accounting officers to admit their claims and making an appropriation to pay them.

After remarks by Mr. Cullom and Mr. Stewart in favor of the amendment several votes were taken upon it, but none of them showed the presence of a quorum.

Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to executive business and that motion was agreed to.

At 4:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned till Monday at noon.

Investigating Postmaster Wheat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The House Committee on Accounts to-day began an investigation into the charges preferred against Postmaster Wheat of the House in the resolution introduced by Mr. Enloe. The charges are in effect that Mr. Wheat required a contractor who carried the mails from the House to the Post-office to pay him $150 a month from the contract price; also that the Postmaster has on his roll of employes at $100 a month a Mr. Bradley, who works in the Government Printing Office, and that Mr. Bradley pays $95 of it to Mr. Wheat's son.

Mr. Boothman, a member of the committee, asked to be excused because of the existence of certain relations with the Postmaster (he being a tenant of Mr. Wheat's). His request was granted.

The committee first took up the charge relating to the letting of the mail contract, and called Mr. Wheat to the stand to make a statement concerning it. The contract was entered into, he said, in December last with Culbertson at the rate of $5,000 per year, of which sum Mr. Culbertson was to give him $150 per month. Some time after the letting of the contract he learned that it was being talked of by a discharged employe as not being a proper thing. The charge subsequently appeared in the newspapers. He then talked the situation over with other persons and came to the conclusion that the contract was a violation of law. He then wanted to give the money he had received from Mr. Culbertson back to him, but was advised that it did not belong to him but to the Government. He then went to the Treasury Department and deposited the money and received a receipt for it. He had received no more since from Mr. Culbertson under the agreement.

Replying to Mr. Enloe, the Postmaster said that he had consulted the Clerk of the House, Representative Caswell, the Speaker and others about the matter. He was asked if his son Walter had not gone to the contractor, Mr. Culbertson, telling him there was likely to be an investigation and asking him to put the $750 in the hands of a third party. He declared he knew of no such conversation. Subsequently the contract was taken away from Mr. Culbertson and given to a Mr. Daish at $5,000 per year. In answer to a question as to how he came to fix the first contract at $5,000 per year, witness said that when he first came to Washington the office was new to him and he simply had the contract of the previous year copied, as he supposed it was all right. He also found that the appropriation allowed for this purpose was $5,000 per year.

Mr. Wheat said further that a number of persons had spoken to him concerning the perquisite of $150 per month before the contract was entered into but their names he did not recall.

The Raum Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The investigation of the charges against Commissioner of Pensions Raum, which was closed some time ago, was reopened to-day for the purpose of inquiring into the internal administration of the Pension Bureau, this branch of the investigation being caused by certain publications in the New York *Tribune*. M. G. Seckendorff, the chief correspondent of the *Tribune* in Washington, was called and testified to sending the articles. Commissioner Raum said that he did not see what the articles had to do with the investigation ordered by the House.

The chairman replied that it was charged that he had intimidated witnesses, and he thought it important to ascertain whether or not the charge was true.

Mr. Raum agreed with the chair, and the examination proceeded.

The witness testified that he believed the articles to be true, but declined to give the sources of his information. To do so would be a violation of confidence.

The chairman replied that he thought it was unfair to refuse to give the sources of his information while asserting it to be true. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Goodnight, the Democratic members of the committee, defended the witness in his refusal. The chairman declared that it was a clear case of contempt of the House. The witness, however, declined to answer further questions as to whether his informants were pension office employes, or whether they ever had been.

Mr. Sawyer asked witness if he had any personal knowledge of any cases on the completed file which had been kept there for months until the claimant died. He replied that he had not, but that he did have a list of such claims, which had been given him by a pension attorney, who had asked him not to use it, as it might prejudice him at the Pension Office.

Referring to the published articles, Mr. Sawyer asked what reason he had for saying that the business of the Eastern Division of the office was in great confusion as the result of this worthless and corrupt innovation. Witness replied that it was simply his opinion based on information furnished. The employe "brutally discharged" referred to in the articles was named Renaud.

Mr. Sawyer asked why he refused to give the committee information and then criticised it for failing to investigate. He replied that the committee could get its information as he did, but he could not undertake to conduct its investigations. In reply to a question as to what he meant in his articles by saying that notwithstanding the gentlemanly use of detectives the pension office employes still furnished him information, he said that he meant that the *Tribune* office was being watched by spotters and detectives. He was not acquainted with the spotters but he had seen suspicious-looking people hanging around his office night and day. Witness said that he would see his informants and ask permission to name them to the committee, adding that he did not see the use as the committee had refused to go into the matter.

The chairman replied that the committee had not refused to investigate anything. The committee adjourned until Monday, when the examination will be continued.

Capt. Hiram Smith's Disgust.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—It looks very much just now as if Capt. Hiram Smith, ex-Deputy Pension Commissioner who was appointed from Cameron, Mo., would fail in securing a second recognition from the Administration. Since he resigned the position to which he was appointed by Secretary Noble, Capt. Smith has been endeavoring, first, to secure a foreign appointment, and then to obtain one here at the capital. His friends state that he depended upon Secretary Noble to help him out a second time, and that the Secretary will not do so, that as a consequence the Captain is very sour on Secretary Noble and the administration. One of the Captain's soldier friends stated that the former had received inducements to enter the Democratic fold for campaign purposes. It will be remembered that Capt. Smith received something in the neighborhood of $6,000 as back pay in a pension, this while he was deputy Commissioner of Pensions. Instead of making big capital for himself and being contented with the policy of the Interior Department, he put the check in his pocket and kept it. Secretary Noble disapproved of the act, and with other rerated pensioners Capt. Smith resigned his position. The attorney who secured the increase for the captain, it is said, is also very sore just now, from the fact that he had several total disability cases pending before the Deputy Commissioner, who was acting at the time, on which he expected a favorable ruling. As the parties had not lost an arm and leg the verdict was against them.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The Senate in secret session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary—E. Burd Grubb of New Jersey to Spain, Edwin H. Conger of Iowa to Brazil.

Register of Land Office—Oscar Palmer, at Grayling, Mich.

Receiver of Public Moneys—S. P. Young, at Grayling, Mich.

Indian Agent—Isaac A. Beers, at Hoopa Valley Agency.

United States Attorney—Fremont Wood for Idaho.

Judges of Probate in Utah—F. L. Daggett, Washington County; Chas. Foote, Juab County; S. V. Frazer, Rich County; H. W. Haight, Davis County; C. A. Herman, Toole County; Jacob Johnson, San Pete County; Henry Shields, Summit County; T. S. Watson, Wasatch County; L. B. Kinney, Sevier County.

Postmasters — Alabama: Samuel Mullen, Bessemer. South Carolina: Mrs. Frances J. M. Sperry, Georgetown. New Jersey: C. B. Wooley, Long Branch City; B. A. Lee, Keyport. Texas: Helen A. Conger, Waco; G. F. Hannay, Bastrop; J. S. Snook, Caldwell. Missouri: J. P. Huckby, Rich Hill. Iowa: A. B. Pearsall, McGregor; V. S. Nelson, Lyons; S. L. Winter, Woodbine; A. C. Hotchkiss, Adel. Wisconsin: D. A. Kirkham, Augusta; Perry C. Wilder, Evansville. Nebraska: J. M. Harman, Shelton. New Mexico: Alex. Whitcomb, Albuquerque.

Rules for Pension Applications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Secretary Noble to-day issued regulations in regard to applications for pensions under the new disability law. The object is to assist claimants without attorneys in preparing their own cases, and the needed directions are set forth plainly and in detail. Copies of these regulations will be furnished to those applying. In this connection the Secretary has issued the following important order: "It is hereby ordered that under the rules already in force and those this day approved for the purpose of securing prompt adjudication of claims under former acts of Congress and that of June 27, 1890. Such action shall be taken by all officers and employes in the Pension Bureau as will prevent any undue preference of any claim in time of either hearing or adjustment, and any agent or attorney who shall have, or attempt to have, any claim put upon the list or docket of or among the completed files that is obviously or clearly not complete or otherwise defeat the just operation, shall be disbarred from practice in the department."

Indian Land Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The attorneys for the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians in their claim for the value of their lands, are feeling quite sanguine that they will reach an easier solution of the question than they first predicted. These gentlemen, Messrs. Crawford and Reynolds, are now endeavoring to reach such a compromise with the territory claimants as will recompense their Indian clients for the 8,000,000 acres of land which they gave up to the Government in Kansas. Under this arrangement the Cheyenne and Arrapahoes would secure pay for 6,000,000 acres at the Government price. This agreement, if reached, would be followed by the acceptance of the same in form if the Cherokee Commissioners report to Congress where it must be passed and ratified with other agreements of the Indians in the controversy.

To Join the Missouri Host.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Congressman John C. Tarsney, accompanied by his wife, left at 3 o'clock for Kansas City arriving home Monday morning early. He will return to Knob Noster and make the speech he is billed to deliver on that date. From there he will at once go on to carry out the programme laid down for him by the Democratic State Committee.

Congressman William H. Hatch was among to-day's departures for home, where he goes to supervise election matters. Mr. Hatch said that he had no fears as to the result in his district.

Senator Vest also gave up the cares of State at the Capital to-day, and returns to the West to keep up the Democratic procession until after November.

Figures From the Census Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The census office to-day announced the population of the following cities and towns, with increase, since 1880:

Kansas—Fort Scott, 11,837; increase, 6,465. Arkansas City, 8,354; increase, 7,342. Winfield, 5,147; increase, 2,305. Parsons, 6,736; increase, 2,537. Emporia, 7,550; increase, 2,919.

Ohio—Bellaire, 9,901; increase, 1,876. Marietta, 6,531; increase, 1,087. Martin's Ferry, 6,246; increase, 2,427. Zanesville, 21,117; increase, 3,004.

Pennsylvania—Bradford, 10,478; increase, 1,281. Dubois, 6,137; increase, 3,419. Lock Haven, 7,350; increase, 1,505. Williamsport, 27,107; increase, 8,173.

California—San Francisco, 297,990; increase, 64,031. San Jose, 18,067; increase, 5,460.

Increase of Population in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The Census Office announced to-day the population of the first supervisor's district of Kansas. The population of eight of the principal cities and towns of the district, with their rate of increase, is as follows:

Cities and Towns.	1890.	1880.	Increase	Per cent
Ft. Scott	11,837	5,732	6,465	120.35
Burlington	2,239	2,011	228	11.34
Arkansas City	8,354	1,012	7,342	725.49
Winfield	5,147	2,854	2,303	80.98
Oswego	2,522	2,351	171	7.27
Parsons	6,736	4,199	2,537	60.42
Emporia	7,550	4,631	2,919	63.03
Independence	3,121	2,915	206	7.07

Ingalls' Pittsburg Speech.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—"The whole story is an infamous falsehood," said Senator Ingalls this afternoon when his attention was directed to a story published in a Pottsville (Pa.) paper to the effect that he had been paid the sum of $600 for the speech he delivered at Pittsburg on the 13th inst.

"I did not expect to receive nor did I receive," said the Senator, "any remuneration whatever for that speech. I was very hospitably entertained, and I presume my hotel bill was paid. It was not presented to me. All my reward was the consciousness of having done my duty."

Politics in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Hon. W. W. Woodruff, a leading citizen of Knoxville, speaking of politics in Tennessee, said: "The First, Second and Third Congressional Districts," he said, "are Republican. Mr. Houk will again represent the Second District, and Mr. Evans should have no serious trouble in the Third. His re-election is pretty certain. Mr. Taylor has an opponent in the First District in the person of Hon. Roderick Random Butler, though Mr. Taylor's friends assert that he is the regular nominee. It will be a close race. Butler's supporters say he will get the Democratic nomination.

At the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The President's callers this morning included Senators Hiscock and Frye, Representatives Reed of Iowa, Grosvenor, Hansbrough, Cutcheon, Bingham, Fort, McKenn, Featherstone, and Conger, with Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Payne of Iowa, and Mr. Frank C. Baldin of Detroit. Mr. William C. Burke of Birmingham, Ala., comes here for the purpose of extending an invitation through Secretary Blaine, to the President and the Cabinet to attend the State Agricultural Society Fair to be held at Birmingham, Oct. 20.

Promotions in the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made 181 promotions in the clerk grades of his office, preparatory to the appointment to the lower grades, of 438 clerks provided for under a recent act of Congress. Of these 438 clerks, 100 have already been appointed and have entered upon their duties.

Pardon Granted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The President has granted a pardon in the case of Joseph R. Molloy, convicted in New Jersey of violation of postal laws and sentenced Feb. 3, 1890, to one year imprisonment. He denied the application for pardon in the case of Levi G. Pratt, convicted in Massachusetts of passing counterfeit money.

ABOUT TOWN.

AN event of social interest in Webster will be the "Lassie Contest Reception," which takes place at Allen's Hall on Friday evening next.

MME. YSIDORA CLARKE of the Beethoven Conservatory has returned from the East, where she spent the summer visiting friends and relatives.

A VERY enjoyable surprise party was tendered Miss Mamie Peterson on her birthday last week at her home, 1546 California avenue. Among those present were Misses Mamie Peterson, Nellie Or tty, Josie Taylor, Laura and Alvina Kasting, Clara Christmann, Lena Dolder, Annie Pottoff, Josephine Powers, Annie O'Connell, Mary Ellis, Katie O'Brien and Katie Walsh.

Later News of the Waucanza Wreck.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Sept. 27.—A gentleman from Pendleton reports that the accident on the Oregon Short Line occurred at Waucanza at 7 o'clock Friday morning. This station is the passing point of Union Pacific fast mail trains. The east bound train pulled into the station on time and side tracked. A minute later the west-bound train dashed on to the side track, the switch being left open, wrecking both trains. Wirt, the informant, says twenty bodies had been taken out, and it is thought there were more in the wreck.

Father Lynch Discharged.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 27.—Reverend Father Lynch was tried before the Mayor this morning and after a severe reprimand discharged. The affair has created a great commotion in Catholic Church circles.

A Kentucky Bank Suspends.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—The Bank of Fulton, Ky., has suspended. Assets and liabilities are unknown.

White-Haired Humbert.

King Humbert's hair has become snow white, much to the distress of Queen Marguerite, who is most anxious that her husband should follow the example of his father and the fashion common among elderly Piedmontese officers, and dye his hair. Her pleadings were, however, of no avail. Humbert's is an honest nature, that does not love these subterfuges. Seeing petition was in vain, the Queen had recourse to stratagem. She caused a quantity of fine hair dye to be sent from Paris and put in the King's dressing-room, together with directions for its use, making, however, no allusion to the subject. The King, too, said nothing, though he could not fail to see the pigments. Now the Queen has a large white poodle, of which she is very fond. What was her horror, a few days later, to see her pet come running into her room with his snowy locks dyed the very deepest black hue. King Humbert had expended the dyes in changing the color of the poodle's hair. From that day forth the subject of hair-dying was dropped between the royal couple.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

MR. GILMORE CHATS ABOUT THE POPULARITY OF "LITTLE ANNIE ROONEY."

Why Music of That Class Takes the Public—It Lives for a Day and Vanishes Like Froth—The Discipline in His Band and the Salaries Paid the Players—Gilmore Between Concerts.

P. S. Gilmore.

"WHAT is your idea of the philosophy of the success of 'Little Annie Rooney?' " a POST-DISPATCH representative inquired last evening of Col. P. S. Gilmore, as the great band leader sipped his after-dinner coffee and indulged in his after-dinner chat, before preparing for the evening concert toilette.

Col. Gilmore's face took the same expression that everybody else's does when "Little Annie Rooney" is mentioned and answered immediately: "It's hard to tell just what the secret or, as you put it, the philosophy f its success was. My opinion is there isn't any philosophy about it; it's nothing but chance, and chance rules the populace. It's just the same as a bit of froth on the sea which catches the human eye and pleases. The sea is full of froth on its breakers, but only a little comparatively reaches the shore, or is seen and admired. "Annie Rooney" was simply a bit of musical froth that will be forgotten, of course, just as soon as the froth of the sea. Just how the popularity of this sort of music arises is the least known to me of any one of the world. I never go any place theatrical, for I never have a night to myself. I am always busy and beside a song like this almost invariably springs into notice in some of the variety theaters and has to pass into considerable prominence before I even hear of its existence. Then of course, I always conform to what the public demands, and introduce these airs in my band. But only a military band could afford to play anything of that character. You know I look upon

MUSIC AND BANDS

in different ways. I always class the string band as feminine, the military one as masculine. The string as queen, the military as king. Well, you know (and here the Colonel smiled mischievously) the men can take lots of freedom that the ladies cannot. For instance, we can play "Little Annie Rooney" and such music. But whilst I played the song I can't give you the philosophy of its success, in fact, I think the very lack of philosophy makes its popularity. People get tired of analyzing and philosophizing and are glad to find relief in something light that hasn't a bit of either. Perhaps there is a philosophy in that very idea. Well, such music serves its mission and can't do any harm, and sometimes does a great deal of good—that is, it keeps worse away. There's philosophy for you, now. However, we are greatly to be thankful for the clean music we have in light operas now, or rather clean librettos. Some time ago there was only Offenbach to choose from. The music pleased, but the librettos were such that good parents could not bear to allow their daughters to hear them.

THEY CONTAINED INUENDOES

and stories that were not fit for the pure American girls' minds to receive. Gilbert and Sullivan came to the rescue and gave us operas with music delightful and librettos wholesome and good. The advent of the operas was a great stride forward.

"After all," said the great leader, "the world could not get along without music. It is the greatest art of all; literature, the easel, all the other arts are as nothing compared to music, for they all need music to set them off. It is not only the greatest of arts, but it is the one which gives the most happiness.

In reply to a question asked about the band he continued: "Coming down to my own band and the discipline I enforce, I really have no discipline; that is, the discipline is there and must be followed, not exerted. My men know what is exacted of musicians and gentlemen and follow that code without a word from me. I never allow anyone in my band who is not a musician and a gentleman, and I have that knowledge of their character before they enter. Then of course they learn at once my rules and follow them. I never have to correct any of them, and in fourteen years or longer I have never had occasion to discharge but one man. Sometimes if one poor fellow goes off and looks too often on the flowing bowl I will lay for him, reprimand him and tell him if it occurs again I will discharge him, and it never occurs again. The members of the band know that their duty requires a temperate life, as they must be so regularly at their posts. I don't say they are teetotalers, but they

NEVER DRINK

to excess and are always on hand when required. Their conduct is always indicative of the true gentleman on the stage and I am very proud of them as a body of men and interested in each one individually. The salaries are all good. I pay not less than $50 a week to any one and up to $100, the bigger salaries being in the ascendancy. I watch improvement carefully and when I note it I increase the salary at once, and it always gives me the greatest pleasure to do this. I do not think discipline necessary to exert when it is understood and adopted. My men are all soldiers in this respect and their pride and self respect makes each his own disciplinarian."

In connection with this little chat with the great leader, it may be of interest to know where Col. Gilmore spends the intervals between the concerts at the Exposition. Many people are curious in this regard. There is a little room on the right hand side of the wings, which a printed sign tells you is "Private," and which is devoted exclusively to his personal use. It is nicely fitted up, has a cozy air, and with a couple of chairs and a sofa and pillow he can be fairly comfortable in this apartment. Here many of his flowers are sent and here he takes his rest when fatigued or receives callers, newspaper men and people who have asked introductions through the directors or friends. Very often his wife and daughter accompany him to the room, where they remain, reading or chatting to friends through the evening, and Col. Gilmore is always happiest when they are there to welcome him during the concerts. Lately, since his wife has been so ill, he has jumped in his carriage and has been drawn to the Lindell, where he has remained with the invalid until his hour's recreation was nearly over. But as a rule he rests and receives callers in this little room, to which he has become much attached.

Hints for Amateur Actresses.

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

To the ladies, only a word or so. Avoid powder on your arms, especially in love scenes. It is bound to come off on the lover's coat—it is a pity to spoil the coat and it is a worse pity to detract the audience's attention from the scene to his misfortunes.

If you wear a train be sure to make wide turns. A woman may manage her train charmingly in the ball-room and yet find herself awkward about it on the stage.

Don't carry flowers, or fans, or handkerchiefs, or hats, or dogs unless the piece requires it and unless you know just what you are to do with such articles when you get on the stage—just when you are to get rid of them—or you will find yourself with both hands full just at the very moment when the villain has to seize you by both wrists, etc., or when you ought to throw your arms around your father's neck you will find one hand engaged with an open parasol or something of the sort.

To all of you: Don't try too hard to "act." You will act all the better if you keep cool, and so don't get mixed about your lines and situations.

One big rule for always: Play whatever part you are cast for earnestly and conscientiously. It isn't the part; it is the actor that makes a performance a good one or not.

Skin-Grafting on a Foot.

From the Portland Oregonian.

The delicate operation of skin-grafting was performed in St. Mary's Hospital at Astoria a few days ago. The patient was Ole Anderson, who had his left foot badly crushed at the jetty about two months ago. The skin from the ankle down the side of the foot for the space of four or five inches square was torn off and the flesh left exposed. From the leg of Anderson several stripes were taken, but not enough to cover the space necessary. Another patient offered to lend Anderson a little section of his cuticle. The offer was accepted, and from the patient's arm enough was taken to complete the operation, and four out of the six new pieces are growing nicely, and in a short time Anderson will have a skin all over his injured foot.

Stock Pattern.

Peacock Green "Kent."

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Tea Plates, fluted border, per set	.90
Soup Plates, fluted border, per set	1.10
Preserve Plates, fluted border, per set	.50
Butter Plates, fluted border, per set	.35
Teas, per set (6 cups and 6 saucers)	1.35
Coffees, per set (6 cups and 6 saucers	1.50
Roast Beef Platter, fluted border, each	1.45
Steak Platter, fluted border, each	1.00
Cold Meat Platter, fluted border, each	.75
Open Vegetable Dish, fluted border, each	.40
Covered Vegetable Dish, fluted border, each	1.50
Covered Butter Dish, fluted border, each	.90
Gravy Boat, fluted border, each	.45
Salad Bowl, medium, fluted border	.60
Pickle Dish, fluted border, each	.30
Tea Pot and Cover, fluted border, each	.90
Sugar Pot and Cover, fluted border, each	.75
Cream Pitcher, fluted border, each	.40
Cake Plate, fluted border, each	.40

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THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 28, 1890.

Weather forecast for to-day, for Missouri: Fair; warmer; northeasterly winds.

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PAGE 28—A QUEEN'S DAY, Victoria of England in Private Life—Signaling Between Trains—Christiania, the Norwegian Capital—How to Sweep—The Measurement System of Identifying Criminals.

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THE bosses must go—to the purses of rich and respectable candidates.

THE contest in the Ninth Congressional District is between the dictation of a Republican boss and the dicker of a Democratic boss.

CONGRESSMAN NIEDRINGHAUS is having hard work trying to roll his bar'l out of reach of the political foragers in the Eighth District.

THE Republican party has promised the country free sugar and free binding twine and it will probably get neither. The G. O. P. is a party of "busted" promises.

THE McKinley tariff bill is said to have been modified in the Conference Committee, but its monopolistic friends have no trouble in recognizing their pet measure.

THAT the party organs have been forced to make a show of honesty and independence is a feature of the rampant bossism in local politics which is positively refreshing.

THE madness of the bosses is usually the sign of a storm which clears the political atmosphere. The local political situation, therefore, is not without gratifying elements.

HOW THE Sugar Trust must enjoy the Republican method of smashing it which gives it free raw sugar while compelling the consumers to pay the tax on refined sugar as before!

SHOULD the decencies be violated by the party committees in the city primaries and conventions, there will be a golden opportunity for an independent committee of citizens to do good work.

AFTER twenty years of public service SAMUEL J. RANDALL left an estate worth less than $5,000. The broad and greasy hand of boodle easily scoops in a greater amount as the proceeds of one small local steal.

KINDHEARTEDNESS is a pleasing but unfortunate disposition in the attorney and factotum of a political boss, for "out of "the fullness of the heart the mouth "speaketh." Sheriff POHLMAN should look to his attorney.

THE Australian system compels the boodlers to rely on primaries and nominations alone for "stuff." Perhaps this explains why they have made such extraordinary efforts to get up corners on nominations this time.

HAVING declared that the daily collection of garbage would never exceed fifty tons, the would-be garbage contractors have placed the limit at which the city ceases to pay for its reduction at a safe figure to assure them big profits.

WHEN the Mayor and the Governor both undertake to boss their party in this city and disagree and the organ jumps into the fight for either of them there is likely to be a good deal of knifing in both the November and the spring elections.

THE average voter who earns less than $3 a day by more than eight hours of hard work cannot be expected to rally enthusiastically around the banner of a coal oil inspector who draws $20,000 a year from the taxpayers as the proceeds of a corrupt political job.

THE offer of the Garbage Reduction Co. to limit the amount to be paid by the city for reducing the garbage to $65,700 a year is in the nature of a magnificent exhibition of cheek. If the city should deliver the garbage to the contractors free of charge it would be giving them a handsome bonus.

THE scandalous circumstance that a Judge personally inimical to two of the defendants is sitting in the trial of the cases against the Irish Nationalists at Tipperary is sufficient indication of the sort of justice that will be meted out by the court. The British Government evidently does not propose to run any risks of a failure of prosecution in Irish trials.

IT is announced that there are forty-five close districts in which the beneficiaries of the trust tariff will supply all the boodle necessary to elect Republican Congressmen. There will be enough of it to supply a large army of floaters with good warm clothing for the coming winter, but if they are not very careful and firm in their demands they will find themselves shivering and hunting for free lunch counters while the bosses are feasting on quail and champagne.

THERE is a powerful odor of boodle in the air, and the general understanding is that the trusts will bleed freely in the November election. This explains why the bosses are so much more energetic and dictatorial than usual in taking charge of congressional nominations and campaign funds. They will get for their voting cattle a price the cattle do not dream of, and wealthy candidates for Congress will come out of the contest as well cured of ambition as FRANK or NIEDRINGHAUS.

THE numerous reports during the past week of seizures and prosecutions by the Post-office authorities of newspapers containing lottery advertisements, while they show the determination of the lottery sharks to resist to the bitter end, show also that this impudent form of vice is powerless against any real purpose to enforce the law. In Missouri we have had for years a State law against lottery advertisements fully as severe as the Federal law, and yet it has been defied with impunity, thanks to the shameless indifference and to the downright corruption of the officials sworn to enforce the laws. One order from the Governor of the State would at any time have put an end to this defiance of the law, yet to the lasting disgrace of the Governor such an order has not yet been given.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

The expected adjournment of Congress next week will give the members of the majority about one month before the November election for persuading their constituents to approve one of the longest sessions and some of the worst work in the whole record of the American Congress. It should be "an up-hill business" for them.

Under the pretense of doing away with minority obstruction and facilitating majority action, they have revolutionized the long established rules of the House so as to abolish legislative deliberation, deprive the people's representatives of the privilege of debate, relegate legislation to secret conferences between committees and the agents of powerful lobby interests, and enable these committees to pass their "fat-frying" measures without any free discussion and with less than a quorum vote.

Under the pretense of correcting alleged election outrages in the South they have committed worse ones by setting aside the official returns, certificates and evidence to unseat the people's chosen representatives and seat men whom the people had rejected. A more flagrant abuse of party power to fasten plutocracy and its policy upon an overtaxed and trust-ridden country was never witnessed anywhere.

And the result of all these high-handed proceedings has been a startling catalogue of legislative and executive acts and omissions in the interest of the land-grabbing corporations, the bondholders, the money-lending and market-squeezing gold-bugs and their whole entourage of plunder-stuffed trusts and bloated monopolies.

If all this were as apparent to the masses on both sides as sooner or later it will be, there could be no doubt about the result of the November election. But the tendency and effect of these measures will not begin to be felt by the people for a long time to come, and in the meantime the Democratic Committees are doing nothing to instruct and arouse them from their party loyalty and blind faith in party leaders. That is what the majority of Congressmen are relying on to carry them through the pending election, and they will have besides all the money they can safely use in corrupting the ballot box.

The Australian system is in force in but two or three Republican States, and the demonstrations made by PLUMB, TELLER, PADDOCK and other Northwestern Republicans were well-timed to admonish the trusts that they cannot rely upon the Senate to stand by the McKinley bill if a Democratic House should be elected on the question of repealing it. The triumph of the plutocratic policy depends on the election of a Republican majority in November, and money will be expended lavishly to secure it.

BAD SYMPTOMS.

St. Louis is indebted to the limitations of her charter and the hitherto high character of her Board of Public Improvements for a long period of generally better government than any other great city of the Union has had for the same time. Corruption has had to live upon comparatively small rations, and the worst impositions we have labored under were fixed upon us during a former period.

But a movement has been inaugurated with some prospects of success to include the Board of Public Improvements in the working machinery of ring management and political combinations. Some recent specimens of the work of City Hall henchmen in attempting to steal or forge a nomination for Congress in the Eighth District, foreshadows the kind of political activity in which the Board of Public Improvements is to be enlisted, and the garbage bill is a specimen of the ring legislation to be promoted by the newly enlarged and improved machinery.

It has been recently and conspicuously demonstrated that bossism is in almost undisputed possession of both parties in St. Louis and that its boodlers and tools on both sides are as audacious and enterprising as those of any other city—ready for any collusion, fraud, forgery or breach of trust with more promise of profit than of punishment in it. Political toughs have been kept in a state of suppression here so long that we are in the habit of thinking that they are numerous and formidable in other cities only. But they are here in force, and the bosses are opening new avenues of usefulness for them.

The next ten years will build up a great empire in the Southwest and should secure to St. Louis with the good name her government and people now have abroad, greater growth and progress than she has realized in any former decade. This is surely no time to let these fellows assume control of her affairs and inaugurate here the same regime that disgraces Chicago and New York.

THE Democratic nominee for Congress in the Newark (N. J.) district is Dr. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, who was famous a generation ago as a poet, critic and scholar, and as the author of the popular song "Ben Bolt." He is said to be a well preserved man, three years younger than RICHARD VAUX, and a man of affairs, too, but has been so long immersed in private business that the country at large had forgotten him and probably thought him as dead as JOHN HOWARD PAYNE or the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

THE fact that President DIAZ, as announced in our dispatches yesterday, has officially detailed the Ninth Battalion Band of the Mexican Army to play at the Fair Ground here is sufficient evidence of the complimentary nature of the band's visit. No doubt the local musicians were entirely honest in their protest against the engagement of the band, but under the circumstances, which are now made clear, we do not believe they will persist in a course which would be discourteous to the Mexican Government.

THE following telegram in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH contains a severe rebuke to Gov. FRANCIS of Missouri:

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 27.—Gov. LUCE to-day sent letters to all the Prosecuting Attorneys in Michigan ordering them to see to it that the new United States law against lotteries is strictly enforced. This move was made at the request of the anti-lottery people of Louisiana, and as far as Michigan is concerned, the Governor says, the law shall be enforced to the very letter.

THE protest of the local musicians against the engagement of the Mexican Band at the Fair Ground on the plea that it is a violation of the contract labor law has raised the question, Are musicians laborers? It is a foolish question. No one who has ever seen a bass viol player attempt to keep up with a polka movement, or a piano virtuoso playing a Liszt rhapsodie, or the little fellow who sits at the right end of a theater orchestra and runs the kettle drum, the bass drum, the tambourine, the xylophone and the cuckoo caller in the midst of a Wagner overture, would ask it.

THE deal by which JIM BUTLER retired from the Democratic contest in the Ninth Congressional District was a good thing in one respect: it prevented two Prossers from running against each other—THOMAS J. PROSSER and Nolle Prosser.

IT isn't often that something can be obtained with nothing, but a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH blank may be worth $100 if it is properly handled.

IN the Ninth Congressional District the Democrats have a sleek COBB entered for the race, but the Republicans have a slick FILLEY.

THE inside tip for winner in all local Republican races is: Old Harmony, straight, and Old Regularity, place.

THE political bosses are not considering who will be put up for the local offices, but how much.

CAMPAIGNS in St. Louis are not won by education, but by common cents.

ONLY $1 for 100 finest visiting cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copper plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

MEN OF MARK.

THE President of Uruguay lives over a millinery store with his wife.

MINISTER PHELPS spends $9,000 a year more than his salary in Germany.

CAPT. HOLMES of Mystic, Conn., has made sixty voyages around Cape Horn.

KILGORE is a strapping big fellow, but he has the smallest foot in Congress.

CONGRESSMAN ELLIOTT of South Carolina, just unseated, shaves twice a day.

OVER 200,000 copies of Mr. Childs' "Recollections of Gen. Grant" have been sold.

MR. BRADLAUGH, besides being a good angler, plays the game of chess to perfection.

GEN. R. A. PRYOR is said to be slated by Gov. Hill for the vacant judicial seat in New York.

GEN. BUTLER is fond of good dining and is himself a good cook. He can broil a lobster to a turn.

CAPT. DENSMORE of the White House detective squad is considered the best posted man on "cranks" in the country.

WILLIAM REESE, who lives at Bolivia, Pa., at the reputed age of 103 years, has been reading without glasses for fifteen years.

CHRISTIAN CONRAD celebrated his 110th birthday on his farm, near Manchester, Io., a couple of days ago. He is the father of eleven children, all living.

IT is said that Stiles McMalon, 94 years of age, of Barre, Vt., lately walked from Montpelier to Elmore Pond, a distance of twenty miles, before 2:30 p. m.

WHEN Bismarck left the university his father gave him the estate of "Kniephof." His neighbors soon changed the name to "Kneiphof." Kniephof means nothing, but Kneiphof is "Rollicker's Farm."

DANIEL LAMONT, once secretary to President Cleveland, ten years ago was working on a country newspaper for a salary of $15 a week. His income now is placed at $30,000 a year by men who are conversant with his business.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

CARMEN SYLVA is 47 and still beautiful.

THE plump Indiana girl prides herself upon her Hoosiery.—Washington *Star*.

MRS. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS' house in New York was the first to have an elevator.

MINISTER LINCOLN'S oldest child is a daughter, Miss Mary. She is 20 years of age.

MARGARET MATHER refused to play Juliet in Toronto recently because the scenery didn't suit her.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN and Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks were together at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last week.

SARAH BERNHARDT, who comes here in February, will go as far as San Francisco and thence sail for Australia.

AGNES ROBERTSON, first widow of Dion Boucicault, is coming to New York to contest any will he may have made.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE in full dress wears the diamond decoration, "El Busto del Libertador," given her by Venezuela.

MISS MARIA BOWEN CHAPIN is announced to be the editor of *Near and Far*, a journal to be started in the interest of the Working Girls' Clubs.

ALL the estate of the late Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta *Constitution*, has been placed in the hands of his widow and amounts to about $175,000. Mrs. Grady has arrived home from Chautauqua and is making arrangements for the education of her children.

MR. JOHN M. WHITE and MR. W. E. ELLSWORTH have connected themselves with the advertising department of the POST-DISPATCH with the special object of writing up the business interests of St. Louis.

DEFENDING BIRCHALL.

MEDICAL EXPERTS TESTIFY AND BRIGHTEN HIS PROSPECTS.

Dr. Mearns Disagrees With Dr. Wetford—Settling the Time of the Setting In of Rigor Mortis—A Searching Cross-Examination—An Important Witness on the Stand—The Defense Will Close Its Case Monday.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, Sept. 27.—In the Birchall trial the case for the defense was continued this morning. The usual immense crowd was in attendance.

Dr. Mearns said he had heard the medical testimony given by the three doctors for the crown. He did not agree with Dr. Wetford in the statement that rigor mortis would set in as soon as stated. It would take generally, he believed, from five to six hours in a healthy young man during cold weather, the thermometer not higher than 22 degs., who had not suffered exceptional fatigue. He thought rigor mortis would not set in sooner than from eight to ten hours. As to the testimony concerning bruises described of bluish green appearance, he thought that a body falling after a pistol shot could not produce them. Such bruises must have been received from two to three days before death. He was positive of this. He had practiced medicine in Petrolia, where he had considerable experience among men bruised by machinery.

"Supposing there is a bruise not involving the true skin does that make any difference?" asked Mr. Osler.

"If it is a bruise that does not make any difference."

"If there is no thickening of the tissues it would be an indication that the wounds had been received about the time of death?"

"Not necessarily. As to wounds after death some say that signs are manifest, but others deny this. The color is seen mainly at the margin of the wound, but that is not the only test.

Mr. Osler quoted Taylor, a high medical authority, that if the marks were blue or livid without marginal colors, it was probably struck just before death, and Dr. Mearns agreed to that up to eighteen hours before death, but that only.

Mr. Osler said that the blood escaping from an internal wound inflicted just before death shows itself after death. The doctor agreed that there was a class of bruises which it was exceedingly difficult to distinguish as to whether the wound was inflicted before or after death.

The cross-examination was continued in this strain for a long time, Osler reading from treaties on medical jurisprudence as to the exact tests to decide ante-mortem or post-mortem character of certain classes of wounds and the age of the wounds indicated by the appearance of the bruises.

Q.: "What would be the tinge when putrefaction had set in?"

A.: "Greenish."

Q.: "And the point at which putrefaction would set in would be at the point of the bruise?"

A.: "Not necessarily."

Q.: "Probably?"

A.: "No. I won't admit even that."

Q.: "There may be a bruise appearing on a dead body which cannot be decided as to the time when it was inflicted, two or three hours before death or immediately after?"

A.: "Quite so."

Q.: "And you would be able to judge of a wound by seeing it yourself?"

A.: "Of course."

Q.: "The man who had cut into the wound would be able to judge of it better than one like yourself to whom it had only been described?"

A.: "Yes, but in this case it was not cut into. The knife passed through a corner of the bruised part, but did not reach the wound. There would be swelling in a wound received some hours before death."

Q.: "If there was only congestion would it indicate that death had intervened?"

A.: "Not necessarily, probably."

As to the time for rigor mortis, the stiffness of death coming on, Mr. Osler quoted Tidy, a high authority, that in the fourth hour more corpses became stiff than any other hour.

Dr. Mearns stated that Tidy agreed that it came on as a rule in five or six hours and others put it from eight to twenty hours.

Q.: "Then in your opinion a body falling forward, helpless and dead, striking upon an uneven surface, would not inflict such a wound as was found?"

A.: "No, it would not."

Q.: "It is a pretty heavy weight, 140 pounds falling a distance of two feet three or so."

A.: "That would not be the case."

Mr. Blackstock: "If a man weighing 140 pounds, standing on his feet, falls forward, would 140 pounds fall?"

A.: "No."

Mr. Blackstock: "Not unless we revise the arithmetic. Now, Doctor, take this book of Tidy's and explain the matter to the jury."

Dr. Mearns: "Mr. Osler in questioning confused two entirely different things. Everybody knows the bluish marks which appear on a dead body. That is one thing, but a bruise upon a living body is entirely different. In a living person the blood is in the capillaries or small veins which are the termination of the arteries and in a wound inflicted upon a living body, this blood exudes under the skin and produces a bluish green appearance. That is the character of the wounds in this case and the description given of it makes it appear that no mortification had set in; that the wounds on the stomach and groin were of bluish green color. It was exceedingly improbable that the wounds were inflicted after the death. The weight of such a body falling such a short distance was not sufficient to cause the wounds described. Those wounds must in his opinion have been received about twenty-four hours before death. If a bruise were inflicted before death the witness said it would not change in color after death. He was perfectly certain that the wound were inflicted one or two days before death. This fact is perfectly clear and recognized by the authorities. There is nothing in what Mr. Osler has quoted from Tidy to conflict with the opinion I have given that the wounds in this case were inflicted one or two days before death."

The lawyers having finished, Judge McMahon took the witness in hand. To him the doctor repeated his opinion as to the time in which the wounds were inflicted, namely, two days before death. The Judge wanted to know if there would not have been inflammation in the wound if the deceased had lived for twenty-four hours after the wounds were given, but the doctor said it was not necessarily so, and considering the color of the wound and the absence of inflammation it indicated not that the wounds were inflicted about the time of death, but that there was no inflammatory action in the case.

Dr. Richardson of Toronto, a venerable looking practitioner, testified that he had been practicing since 1847, and was a professor of anatomy in the University Medical School. He gave his opinion that in the case of a healthy young man dying suddenly as the result of a pistol shot, rigor mortis would be considerably delayed. Four hours was a short time in the average cases, and some authorities put it at nine or ten hours.

Dr. Richardson did not think that Benwell's injuries would have resulted from the body falling after the shots were fired, as it was well protected by clothing and he thought the bruises were inflicted at least twenty-four hours before death. The fact of there being no inflammation which the prosecution has taken as a sign that the injuries were inflicted after Benwell was killed, the witness did not think significant, as he had seen hundreds of such cases of bruises where no swelling or inflammation had resulted. Dr. Richardson also admitted that on many material points on the subject of bruises the recognized authorities were divided in opinion.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

This ended the expert testimony, which contained so many scientific terms that the stenographer had difficulty in taking it down, and the jury of farmers were left in an apparently dazed condition. Samuel G. McKay, one of the prisoner's counsel, then took off his gown and stepped into the box as a witness. He was one of the four men who went in August to the place of Hayward who had sworn to seeing Birchall and Benwell leaving the Eastwood Station on Feb. 7 when Benwell, he said, wore a cape coat. Three of this party wore cape coats when they visited Hayward's house and he had not remembered the circumstance. After testifying to this Lawyer McKay swore that McDonald, one of the men who had heard the shot in the swamp, told him they were from three to four minutes apart and forty feet away, and which McDonald afterwards denied having said.

Norman Macqueen, the most important witness of the day, was then called. He is 24 years of age. He was one of Birchall's companions when he was exploiting himself as Lord Somerset, though Macqueen said he never took much stock in Birchall then and had never been intimate with him. According to the story which Macqueen told on the stand Birchall had been in Woodstock on the 17th of February, and if this were conclusively proven it would clear the prisoner at once of all complicity in the murder. When returning home about noon that dry Macqueen said that he met Birchall in the street. He did not speak to him, but nodded and passed on, and he was positive that it was the man he had known as Lord Somerset.

Upon cross-examination, however, it turned out that the principal reason why he recognized the man as Birchall was because he wore knickerbockers with bows at the side, a dress which Birchall had formerly affected. It happened that upon that day there was a young Woodstock man upon the street who looked like Birchall and wore the dress described. It is he, it is believed, who was mistaken by the witness Milliman yesterday, and by Macqueen, for Birchall, and he will probably be put upon the stand on Monday.

The nature of the weather during the week when Benwell's body was lying in the swamp, an important point as bearing upon foot tracks, frozen clothing and the condition of the, roads was then briefly touched upon by Howard J. Duncan, who was put on the stand to prove that in the early morning of the 21st of February there was a heavy snow storm both at London and Woodstock and this according to the theory of the defense, would not make it necessary that Benwell's body should have lain five days in the swamp to have accumulated the amount of snow found on the clothes.

There was some surprise expressed when Birchall's lawyer, arose and said that this closed the case for the defense with the exception of two witnesses who would be put on the stand for a few minutes Monday morning.

CLOSING IN.

How Birchall Is Passing the Last Days of His Trial—New Testimony.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, Sept. 27.—It is stated here on good authority to-night that Mrs. Birchall and her sister, Mrs. West Jones, have engaged berths on the steamer leaving New York on Oct. 8. Whether they expect Birchall to accompany them is unknown, but no arrangements for his passage have been made. When spoken to in the Court-house to-day about his case, Birchall said: "All I have got to do is to speak one word and I am free."

His opportunity will come. Pelly and Charles Benwell expect to be in Woodstock on Tuesday and sail for England on Oct. 1. Mrs. Birchall had a brief interview with her husband in jail last night. It is said to have been very affecting. The general opinion to-night is that the jury will find a verdict of conviction in a very short time after retiring. Birchall has perceptibly changed within the last twenty-four hours. He keeps a bold front, but occasionally a harassed, hunted expression creeps over his face. A big batch of stenographers with typewriters are coming from Toronto to take the speeches in summing up the case.

The United Press correspondent visited Birchall in jail this afternoon. The prisoner was sunning himself in the yard in company with his keeper. He has a carpet on the floor of his cell and potted plants on the windowsill, and the walls are covered with sporting pictures. He has printed on the whitewashed walls some tasteful sketches, the subjects being mostly horses or women. All this is in his parlor. He has a sleeping-room besides. On a chair were a number of sheets of paper closely written on both sides. An inspection showed they were notes of evidence in the trial. They were arranged consecutively and made an excellent report of the testimony. Birchall would make a good reporter.

The United Press correspondent visited the "Swamp of Death" this afternoon. A large crowd was there. Many farmers had left their teams on the side of the road and were looking at the scene of the tragedy. Neville Pickthall, who at one time was suspected of being concerned in the murder, expresses indignation that he was called as a witness. He says he will now make a public explanation through the newspapers of his whole connection with the Birchall case. Little dependence is placed here on the evidence of Milliman and Macqueen that they saw Birchall in Woodstock about the time of the murder.

DEATH OF COL. BOUDINOT.

The Distinguished Cherokee Orator Breathes His Last.

FT. SMITH, Ark., Sept. 27.—Col. E. C. Boudinot, the distinguished Cherokee orator and statesman, died at 9 o'clock this morning. He was the best-known representative of his race in the country and was well known in Washington City. He was a lawyer of profound thought and highest attainments. He lived a bachelor until he was over 50 years of age, when he married a Washington lady. He was one of the first to advocate the opening of the Indian Territory and made a speech on the floor of Congress on the subject in 1874.

The Woodworth Gospel Temple.

The Union Trust Co. of St. Louis has consented to receive all cash donations to the Woodworth building fund. Over $3,000 has already been subscribed, and it is hoped that the total may be raised to $10,000 in the course of a few weeks in order that a permanent building may be provided for Mrs. Woodworth.

WEDDING invitations, the finest executed, at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust, *at the lowest prices.*

To Stop the Formation of Counties.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—The Constitutional Convention to-day referred a resolution that no county be formed in Kentucky except upon a favorable vote by all in the section affected. The measure is really intended to stop the formation of counties and will almost certainly be adopted.

SILVERWARES and cut glass for bridal gifts, the *most beautiful* collection at the *lowest prices.* Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

A Stockholders' Meeting.

MOBERLY, Mo., Sept. 27.—The stockholders of the Monitor Mining & Investment Co. met here to-day and perfected their organization by electing Geo. B. Kelly, President; John H. Kelly, Treasurer; W. H. Sidinstrucker, Secretary; Superintendent of Mine, Geo. K. Cuzenberry. They are incorporated in the State of Missouri with $25,000 capital.

They Voted Out Whisky.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 27.—Oak Cliff, a suburban city across the river from Dallas, incorporated to-day by a vote of about ten to one. They voted out whisky over there yesterday by a like majority.

Ensign Rumsey Drowned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—A cable message was received at the Navy Department to-day from Yokohama, stating that Ensign F. E. Rumsey, attached to the Swatara, was drowned yesterday.

Mr. F. L. Marshall,

Representing the POST-DISPATCH on 'Change, will be on the floor during business hours and will call on merchants who desire to make use of the POST-DISPATCH market reports. Telephone 284.

A Jackson (Tenn.) Bank Suspended.

JACKSON, Tenn., Sept. 27.—The Bank of Madison, this city, made an assignment this morning. Liabilities $200,000. Assets $225,000.

MR. W. C. [illegible]

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. LOUISANS.

How Our Affairs Appear in Others' Eyes—The Mexican Musicians.

From the Chicago Post.

Chairman J. F. Goddard has gone to St. Louis to-day to take part with General Traffic Manager J. H. Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific road, in arbitrating the differences that exist among the southwestern roads in relation to the relative claims of St. Louis, Galveston, Houston, New Orleans and Kansas City to supremacy as distributing points, and the basis of rates affecting them. Should these two be unable to agree on a finding they will call in a third party to assist them, whose decision shall be final. The matters in dispute have been causing trouble for several months, and the only way the roads could find out of the difficulty was to submit them to arbitration.

The Musicians' Complaint.

From the St. Joseph Ballot.

President Green of the great St. Louis Fair having announced an engagement with the famous Mexican Band to play at the Fair Grounds during the approaching exhibition, the local musicians of St. Louis are excited. They have appealed to the United States authorities to put a stop to the business on the ground that the musicians are under alien contract. These local musicians are very jealous. In times past they have tried to prevent the United States Arsenal Band from performing at the Fair Grounds, and they didn't like the idea even of Gilmore's orchestra being engaged to play at the Exposition. But Mr. Green is bound to have the best music attainable.

Coming to St. Louis.

From the Washington (D. C.) Post.

The management of the St. Louis Fair Association, which opens Oct. 6, have engaged for the coming meeting the services of the famous Government band attached to the Eighth Mexican Calvary. The correspondence had upon the subject shows that Senor Marescal, the Mexican Secretary of State, takes a great interest in the success of the association and retains a grateful recollection of the handsome manner in which Mexico was recognized at the St. Louis Fair of 1879.

The St. Louis Style.

From the Washington (D. C.) Post.

The annual parade of the Veiled Prophets to take place at St. Louis, Oct. 7, promises to excel all previous demonstrations in the costliness and splendor of its appointments. Their cards of invitation are marvels of artistic ingenuity and beauty.

HAVE you seen the new and dainty scarf and bonnet pins at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust? They are *exquisite and at such low prices.*

NO MORE FIGHTING FOR HIM.

John L. Sullivan Says He Has Left Pugilism Behind Him Forever.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—John L. Sullivan was asked to-night if he would make a match with Slavin. He said: "No, sir; once for all, that is out of the question. I have adopted the theatrical profession and left pugilism behind me for ever. Nothing would induce me to enter the ring. I have been fighting for thirteen years and I have fought my last battle, and you may as well put down there that I have never been defeated. When people talk about fighting for the championship of the world with gloves on, I suddenly become very tired."

FOR DESERTING A BABE.

The Charge on Which Andrew Blatz Was Arrested Last Night.

Late last night Sergt. Hess of the Second District arrested Andrew Blatz, a young carpenter living at 2620 Lee avenue, and locked him up at the Second District Station. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a 2-months-old babe was found on the doorstep at 2125 Geyer avenue, and was by the residents of that number turned over to the police. It is now alleged that the babe was deserted by Blatz, who was married only two months ago. A warrant will be applied for against the prisoner to-morrow.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. G. B.—The route of the Veiled Prophet's procession of Oct. 7 was printed in the SUNDAY POST DISPATCH of Sept. 21.

INCOGNITO.—Mizpah is a Hebrew word. It means, "The Lord watch between you and me when we are separated one from another."

G. M. EASTERN.—The sale of the northwest corner of Broadway and Spruce, premises fronting 68 feet 8 inches by a depth of 125 feet, from E. F. Polk to Richard Haynes, was reported at $40,000, Sept. 8.

VEILED PROPHET BALL FANS. See the lovely ones just imported from Vienna and Paris. Prices very low at MERMOD & JACCARD'S, Cor. Broadway and Locust.

The Sheehy-Killen Fight No Go.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 27.—The Sheehy-Killen fight that was to come off to-night at St. Paul did not take place. Sheehy came to the theater with his attendants and asked to be allowed to put his representative in the ticket box with Killen's man. This was not allowed, and while the men were arguing Chief of Police Clark closed the doors. G. F. Gifford, stakeholder of the $200 forfeit money, says Sheehy is entitled to the forfeit money.

Wm. Martin Resigns.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, to-day received the resignation of Mr. William Martin, the Vice-President of the organization. Mr. Morgan is a resident of Pittsburg and until recently he was General Secretary for the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. His reason for resigning is the fact that he has been elected General Manager of Commercial Co. (limited) of Pittsburg.

A Desperado's Deed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 27.—A special to the *Times-Union* from Branford, La., says that J. T. Lasley, a notary public, and S. D. Sapp were shot and killed in that place last night. The killing of Mr. Lasley was the result of an altercation between him and a desperado named J. T. Garner. Sapp was killed by a stray shot.

A Lunatic's Escape.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—James M. Hougherty, the man who created a sensation some time ago by writing letters to Mary Anderson and in other ways annoying her, succeeded in escaping from the Kings County Insane Asylum on Friday. He had passed a year and eight months in the asylum.

Frederick Billings Dying.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Dispatches received in this city announce the dangerous illness of Frederick Billings, ex-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at his home in Woodstock, Vt. His death has been only a question of time since last December, when he was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis.

Fire Wipes Out a Canadian Village.

LINDSAY, Ontario, Sept. 27.—The village of Kinmouth was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night. The fire started in Dunbar's Hotel, and in five hours the entire business portion of the village was destroyed. Only two hotels and one store are left. No estimate of the loss is made.

Fibie in 'Frisco.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 27.—A dispatch received from Seattle, Wash., late to-night says Fibie, the missing journalist of this city, is working on a San Francisco paper.

A Damaged Cotton Crop.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 27.—The loss to the cotton crop by this week's [illegible] per cent, besides the deterioration of grade of the whole crop.

A RAVING MANIAC.

The Queer Hallucinations of a Woman Taken Into Custody Yesterday.

Late yesterday afternoon a small, plainly dressed woman walked into the Central Police Station and asked for the Chief. Officer Daley asked her to state her business. At once the woman opened out in a vehement manner with a perfect torrent of abuse. Finally she was induced to talk. She gave her name as Mrs. Kate Ober, a widow 53 years old. She insisted that she had a large amount of valuable property which her brother wished to control. To this end he had several times attempted to have her committed to an insane asylum. She also claimed that she would bring a $30,000 damage suit against the city of St. Louis for alleged defamation of character. The unfortunate creature was undoubtedly a raving maniac. She was placed in the holdover and will to-morrow be examined by Dr. Priest and by him committed to the asylum. It was later learned that the woman had for some time been employed as a cook at 1425 Lucas Place, but had left that place on the 23d inst. She has since been stopping at the residence of Mrs. Murphy, 1611 Morgan street. The police desire to obtain the address of her relatives.

Canadian Athletic Games.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 27.—The great Canadian athletic event of the year, the annual games of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association, took place to-day. The weather was entirely favorable, and 3,000 persons were present. Following are the results:

One hundred yards run—John Owen, Jr., Detroit A. C., first. Time, 10 1-5s.; L. Carey, M. A. C., second.

Putting sixteen-pound shot—George R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., first, 43 feet 7¼ inches; C. A. J. Queckberner, M. A. C., second, 39 feet 6½ inches.

Pole vaulting—A. A. Jordan, N. Y. A. C., 10 feet, 4 inches; E. D. Ryder, N. Y. A. C., 9 feet, 7 inches.

Two mile run—T. P. Canneff, M. A. C., first, 9, 34 3-5; W. H. Morton, Salford Harriers, England, second.

Two hundred and twenty yards—John Owens, Jr., Detroit A. C., 22m 2-5s. F. F. Carr, M. A. C., second.

Throwing 56-pound weight—J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 30 feet 6¾ inches; C. A. J. Queckberner, 29 feet ⅝ inches.

Three-mile walk—C. L. Nicholl, M. A. C., 22:12 4-5; E. D. Lange, M. A. C., second.

Half-mile run—W. C. Downes, M. A. C., 1:59¾; J. S. Roddy, N. Y. A. C., second.

Running high jump—A. T. Wiegand, N. Y. A. C., 5 feet 8 inches; R. K. Pritchard, M. A. C., 5 feet 7 inches.

One hundred and twenty yards hurdle—A. F. Copeland, M. A. C., 16s; H. L. Williams, N. Y. A. C., 16s. Dead heat. Copeland was put back a yard at the start.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., 127 feet, 11 inches; C. A. J. Queckberner, M. A. C., 120 feet, 6 inches.

Four hundred and forty yards run—M. Remington, M. A. C., 50 3-5s; W. C. Downes, N. Y. A. C., second.

One mile run—A. B. George, M. A. C., 4:28¾; E. W. Parry, Salford Harriers, second.

Running broad jump—A. A. Jordan, N. Y. A. C., 21 feet 3¾ inches; C. T. Wiegand, N. Y. A. C., 21 feet 2½ inches.

The final heat in the 120 yards hurdle was run off between Copeland and Williams, who had tied, and Williams won in 16s., Copeland again being put back for false starting.

Monday's Entries at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—Entries and weights and footings for Monday's races at Latonia:

First race, one-half mile, maiden fillies—Oriental 110, Harpy 110, Ira D. 110, Dosta 110, Fairhaven 110, Mon Droit 110, Rhoda Gale 110, Blanche's Last 110, Ione D. 110, Marietta 110, Longleaf 110, Lotte 110, Little Midget 110, and Rosedell 110.

Second race, mile and seventy yards, selling—Silver Lake 103, Mary J. 106, Pickup 109, and Gymnast 113.

Third race, one mile, selling—G. W. 96, Pritchett 98, Spite 101, Dyer 102, Rogers 104, Grayson 104, Neva C. 107, Jack Brady 110.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Carter B. 104, Barney 107, Outlook 107, Marchina 107, Camilla 109, I. T. 110, Arundel 117.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Iconoclast 101, Tom Jones 101, Melanie 102, Onlight 105, Sir Planet 105, Dickerson 105, Col. Wheatley 105, Lee S. 105, Ann Elizabeth 105, Penny Royal 105, Fero 113.

Asking After Lost Ones.

Yesterday Chief Harrigan received a communication from Michael Train, Snvercaigill, Southland, New Zealand, requesting information concerning one James Train, a deaf mute who was a resident of St. Louis some time ago.

Fred. J. Hamilton writes to Chief Harrigan from New York City for information concerning one John Henry August Schultz, a shirt cutter, 42 years old, who was in St. Louis seven years ago.

EYES TESTED
WITHOUT CHARGE AT
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Cor. Broadway and Locust,

by the most skillful opticians in the world, and who, if you require glasses, will fit you at very reasonable prices.
Steel Framed Glasses, $1 pair and up
Gold Framed Glasses, $5 pair and up
Repairing at Very Low Prices.
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

DIED.

BYRON—On Saturday, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock a. m., NORA BYRON, beloved wife of M. J. Byron, aged 56 years.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Bruan, 900 South Tenth street, on Monday, Sept. 29, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

DUNN—CHRISTOPHER J. DUNN at residence, 2818 Papin street.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

GAVIGAN—Saturday, Sept. 27, at 3 a. m., JOHN, beloved husband of Annie Gavigan, nee Cokley, aged 49 years.

Funeral from the family residence, 1111 North Twenty-second street, Sunday, Sept. 28, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

Cincinnati (O.) papers please copy.

NAGEL—Mrs. FRIEDERIKE NAGEL, widow of the late Dr. Hermen Nagel, Friday, Sept. 26, aged 69 years and 6 months.

MYERS—At family residence, 3714 Sullivan avenue, Sept. 26, at 5 p. m., STEPHEN, beloved husband of M. A. Myers.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

NIEMEYER—On Friday, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock m., at residence, 2021 South Twelfth street, Mrs. E. H. NIEMEYER, nee Brohammer, aged 42 years. Notice of funeral will be given in Sunday paper.

OSTERMANN—Friday, Sept. 26, at 3:30 p. m., our beloved daughter and sister, CATHERINE OSTERMANN, aged 13 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place Sunday, Sept. 28, '90, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 3511 North Twentieth street. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

REDDY—On Friday, Sept. 26, at 8:30 a. m., JAMES J. REDDY, son of Richard and the late Katherine Reddy, age 24 years, 13 days, after a short illness.

The funeral will take place Sunday at 2 o'clock from family residence, 1325 North Eighth street, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvery Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Denver (Colo.) and Kansas City papers please copy.

WELSH—FRANK WELSH, Sept. 26.

Funeral will take place from his brother's residence at the Island in East St. Louis, to St. Henry's Cemetery, the 28th inst., at 2 p. m.

CHAS. T. [illegible], Undertaker.
Opp. Exposition. Telephone 1478. Day or night.

Ladies' Chance.

Our Fashionable Parisian Millinery comprises the latest moment designs from fashionable Paris by Parisian hands. The big rush which characterized our GRAND OPENING last week is over, and to one and all who visited our Fashion Parlors—Emporiums—we return our best thanks. A few words and we are done.

To the Ladies:

All you who have been disappointed in not getting waited on during the last days and hours of our great display, you are cordially invited to visit our FASHION MART, and we assure you prompt and faithful attendance by our most experienced French milliners.

ABOVE STYLE, $2.95.

A. H. Fuchs. *Wholesale and Retail MILLINER,*
Emporiums, 700 and 702 N. Broadway, 522 Franklin av.
Outside city patrons not receiving our Fashion Plate Catalogue promptly notify us at once. It is mailed free—absolutely free—on application.

PERMANENTLY CURED BY A NEW METHOD
CATARRH
By permission I refer to the following well-known persons in St. Louis, who have tried my treatment and recommend it:
W. H. Hill, Mgr. N. Y. Life Ins. Co., Odd Fellows Bldg.
Robt. L. Henry, Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co.
V. O. Saunders, Janis, Saunders & Co.
H. C. Townsend, Gen'l Pasgr. Agent Mo. Pacific Ry.
L. J. Peck, Goddard, Peck & Co.
W. S. Simpson, Christopher & Simpson, Arch. Iron Works.
Chas. Steinberg, 420 N. Broadway.
R. E. Stinde, Real Estate, 808 Chestnut street.
Geo. S. Tyler, Gen. Agt. Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R.R.
T. C. Hamilton, with B. Nugent & Bro
Examination and Consultation Free.
The treatment is mild and agreeable, and based upon scientific principles. Catarrhal diseases are dependent upon some taint in the organism, and it is by eradicating it that I CURE CATARRH. Patients at a distance are treated as successfull as those who visit the office. Send address or call for valuable treatise on catarrh, with carefully prepared symptom blank, and testimonials and references.
2818 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. DR. T. S. GREENE.

CANDIES!
"THE BEST."
40c per pound, 3 pounds for $1.00.
Mail orders promptly attended to.
L. MOHR,
602 OLIVE ST.

A. P. Erker & Bro.
OPTICIANS.
617 Olive St. (two doors west of Barr's)
Gold, Alumnico, Silver and Steel Spectacles accurately adjusted.

MANTELS.
Builders, Architects and Owners should not fail to visit our sample room and inspect our line of mantels and get our prices.
BRIDGE & BEACH MFG CO.,
503 S. Main st.

DR. CAMPBELL & SONS,
1002 OLIVE ST.

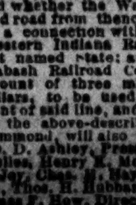
We make a specialty of keeping up with the latest improvements in Dentistry. Teeth extracted with gas or the freezing process. Look for the name.

ESTABLISHED 1858.
CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING.
SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

Cleaning.		Dyeing.	
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
Pants	50	Pants	1 00
Vests	50	Vests	1 00

W. SURBLED,
6 N. 6th st., bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders by express promptly attended to.

WATCHES!
WATCHES!
WATCHES!
Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our Goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.
MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.
THOS. DUNN,
912 FRANKLIN AV.



STODDART'S PEERLESS LIQUID, the great complexion beautifier. Mary Anderson writes "I find your Peerless Liquid invaluable for the toilet." Fanny Davenport writes "I have never found anything to equal your Peerless Liquid." Removes sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, leaving the skin clear, soft and beautiful. Insist upon having Stoddart's; don't take inferior substitute. Druggists, 50 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE of the Wabash Railroad Co., St. Louis Mo., Sept. 25, 1890. Notice to the Stockholders and Debenture Bondholders of the Wabash Railroad Co.—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Wabash Railroad Co. at the office of the company, in Room No. 708 of the Commercial building, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, at 10 o'clock a. m., of Nov. 25, A. D. 1890, at which time and place there will be considered and determined the question of whether the Wabash Railroad Co. will construct or acquire a road now partially constructed in a northwesterly direction from Montpelier, in Williams County, O., to the Indiana State line, and whether the Wabash Railroad Co. will extend said road from thence through the State of Indiana to a connection with the tracks of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co. at Hammond, in the last named State; and the question of whether the Wabash Railroad Co. will issue its bonds to the amount of three million five hundred thousand dollars, to be used in the construction and equipment of said line, and secure the same by mortgage on the above-described road from Montpelier to Hammond, will also be considered and determined.

O. D. Ashley, President; Geo. J. Gould, Edgar T. Welles, Henry K. McHarg, C. J. Lawrence, James F. Joy, Chas. M. Hays, S. C. Reynolds, Sidney Dillon, Thos. H. Hubbard, John T. Terry, Russell Sage, James F. How, Directors; J. C. Otteson, Secretary.

A PERFECT COMPLEXION

Mme. A. Ruppert, New York's only thorough complexion specialist, does not claim for her specialties that they were purchased at fabulous prices from any of the nobility of Europe, but states candidly that her knowledge of the skin comes from years of experience and hard study. "My success," says Mme Ruppert, "is due to the fact that I do what I claim to do, and make no great promises. My new process of bleaching the skin clears the pores of all poisonous fillings, and is my own discovery. There is only one genuine Face Bleach. My article is entirely original, and I guarantee by its use the removal of Wrinkles, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Comedones, Roughness or Discoloration of the Skin, Redness of the Nose, allowness, etc.

The Bleach is labelled with fac-simile of photo and signature of Mme. A. Ruppert, and sold for $2 per bottle, three bottles (usually sufficient for cure), $5. It is not a cosmetic, does not require constant use, as bleaching the skin once in eight years will be sufficient to keep the complexion faultless. It is sure in every case, and harmless for the most delicate skin.

Send 4c or call for sealed particulars.
MME. A. RUPPERT.
14 Room 3, Emilie Building, 904 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

A New Lot of
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES
AND
NOVELTIES
Just received From
YOKOHAMA,
Also a Large Direct Importation of
FINE TEAS.
Every purchaser of Teas will receive a present.
Japanese Bazaar,
FUNG LOUD & CO., 1002 Olive St

A COUGHING CHILD
Will disturb the night rest of every member of the household. The youngster can not help it, the constant tickling and inflammation in the throat not only interferes with the child's sleep but it will affect his general health if allowed to continue. After you have given the child everything you have ever heard of for a cough, and it is still no better, as a last resort try a bottle of the CHERRINE, made by Raboteau & Co., and you will, after two or three doses, be pleasantly surprised, and the child almost cured. Try a bottle of 25 doses for 25 cents. Made by Raboteau & Co., and sold almost everywhere.

EXECUTOR'S SALE!
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
SALOON OF JOHN W. PARLE
AT
512 WALNUT STREET,
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION IN BULK
On SATURDAY, October 4, 1890.
AT 12 M.
ON THE PREMISES.

The undersigned, Executor of the estate of John W. Parle, deceased, will sell in bulk to the highest bidder at public auction the old-established Parle saloon, together with the good will, unexpired lease, the stock on hand, which embraces the choicest brands of Wines, Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Cordials and other Liquors, Cigars, etc. Also the elegant Bar Fixtures, Mirrors, Glassware and all other appointments of the above strictly first-class saloon.

The above property will be sold in bulk, presenting as it does a splendid opportunity for a person to engage in a very lucrative business. This saloon is located in the immediate vicinity of the leading hotels and theaters of the city, and commands a strictly first-class patronage.

Also, at the same time and place, we will sell one extra fine surrey (McCall & Hasse make) and one top-buggy and one set of single harness.

Terms cash.

The sale is made subject to the approval of the Probate Court.

For further particulars apply to
J. H. TIERNAN, Executor,
202 N. 8th st.

R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., Auctioneers.

DRUNKENNESS
LIQUOR HABIT.
IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE
DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.
It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient, if necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and ere he is aware, his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book free. To be had of
R. W. Alexander, Broadway and Olive st.; Frost & Bro., 7th and Olive sts.; Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington av., and all wholesale druggists.

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EXPOSITION
FLOWERS, FRUIT and MUSIC
ARE THE ATTRACTIONS FOR
MONDAY AND TUESDAY!

The Finest Display of Cut Flowers and Plants ever shown.

Col. P. S. Gilmore's Band in Four Concerts Daily.

The crowds visiting the Exposition attest that its hold upon the hearts of the people of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley is as strong as ever.

Colorado Fruit Exhibit now open; it is a Grand Display.

Admission, 25c. Children, 15c

Scenorama of Yellowstone Park and the Northwest in ENTERTAINMENT HALL.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—THIS SUNDAY NIGHT.
MR. ROLAND REED
And a Perfect Comedy Company in D. D. Lloyd's Eccentric Comedy,
THE WOMAN HATER
"The Greatest Comedy Success in Years."
Mr. Reed Will Introduce Some New Musical Selections.
Box Office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Reserved seats can be secured at all times at Alexander's Drug Store, Broadway and Olive street.
Next Week—"KAJANKA."

OLYMPIC.
TO-NIGHT!
DENMAN THOMPSON'S PLAY,
"The Old Homestead,"
AND ALL THE WEEK.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

POPE'S-TO-DAY!
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
THE UNCHALLENGED MELODRAMATIC MASTERPIECE,
—THE—
Great Metropolis!
Presented upon a scale of magnificence heretofore unapproached.
The Remarkable
STORM AT SEA AND SHIPWRECK SCENE,
Reproducing the method employed by the United States Life Savers,
RESCUING A SHIP'S CREW
From a foundering vessel; the most realistic effect ever achieved on the stage.
THREE CARLOADS OF SCENERY.
Telephone No. 1470.
Sunday, Oct. 5, "A Pair of Jacks."

Havlin's | Formerly People's. | To-Day
MATINEE AND NIGHT
THE SPARKLING COMEDIENNE,
LIZZIE EVANS,
IN A
GRAND REVIVAL
Of Her Popular Comedy, in Four Acts, Newly Revised and Rewritten,
FOGG'S FERRY.
Produced with Special Scenery by Jno. H. Young of The Broadway Theater, New York.
LIZZIE EVANS in her famous character of CHIP, introducing
NEW SONGS! DANCES! MEDLEYS, Etc.
See the Great Torpedo Explosion Sensation!
SUPERB COMPANY.
Thursday and Saturday Matinees.
Telephone No. 854.
Sunday Matinee, Oct. 5—"Siberia."

STANDARD THEATER.
This Afternoon at 2 o'clock. To-night at 8.
WHALEN & MARTELL'S
Mammoth Consolidation,
Headed by the World's Famous Bicyclists,
6—THE MARTELL FAMILY—6
40 MALE AND FEMALE ARTISTS 40
Next Week, Commencing Sunday Night, Oct. 5—The Henry Burlesque and Specialty Co.

Sportsman's Park!
BALTIMORES vs. BROWNS
Two Games To-Day for One Admission.
Play Called at 1:30 P. M. ADMISSION, 25c.
Tickets at Exposition cigar store, No. 206 North Broadway.

FAIR GROUNDS
AND
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.
THE MOST CHARMING RESORT
IN THE CITY.
One Hundred and Forty Acres of the most tastefully cultivated grounds in the United States, with Club-House and Grand-Stand unsurpassed in any country in the world.
Admission, 25 cents; children under 12 years free.

A Young Scotch Gentleman

Of some capital, together with push, energy and brains, also a ten years' business experience, wishes to engage his talents in some legitimate, established enterprise; full and detailed replies will only be considered. Address P 83, this office.

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$400—MEDIA (PA.) MILITARY ACADEMY: boys. Brooke Hall; girls. Circulars free.

BLACK CASHMERES **BLACK HENRIETTAS**

BLACK CAMEL HAIR **BLACK NUN'S VEILING**

WM. F. CROW & CO.,
501, 503 and 505 N. BROADWAY,
N.W. Cor. St. Charles Street,
Will Offer During the Coming Week SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS in
Black and Colored
DRESS GOODS

Lupin's celebrated Black French Cashmere	40c yard
Lupin's well-known Black French Henrietta	50c yard
Lupin's 48-inch Black French Cashmere d'Ecosse	75c yard
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Priestly's Popular Black Silk Chain Henrietta	75c yard
Black French Drab d'Alma Melrose and Sebastopol	75c yard
40-inch Whipcord Black French Serges	50c yard
48-inch super quality Black French Serges	65c yard
42-inch Black British Worsted Nun Serges	75c yard
54-inch Black British Serges for Community Wear	$1.00 yard
54-inch Black French Drab d'Ete for Short Wraps	$2.25 yard
54-inch Ladies' Black Dress Cloth	50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00 yard
45-inch pure Black English Mohairs Tamise	50c yard
54-inch Black French Mohair Brilliantine	75c yard

27-inch very choice New Printed Persian Cashmere	12½c yard
32-inch Colored English Cashmere, wool filling	15c yard
38-inch Scotch Heather Mixed Wool Suitings	25c yard
38-inch All-Wool Colored Ladies' Cloth	40c yard
54-inch extra quality Ladies' Cloth Suiting	50c yard
54-inch Colored Belgian Suiting Cloth	75c yard
54-inch Colored English Melton Suiting	85c yard
54-inch French Habit Cloth Suiting	$1.00 yard
54-inch French Cloth for Tailor-Made Suits	1.35 yard
54-inch Tartan Plaid Cloth for Combination	75c yard
40-inch Striped and Plaid Ladies' Cloth	50c yard
40-inch French High-Colored Serge Plaids	65c yard
40-inch French Cashmere Plaids, extra rich	85c yard

We invite particular attention to the above Goods, knowing full well that for Quality, Prices and Style they are unequalled in the city.

BROADWAY and ST. CHARLES ST. **WM. F. CROW & CO.**

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DAVID NICHOLSON'S
SALMON STEAKS
Are something new, of very fine quality, being selected from the choicest fish. All goods packed under our trade-mark label are well known for their excellence.

Extra Trade-Mark Select Peas.	Extra Trade-Mark Stringless Beans.
Extra Trade-Mark Sifted Peas.	Extra Trade-Mark Peaches.
Extra Trade-Mark Tomatoes.	Extra Trade-Mark Pine Apples.
Extra Trade-Mark Corn.	Extra Trade-Mark Oysters.

REBMAN,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
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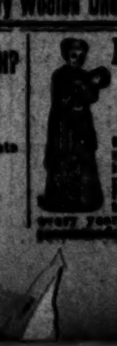

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A LIVELY TIME.

Exciting Incidents Attend the Making of the Labor Party Nominations.

Phil Coghlan Twice Thrown Out of the Hall for Declaiming Against the Programme.

The Republicans Secure Most of the Indorsements—The Tickets Which Will Be Nominated by the Two Principal Parties — Ninth Congressional District Committee Meeting—The Secretary of State's Dilemma — The O'Malley Ratification a Fizzle—General Political News.

Central Turner Hall was freshly sawdusted last night, and twenty-eight tables, numbered consecutively from 1 to 28 in chalk, were surrounded by delegates from the twenty-eight city wards to the Union Labor party convention. Most of the delegates were in the neighborhood of the hall at 8 o'clock. There was a hitch, however, and the convention was not called together. Most of the delegates were on the pavement in front of the building and there were wires being pulled. Tom Holland was not there. He was supposed to be working elsewhere, and when shortly after 9 o'clock Holland appeared the convention was called together. Holland nearly lost the lapels of his coat before the delegates were fully satisfied that he had been successful in the delicate mission on which he had been engaged.

N. G. Eaton, Chairman of the City Committee, called the convention to order. He tried to announce the name of the temporary chairman, but Phillip Coghlan, Jr., objected, and moved that the delegates elect the temporary chairman.

Eleven persons sustained Mr. Coghlan and thereby he lost.

W. F. Stebbins was named as temporary Chairman and Representative F. X. Rotterman temporary Secretary, and the convention went into the selection of Qredentials, Platform and Permanent Organization Committees. There were contesting delegates from the First, Sixth, Ninth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-eighth Wards, but only the First was excluded from representation on the committee. The chairman ruled with an iron hand and settled what several time seemed like the organization of a riot by the force of his table pounding.

BITTER CONTESTS.

The opposition to the programme represented by the temporary Chairman, by Tom Holland, Fred Swaine and W. H. Blake, was led by Phillip Coghlan, Jr. Ed Clifton tried to support him, but his voice was weak and the Chair pounded him down. Charles Nolan, who, two years ago, was at the top of the Union Labor party heap in the State was with Coghlan and Clifton, as was also Mortimer Shaw, John Gladhill and G. E. McCullough. Coghlan claimed a seat in the convention as a delegate from the Sixth Ward. His claim was disputed. G. E. McCullough of the First was given no hearing at all on account of the contest in his ward. Clifton and Nolan were contesting delegates from the Twentieth. They claimed a total following of 13, but only showed 11 strong on vote. The remainder of the convention was with Holland, Swaine and others for the programme.

Beside the worthies mentioned there were present in the convention all of the Union Labor Representatives in the last Legislature, all active for re-election, Andy Brown, T. C. Martin and Charles Schweickardt, who have had spoons in political messes, Owen Miller, Jeff D. Storts, Chairman Garland, of one of the Union Labor State Committees, J. B. Dempsey and other shooting stars out of the political sky.

While the committees were out a telegraph school director addressed the few delegates who were not on the committees. Mort Shaw also talked but, contrary to expectations, did not attack the programme.

CONVENTION AGAIN CALLED TO ORDER.

At 11:15 the Chairman called the convention to order and the report of the Committee on Credentials was read, to which was appended a recommendation that no proxies be allowed. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended as follows: Fred Swaine, Chairman; F. Rotterman, Secretary, and George O'Reilly, Assistant Secretary. The report was adopted. W. A. Stebbins was nominated Vice-Chairman.

Fred Swaine took the chair and proceeded to business. Mr. Coghlan rose and attempted to speak. The chairman ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to put him out. It was done with the endorsement of the entire convention.

The Platform Committee made its report endorsing the Sedalia platform, and demanding municipal regulation of street railroads and telephones, compulsory education and so on.

NOMINATIONS.

The call was then made for nominations for Probate Judge. The Fifth Ward nominated Gabriel Woerner and the Twenty-fifth Rudolph Schulenburg. The Schulenburg nomination was seconded by the Twenty-eighth, Fourth and Eleventh Wards. The roll of wards was called and Rudolph Schulenburg was nominated by a vote of 103 to 27.

Nominations for Circuit Judge were called for. The Fifth Ward nominated Joseph Vastine, the Eleventh Ward nominated Horatio D. Woods, which was seconded all down the line. The Nineteenth nominated Mr. John D. Johnson. The Fifth then withdrew the name of Joseph P. Vastine. The Nineteenth withdrew the name of J. D. Johnson and Horatio D. Wood was nominated by acclamation.

The nominations for Circuit Clerk were then called, and the Second nominated Thomas D. Rogers. The Fourth nominated Philip Zepp. The Eleventh nominated Henry Alt. Thomas D. Rogers was declared nominated.

The call for nominations for Sheriff was then made. Phil Coghlan shoved to the front and suggested that to expedite business the whole Republican ticket be nominated. He was again fired out of the hall.

The call was made for Sheriff. Tom Holland made a long talk for Pohlman and finally nominated him. The Fifth Ward got excited, and after a warlike speech, nominated Capt. William McClellan, and then a delegate from the Fifth got the floor and denounced Pohlman for having tried to collect a fund to buy a labor party.

When the Nineteenth indorsed Pohlmon as the squarest Sheriff St. Louis ever had someone cried, "How much boodle?" but the remark was allowed to pass. The vote was polled and John H. Pohlman was declared the nominee. Ashley Clover was the first nominee for Judge of the Criminal Court. The Fifth Ward kicked and said they would not nominate a white man because he had no show. Then he proceeded to nominate Thomas B. Harvey. Ashley Clover was declared the nominee.

The nominations for Clerk of the Criminal Court were called for. Geo. O'Reilly and Ben Finney were nominated. Mr. O'Reilly was declared the nominee.

Col. Robt. Claiborne was the only nominee for Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction, and was nominated.

When nominations for Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction were called for John Loerch, Charles Troll and John T. Green were placed before the convention, and the last named received the nomination. Jeff Storts, who was in the gallery, was given 15½ votes as a joke.

Willis Clark and Thomas Estep were nominated for Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Criminal Correction. After the vote had been taken and Clark elected, it was discovered that a mistake had been made as Clark was a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, and the ballot was thrown out.

Nominations for Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Criminal Correction were called for and Willis Clark and Jeff Storts were put up. Jeff was put up to be slaughtered and Willis Clark was nominated.

Charles Billhartz, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction, and Counsellor Wm. Busch were nominated for Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Criminal Correction. Busch was placed in nomination because he could speak German, and Billhartz was nominated because he could speak English. Busch's adherents said Billhartz was not a practicing attorney, and Billhart's adherents retaliated by charging that while Busch had a shingle he was not a practicing attorney either. Billhartz was nominated.

Wm. A. Hobbs and Wm. M. Smith were the candidates for Recorder of Deeds. Hobbs was nominated.

For Coroner Dr. John N. Frank and Dr. Samuel Frazer were nominated, but the name of the latter was withdrawn and Dr. Alois Blanck nominated. Dr. Frank was chosen.

This closed the nominations. Senator Owen Miller moved that the Central Committee be instructed not to place the names of any of the candidates nominated on the ticket unless such candidates pledge themselves to the platform adopted by the convention. Tom Holland spoke against the resolution and it was tabled.

Names for the new Central Committee were called for and the following were chosen:

First Ward—B. E. Breese.
Second Ward—John F. Humann.
Third Ward—John C. Lee.
Fourth Ward—Frank Sheridan.
Fifth Ward—Charles Shinkelmeyer.
Sixth Ward—Gus Booth.
Seventh Ward—Ed Kenarin.
Eighth Ward—Harry Armstrong.
Ninth Ward—Geo. Zibulka.
Tenth Ward—John Shaughnessy.
Eleventh Ward—N. S. Eaton.
Twelfth Ward—H. Constable.
Fourteenth Ward—Dan Curley.
Fifteenth Ward—Thos. Balcom.
Eighteenth Ward—Gus Rebenhour.
Nineteenth Ward—Fred Swain.
Twentieth Ward—John J. Smith.
Twenty-first Ward—J. B. Oler.
Twenty-second Ward—W. H. Blake.
Twenty-third Ward—S. C. Bryan.
Twenty-fourth Ward—J. Kelly.
Twenty-fifth Ward—B. H. Johnson.
Twenty-sixth Ward—James Holloway.
Twenty-seventh Ward—J. H. Garrison.
Twenty-eighth Ward—Hy Roll.

Fred Swain moved that all other busines than nominations for State Senate and House of Representatives be postponed until Tuesday evening. The motion was lost, and the delegations retired to make the nominations for their respective districts.

The Labor Ticket.

Probate Judge—Rudolph Schulenburg.
Circuit Judge—Horatio D. Wood.
Circuit Clerk—Thos. D. Rogers.
Sheriff—John H. Pohlman.
Judge of Criminal Court—Ashley C. Clover.
Clerk Criminal Court—Geo. O'Reilly.
Judge of Court of Criminal Correction—J. Robt. Claiborne.
Clerk of Court of Criminal Correction—John T. Green.
Prosecuting Attorney ofthe Court of Criminal Correction—Charles Billhartz.
Recorder of Deeds—Wm. A. Hobbs.
Coroner—Dr. John N. Frank.

The City Tickets.

The coming week will be an important one in the history of the local political campaign. On Thursday next the Democratic City Convention will nominate a ticket and the Republicans will make their nominations the day following. The interest in both conventions is very strong and the politicians in all the wards are getting ready for exciting contests at the primaries. The Democratic convention will elect a new city committee, and this is what concerns the ward workers even more than the matter of making a city ticket. Both parties will make their senatorial and representative nominations Friday, Saturday and Monday nights, arrangements having been made to hold separate conventions. The bulk of both tickets are practically made up now, but the interest in places in doubt is strong as the conventions grow nearer. The Republican bosses have been holding caucuses, but deny that they have made a slate. Only a few evenings since a caucus was held at Committeeman Tom Martin's Cherokee Hotel in behalf of Speaker Henry Alt of the House of Delegates, who wants to succeed Phil Zepp as Clerk of the Circuit Court. Alt has a formidable opponent for the nomination in the person of Col. Thomas B. Rodgers, a prominent officer in the State Grand Army organization. Filley's followers are divided on this office. The workers in the central and western sections of the city want Rodgers and South St. Louis will insist on Alt. If there is a row of any dimensions it will be over the Circuit Clerkship.

PROBABLE SPLIT.

If the threat to overthrow Recorder Hobbs and Circuit Attorney Clover is carried out or an attempt made in that direction, the convention will, it is expected, go to pieces. Secretary Smith still insists that the sentiment against Hobbs on account of the opposition of certain of his political friends to Filley and Pohlman, will secure his defeat, but the Recorder's friends only smile when the subject is broached.

The Democratic Convention will renominate Circuit Judge Daniel Dillon, Clerk Michael Kenefick of the Court of Criminal Correction and Probate Judge Woerner beyond any doubt, as they have no opposition. The shrievalty is sought by Patrick M. Staed and Capt. McClellan, the present Boiler Inspector, and the former seems to have a lead that his opponent cannot easily overcome.

The race for Judge of the Criminal Court is between Judge J. C. Normile and Thomas B. Harvey, and both are running closely. The judgeship of the Court of Criminal Correction is sought by Judge Campbell and Prosecuting Attorney Claiborne, with the chances at present in the latter's favor.

There is one place on the Democratic ticket which has been practically settled. Capt. Ben Finney will be the nominee for Clerk of the Criminal Court, beyond doubt, unless there is trading, which can hardly be, in view of his strong backing and the universal sentiment in his favor. Capt. Finney has strong friends all over the city, many of whom have neglected all other political matters to secure his nomination, and he will go before the convention as the strongest candidate on the list. There may be some warm contests in the convention over the various positions, but this one will be soon disposed of by Capt. Finney's nomination, against which there will practically be no opposition.

Bernard Dierkes and Ben Clark seek the prosecuting attorneyship, Louis McGinnis, Thomas E. Mulvihill and Thomas Estep the prosecuting attorneyship, and Drs. Sam Fraser, Frank Sullivan, Ernest Epperson and Marks are in the scramble for coroner.

The contests for Recorder of Deeds and Circuit Clerk are very warm. For the former Will M. Smith and Louis H. Jones are making a lively canvass. It has been reported that a movement would be sprung to give the nomination to M. D. Lewis, the ex-Public Administrator, but the supporters of the two candidates who have made the canvass will combat it.

Phil H. Zepp, Alex Garesche and Joseph T. Brown of the Auditor's office will participate in the struggle for Clerk of the Circuit Court, and a hard fight is anticipated. Brown's friends expect to win the day for him if they can prevent Zepp or Garesche from getting the nomination on the first ballot.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The Republican leaders have, it is understood, selected the whole city ticket, including the Circuit Clerkship. Sheriff Pohlman has no opponent for a renomination and Recorder Hobbs, Circuit Attorney Clover, Horatio D. Wood, Rudolph Schulenburg, Dan Siegmund, Coroner Frank, John A. Talty are similarly situated with reference to the offices they seek. The ticket will be about as follows: Circuit Judge, Horatio D. Wood; Sheriff, J. H. Pohlman; Circuit Clerk, Henry Alt or Thos. B. Rodgers, Judge of the Criminal Court, Ashley C. Clover; Judge Court of Criminal Correction, John A. Talty; Recorder of Deeds, William A. Hobbs; Clerk of Criminal Court, John Laesch; Clerk Court of Criminal Correction, Dan Siegmund; Coroner, John N. Frank; Prosecuting Attorney, Willis Clark; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, no candidate; Judge Probate Court, Rudolph Schulenberg. Some of the committeemen are averse to making a nomination for Judge of the Probate Court. They consider it impossible to defeat Judge Woerner, but there are others who will insist on filling that place on the ticket. As Mr. Schulenberg is the only candidate they will recommend that he be given the place.

THE OTHER OFFICES.

Candidates for the State Senatorship, Representatives, Justices and Constables are thick in both parties and others are daily announcing themselves. There are three State Senators to be elected from the Thirtieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth Districts and Thirteen Representatives from the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts. Very warm contests are looked for on both sides. The candidates for Justices of the Peace are keeping up much of the interest in the campaign, and as these nominations are to be settled direct at the primaries a very large vote is expected to be polled.

Settled for Cobb.

The Ninth District Democratic Congressional Committee met last evening and made the final arrangements for the nomination of Seth W. Cobb. The primary election will be held next Friday and the convention Saturday. Dr. Lutz presided at the meeting, and at the outset presented the letter handed him at the last meeting by Mortimer F. Taylor. The letter was read and filed. It simply gave Mr. Taylor's reasons for not caring to enter the congressional race. He thought that he could better serve his party by remaining out for the present.

Ed Butler was on hand, and after the reading of Mr. Taylor's letter formally withdrew his son from the race. He said: "I desire to withdraw the name of James J. Butler because he has declined to run." This was all Mr. Butler had to say on that score.

Harry Keevil wanted the time for candidates to declare themselves extended up to the last minute. He said this would give more satisfaction to the voters and improve the chances of the nominee materially. Ed Butler, Committeeman Nagel and others opposed Keevil's motion and it was defeated.

Coal Oil Inspector J. G. Prather, who was at the meeting as Mr. Cobb's representative, announced that that gentleman was in the race to stay and abide by any action taken by the committee.

Committeeman Nagel made a plea to keep down the expenses of the primary, inasmuch as there was but one candidate in the field. He argued that one polling place would be enough for each ward, instead of having two or more which would run up an unnecessary expense against Mr. Cobb. It was finally decided to let the members of the committee decide for themselves how many polling places were necessary in their respective wards.

A wrangle between Secretary Walsh and Committeeman Crothers of the old Tenth Ward, grew out of this discussion. Crothers designated only one polling place and Walsh said he ought to provide for another. The discussion made it clear that Crothers' seat in the committee is wanted by another faction which proposes to fight his delegation at the primary. That is why they demanded another polling place. Walsh and Committeeman Guion agreed with the delegation that asked the additional polling booth, and some feeling was shown in the cross-fire of words. Walsh referred to Crothers' methods as infamous and Crothers talked back in the same strain.

The polling places were then selected, as well as the judges and clerks for the primary, and Mr. Cobb's check for $1,200 was received by the Treasurer to cover the expenses. The committee has resolved to return whatever balance is left after all bills are paid.

The meeting definately and finally settled the fact that Mr. Cobb will have no opposition for the nomination.

What They Say at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—There is a great deal of gossip here just now over the political situation in Missouri. While the number of Missourians is comparatively limited, they make up in earnestness and emphasis what they lack in numbers.

The latest acquisition to the ranks is Matt Reynolds, who astounded many of his friends by going to Mr. Filley's State convention some time ago. He comes here in perfect accord with the majority of the Republican colonists. What he believes is that a mistake was made when Congressman Nathan Frank was not renominated. So firm in fact is he impressed in this respect, that he ventured to predict that a Democrat would secure the seat in the next Congress from the Ninth District. Mr. Reynolds figures on at least 1,800 of Mr. Frank's personal friends who will not support the nominee of the Turner Hall convention. This information Mr. Reynolds did not venture with a view of deprecating the chances of Mr. Prosser, but in a moment of earnestness he expressed his firm conviction. He believed that the Republican party would have entered the campaign in stronger trim, with the present delegation renominated, but now as it is not to be so he can see nothing but defeat in store for the Republican nominees in the Ninth and Tenth Districts. Should Mr. Niedringhaus remain firm in his determination to decline, and Mr. C. H. Sampson be induced to accept the Eighth District call he believes that the silk merchant will defeat the candidate of the broken ranked Democrats. It is the talk here that Chauncey I. Filley did not perpetrate the surprise in the Ninth District out of revenge as to get even, but as a stroke toward reaching the end which his ambition now craves—that of securing the State Legislature with a view of making the Senatorship, and if not so to be in a position where he can again control the State delegates to the next National Convention.

Congressman Kinsey does not agree with those who see nothing but defeat in store for him, and he is willing to-night to wager a good hat that he will be re-elected in the Tenth District. He has written to Candidate Sam Byrnes that his time is uncertain, but that after returning home, about Oct. 1, he will consult with his Congressional committee and determine whether he can take the stump and enter into a joint canvass for any time and anywhere. That Mr. Byrnes has gone over the district in his absence he ventures to say would deprive him of much of a trip in company with that gentleman without going all over the same ground again and Congressman Frank is in a most excellent humor. Yet Mr. Frank has some friends who censure him for not making some effort of some kind before the convention met to secure support. That he could stand back and ignore the politicians they do not think he could afford.

PROSSER SANGUINE.

Candidate Prosser is making extensive preparations for his canvass and assures his friends that he will win a signal

Thomas J. Prosser.

victory over Mr. Cobb. Neither he or his friends anticipate any lack of support on the part of Republicans. There is no question, they say, of the regularity of the convention and of Mr. Prosser's fitness to be the Republican standard-bearer, and consequently no reason why he should not receive the cordial support of his party. There were some Republicans who were very much disappointed at the action of the convention undoubtedly, but Mr. Prosser's nomination is daily becoming more popular with the party and from present indications he will be a strong candidate on election day.

Trouble in the Thirteenth.

The Jackson Democratic Club of the Thirteenth Ward held its regular weekly meeting at St. Boniface Hall last night. President Mat Brenan presided and Wm. McNamee acted in the capacity of secretary. The meeting was fairly attended. The report of the committee which was appointed last Saturday evening to wait on Central Committeeman Joseph Murphy to ascertain whether he would allow the club a representation at the primary next Wednesday, was presented. Resolutions were adopted to be presented to the Central Committee asking a fair deal.

Mr. F. D. Pike arose and implored the club as honest Democrats not to take any part in the primary election. At this juncture quite a number of the members arose and left the hall. Hon. Joseph Walker of Ironton addressed the club in behalf of Hon. Sam Byrnes.

After the meeting Mr. Murphy, the Central Committeeman, said: "I informed Mr. Hinsman that I would allow him a representation at the polls. I further said that the club could put up one delegate for the City Convention. That would allow the Young Men's Club three delegates, the Thirteenth Ward Club two and the Jackson Club one. This proposition did not meet with Mr. Hinsman's approval. I will treat them squarely, and it is my intention not to cause any ill feeling. If the Jackson Club will send me the names of twenty Democrats, providing they run a delegation, I will choose from the names judges and clerks in each polling place. This is all I can do."

A Frigid Ratification.

The O'Malley ratification meeting at Albany Hall, Garrison and Cass avenues, last evening was about the worst fizzle yet observed in the Eighth District campaign. O'Malley and his committees had circulated hand-bills all through that section of the city and chartered a brass band and invested many dollars in pyrotechnics to attract a crowd, but of no avail. The list of speakers included the names of some twenty well-known Democrats, but out of the number none put in an appearance excepting O'Malley and his friend Thomas Morris. The latter made a speech declaring that O'Malley and not O'Neill was the regular nominee of the Convention. The meeting was a very frigid affair and at no time was there anything apparent that bore the slightest semblance to enthusiasm. There were thirty-six people in the hall by actual count, and a number of them were supporters of O'Neill, who went to the hall as they said to hear the music and "see the show." O'Malley spoke of O'Neill's record and said there was nothing in it that merited a re-election. He then spoke of the Eighth District Convention and said he would never cease to insist that the nomination given him was regular.

His friends were greatly depressed over the failure of the meeting and were indignant at the speakers who were invited and remained away. The candidates for Democratic nominations show a disposition to keep away from O'Malley and his workers in their canvass of the Eighth District.

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The Mayor Won't Be Bulldozed.

Mayor Noonan was seen yesterday in regard to the evident declaration of war made in the *Republic* of yesterday morning. The *Republic* stated in effect that Mr. Zepp's discharging Congressional Committeeman Barrett was not a blind, and that he had set an example which all good Democrats should follow. The article concludes with the following words:

"Those who fail to kick the ballot stuffers out will be kicked out with them. This is official."

This has been construed as a direct threat against the Mayor and his administration, and is considered by the knowing politicians as a challenge from the Gubernatorial headquarters. Mayor Noonan spoke very freely on the subject and said: "I do not know whether that is meant as an attack on me or not. But all the members of the political committees I have are inherited from the Francis administration. I am not going to do any 'kicking out,' nor will I make the holding of a committeemanship a bar to appointment. I have spoken to the Democratic leaders on the subject and have told them that the fact that a man was not on a committee would be a recommendation, but that his being on a committee would not be a bar. I do not feel that I have a right to dictate whether a man shall be in a political organization or not, and while it might influence me in a measure I could not shut a man out of office for that reason."

"Have you heard of any move being made in the direction indicated by that article?"

"No, I have not. That is the first I have heard of it. But, more or no more, I don't care a cent, and am certainly not going to be bulldozed by any long-distance threats. I will not disturb office-holders simply because they are committeemen and alleged ballot-box stuffers."

State Democratic Committee.

The State Democratic Committee will hold an important meeting to-morrow, and its outcome will be watched particularly by those interested in the Eighth District O'Neill-O'Malley squabble. The committee will investigate the matter and try to settle it in such a manner as not to prejudice the Democratic chances of carrying the district. Both O'Neill and O'Malley will be given an opportunity of fully stating their respective sides of the controversy. Congressman O'Neill has collected an abundance of evidence to prove that the delegates who nominated him composed a majority of the regularly elected representatives in that convention. He will also present a mass of evidence as to the fraudulent tactics employed by the Barrett-Macklin-O'Meara combination to defeat him. He has a very strong case, and it is the opinion of many that O'Malley instead of answering him will hold back and insist that his nomination is regular. Mr. O'Neill still declares that in the interest of harmony he will, if the State Committee asks it, go before another primary, providing that organization makes all the arrangements and gives assurances of an impartial election.

Eighth District Republican Convention.

The Eight District Republican primary election takes place to-morrow afternoon and the convention will be called to order Tuesday morning in North St. Louis Turner Hall. A liberal apportionment has been made by the Committee, and there will be over 150 delegates on the floor. Some of the leaders in the district still believe that Niedringhaus can be induced to accept another nomination, but the close friends say that he cannot and will not. The refusal of C. H. Sampson and J. K. Cummings to run leaves a clear field for Collector Wennecker, who is considered a candidate.

Nineteenth Ward Hendricks Club.

A special meeting of the Hendricks Club of the Nineteenth Ward was held last night, President Caruth in the chair. Over two hundred members were present. The following delegation to the city convention was recommended by the Executive Committee: David Caruth, Thos. Kinnavey, M. J. Duddy, M. F. Healy, D. J. Bohan, M. F. Moore, John Williams, Wm. Scholl and F. P. McGuigan. The club will meet again on Tuesday to make arrangements for the coming primaries. A resolution was adopted indorsing Central Committeeman Dudley for his fairness and impartiality. Much complaint was expressed at the allegations of disgruntled Democrats who have said the club is a Butler Club. The statement is denounced as false and it is added that the club was formed two years before Butler came to live in the ward. As to the complaint that the polling station on Twenty-third and Market streets is not near enough Ewing avenue, it is urged that the kickers would have been quite content had the polling station been between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, on Clark avenue, which is no more centrally located. It is also said that the number of dissatisfied Democrats in the Nineteenth Ward is very small indeed.

Election Law Complications.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept 27.—Nothing is more plain than there is going to be serious trouble over the Australian election law this campaign. The law makes no provision for settling contests, and as the Superior Court decided in the case of Broadhead vs. McLean (from St. Louis) that the duties of the Secretary of State are primarily ministerial, the difficulties likely to be encountered become more complicated. At present there are two contests pending before the Secretary. One is the Democratic Congressional muddle in the Eighth District and the other is the contest between the warring factions of the Union Labor party. Aug. 25 one wing of the Union Labor party held a convention in this city and Sept. 25 another wing held a convention at Sedalia and both nominated full State tickets. Both claim to be the only and original Union Labor party of Missouri. To-day the Secretary received a certificate from the officers of the Sedalia convention, but as the acknowlgment was irregular and several other mistakes made it will be returned. Secretary Lesueur does not feel that it is his duty to decide who is the regular nominee where such contests prevail, and it is quite probable that he will let the contestants fight the matter out in the courts. This seems to be the only course he can pursue and it insures litigation and a general tangle of the election laws.

Objecting Democrats.

A number of Second Ward Democrats met in Justice McCaffrey's office last evening and prepared a most emphatic protest, which will be carried before the City Committee. They objected to the location of the polling places designated by Committeeman Keevil and prepared a petition of the committee asking that the polling places be located at 601 Lucas avenue and 622 Olive street. Assistant Building Commissioner Hackett and other anti-Keevil Democrats dominated the meeting and spoke bitterly of the Central Committeeman's plans.

Senator Vest's Visit.

Senator Vest is expected to arrive in the city this evening and to-morrow night he addresses a meeting at Uhrig's Cave. The Twenty-second Ward Tilden Club has made extensive arrangements for the meeting to-morrow, and they expect a crowded hall. Senator Vest will attend the meeting of the State Committee to-morrow and will hear the reports from all the Congressional districts. He is particularly interested in the condition of affairs in the close legislative districts which Filley and his lieutenants are trying to control.

Political Notes.

The Seventeenth Ward Colored Republican League Club will meet to-morrow evening.

The Twenty-seventh Ward Democrats held a largely attended mass meeting last evening at Tower Grove Station.

The Rinkelville Democratic Club was addressed last evening by E. F. Stone, J. T. Brown and other Democrats.

The Democratic Club of Precinct 152 of the Twenty-eighth Ward last evening indorsed the primary election arrangements made by Committeeman Harris of that ward.

The Eighth Ward Republican League Club will meet at 920 Biddle street to-morrow evening to make arrangements to take an active hand in the city primaries next Thursday.

The Second Ward Irish-American Republican Club met at Speibrink's Hall last evening, and on the motion of Central Committeeman Michael Maloney indorsed Thomas J. Prosser for Congress.

The Nineteenth Ward Democrats who are opposed to the workings of the Butlerites will meet at the Thurman Club Hall, Twenty-first and Adams street, to-morrow evening, for the purpose of selecting a delegation to be voted for at the primary election. A large attendance is expected.

Big Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 28.—2:25 a. m.—Fowler's large packing house is reported to have taken fire, and a general alarm of fire has been turned in. It is said that the building will probably be completely destroyed, in which event the loss will be very heavy.

Irishmen to Have a London Club.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There is to be yet another new club started in London—a club for Irishmen resident in London. Its members will include artistic, literary, dramatic, musical and professional men. It is proposed to open the club also to Irish students and young men engaged in offices. For the convenience of the latter class a cheap table d'hote dinner will be provided in the middle of the day. The club will be open to Irishmen of all creeds—political and religious differences being strictly tabooed.

WORDS IN CONSTANT USE

CUT OUT THE LIST AND PASTE IT OVER YOUR DESK.

Between Three and Four Thousand Used in the English Language Which Are Mispronounced—The Dictionary Called Down on Some of Its Rulings—Words in the List Below Used Daily by Every Man, Woman and Child.

From the New York Times.

There are in our English at the least three or four thousand words that are frequently mispronounced. Some of these are the following:

Ab-a-tis. Not a-*ba*-tis. That has been done for this word that should be done as soon as possible for all foreign words that we use. It has been fully Anglicized. The more English we make our English the better English it is.

Ab-*do*-men. There is no authority, except popular usage, for accenting the first syllable of this word.

Ab-*dom*-inal. The *o* short, as in don.

Ab-er-crom-by. The *o* of this proper name is not the *o* of con, but the *o* of come.

Ab-ject. Not Ab-*ject*.

Ab-ject-ness.

Ab-ject-ly.

Ab-so-lute. Not absoloot, as it is often pronounced by the careless.

Ab-*sol*-u-to-ry. The dictionaries say that the penultimate *o* in such words as declamatory, migratory, inventory, matrimony, parsimony, piscatory, prefatory, territory, etc., is or should be pronounced like short *u*; that is like *o* in major, actor, factor, etc. Is this true? The penultimate *o* of these words falls, without an exception, under a rhythmical accent, which naturally does and should bring out, in no small degree, the quality of the vowel, though not in the *same* degree that it is brought out when standing under a preliminary accent. It is safe to assert that it is only those specially schooled to slur this *o* that pronounce it according to the dictionary marking. There are many that pronounce matrimony and a few that pronounce inventory with the *o* very short, or obscure as Worcester has it; but there are probably none, in this country at least, that are consistent and uniformly suppress this *o* in the whole long list of words in which it occurs. To do so is to take something from whatever of sonorousness the language naturally has, as all languages are sonorous in proportion to their wealth in vowel sounds.

Absolve. There is good authority for sounding the *s* of this word like *z*, but this is hardly in accordance with the best usage.

Absorb. The *z*-sound of *s* in this word should be carefully avoided.

Ab-stract-ly. Not ab-*stract*-ly.

Ab-*struse*. The *u* of this word has the sound of long *oo*. This is the rule. *U* preceded by *r* or the sound of *sh* or *zh* in the same syllable often is sounded like long *oo*, as in rude, rumor, rule, sure, issue.

A-*by*-dos. Not *Ab*-y-dos.

Ac-a-*de*-mi-an.

Accent. When a noun, the first, when a verb, the second, is the accented syllable. We *accent* a syllable with an *ac*-cent.

Acceptable. In Walker's time this word was accented on the first syllable by the majority of the better speakers.

Access. It is more in accordance with the best current usage to accent the first rather than the second syllable of this word, Webster to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ac-*ces*-so-ry. Ease of utterance has shifted the accent from the first to the second syllable, where it will remain.

Ac-*cli*-mate. For the pronunciation that accents the first syllable there is no authority.

Accrue. Here is another word in which the *u* has the sound of long *oo*.

Acetate. The *a* long, as in fate.

Acoustics. All our dictionaries pronounce the *ou* of this word *ow*, while nearly the whole English-speaking world, so far as the writer's observation goes, pronounce it like long *oo*. Many persons thus pronounce it knowing that the authorities are against them. Squalor is another word treated in like manner. A-*kows*-tics is certainly not pleasing to the ear.

Act-or. Not the *o* of nor, but the *o* of major.

A-*cu*-men. Not *ak*-u-men.

Ad-ap-*ta*-tion.

Address. Both noun and verb are now commonly accented on the second syllable.

Adduce. When, in the same syllable, long *u* is preceded by one of the consonants *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, *s* or *th*, it is not easy to introduce the sound of *y*; hence careless speakers omit it, pronouncing duty, dooty; tune, toon; lute, loot; nuisance, noosance, etc. And yet to make the *u* in these words as clear and perfect as in mute, cute, etc., is overnice and consequently smacks of pedantry. The two extremes should be avoided with equal care.

A-*dept*. Not *ad*-ept.

Adhesive. Do not pronounce the *s* like *z*.

Adipose. Do not pronounce the *s* like *z*.

Ad-jec-*ti*-val. There is abundant authority for accenting the first syllable, but it is to be hoped that no one will be inclined to follow it.

Ad-jec-tive-ly.

Ad-mi-ra-ble; *ad*-mi-ra-bly.

Ad-mi-ral-ty. The first and not the third is the accented syllable.

A-*do*-nis.

Adobe. Three syllables—ah-*do*-be.

A-*dult*. There is no authority for *ad*-ult.

Advance. The second *a* of this word should be sounded broader than the *a* in man, van, fat, etc., and not so broad as in father.

At the beginning of this century words in which this so-called intermediate *a* occurs were generally pronounced with the full, broad Italian *a*, as in father, which by the exquisites was not infrequently exaggerated. This Walker undertook to change, and to that end marked the *a* of this class of words short, like the *a* in and, man, at, etc. The innovation met with only partial success. Now there is a general disposition to unite in some intermediate sound between the broad *a* in father, which is very rarely, and the short *a* in can, which is very frequently heard in this country. A few of the words in which this *a* now receives this intermediate sound are: After, alas, answer, ant, bask, basket, branch, brass, cask, cast, chance, class, craft, dance, draft, enchant, example, fast, flask, gasp, glance, grass, glass, lance, last, mask, mastiff, nasty, pass, past, pastor, plaster, shaft, staff, task, vast, waft.

Making Camphor.

Camphor is made in Japan in this way: After a tree is felled to the earth it is cut into chips, which are laid in a tub over a large iron pot partly filled with water and placed over a slow fire. Through holes in the bottom of the tub steam slowly rises, and heating the chips generates oil of camphor. Of course the tub with the chips has a close-fitting cover. From this cover a bamboo pipe leads to a succession of other tubs with connections, and the last of these tubs is divided into two compartments, one above the other, the dividing floor being perforated with small holes to allow the water and oil to pass to the lower compartment. This lower compartment is supplied with a layer of straw, which catches and holds the camphor crystals that are being deposited as the liquid passes to the cooling process. The camphor is next separated from the straw, packed in wooden tubs and is ready for the market. The oil is used by the natives for illuminating and other purposes.

Orthodox Disdain.

From the London Telegraph.

A good story is told of the late Bishop Ullathorne of Birmingham, who had absolutely no ear for music, and was continually enforcing on his clergy the use of plain chants. During one of his visitations he came to a certain church where the choir gave a capital rendering of the "Twelfth Mass." After the service the organist was presented to him and he ventured to hope that the Bishop had enjoyed the music. "Not at all" was the startling reply. "Very poor stuff." "But," urged the poor organist, "Dr. Newman was here last Sunday, and he was delighted." "Oh, I dare say," said the Bishop. "He fiddles."

WHEN MERCURY FAILS

BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured in 30 to 90 days. We eliminate all the poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. As one of our patients puts it, after a few days' treatment with us, "that skeleton will be banished from your closet forever."

If they will follow our directions closely, parties can be treated at home as well as here (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. Write for references.

OUR MAGIC REMEDY

NEVER FAILED to cure the most obstinate cases. It is the old chronic, deep-seated cases that we solicit. We have cured hundreds who have been abandoned by physicians and pronounced incurable, and we challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Magic Remedy cures.

Our cure is permanent and not a patching up. Cases treated five years ago have never seen a symptom since. By describing case fully we can treat you by mail, and we give the same strong guarantee to cure or refund all money. Those who prefer to come here for treatment can do so and we will pay railroad fare both ways and hotel bills while here if we fail to cure. We Challenge the World for a case that our MAGIC REMEDY will not cure. Write for full particulars and get the evidence. We know that you are skeptical, justly so, too, as the most eminent physicians have never been able to give more than temporary relief. In our five years' practice with this MAGIC REMEDY it has been most difficult to overcome the prejudices against all so-called specifics. But under our strong guarantee you should not hesitate to try this remedy. You take no chance of losing your money. We guarantee to cure or refund every dollar and as we have a reputation to protect, also financial backing of $300,000, it is perfectly safe to all who will try the treatment. Heretofore you have been putting up and paying out your money for different treatments and although you are not yet cured no one has paid back your money. Do not waste any more money until you try us. Old chronic, deep seated cases cured in 30 to 90 days. Investigate our financial standing, our reputation as business men. Write [illegible] for names and addresses of those we have cured who have given permission to refer to them. It costs you only postage to do this; [illegible] will save you a world of suffering from mental strain and if you are married what may your offspring suffer through your own negligence. If your symptoms are sore throat, mucous patches in mouth, rheumatism in bones and joints, hair falling out, eruptions on any part of the body, feeling of general depression, pains in head or bones. You have [illegible] time to waste. Those who are constantly taking mercury and potash should discontinue it. Constant use of these drugs will surely bring sores and eating ulcers in the end. Don't fail to write.

Since the history of medicine a true specific [illegible] syphilis has been sought for but never found [illegible] our Magic Remedy was discovered.

All correspondence sent sealed in plain envelope. We invite the most rigid investigation and [illegible] is our power to aid you in it. Address,

COOK REMEDY CO., Omaha, [illegible]

Millinery.

"What! a stylish, new shape, becoming hat for $3.50?"

"Yes, the very latest in toques and turbans, black and in colors, for $3.50. Why, of course, they are the latest style, and Barr's style, too, and of course they're made of nice materials, because Barr's never use any other sort. You may buy one already made, or we'll take your order."

Needn't say a word about the "specialties" in patterns. You know where to go for the latest advanced French ideas, but we do want to tell you about the elegant felt bonnets we make this week at $5 each; really elegant in style and materials. All the new shapes in fine felts at $1.50; stiff wings and fancy feathers, 25 cents, and the new black surah silk college cap for misses at $1.

DRESSMAKING—We have greatly enlarged our dressmaking establishment, and we want you to know that you can have your dresses made at Barr's without it costing you a small fortune. We make a special feature of "low prices" for making suits, tea gowns, jackets, cloaks and evening dresses. No matter whether it be a plain calico wrapper or a tailor-made walking suit, we'll make it in the best style, fit and workmanship guaranteed, and the prices will be lower than ever before known in the dressmaking history of the dry goods trade.

Remember, we distinctly state that our prices for dressmaking shall be on a par with all other prices in the house, also that Barr's have the largest dressmaking department in the country. Come in and find out how low our charges are.

MUSLIN WEAR—Ladies' yoke band muslin drawers, neatly tucked, 25 cents; with embroidered ruffle and tucks, 50 cents.

Pointed yoke Mother Hubbard gowns, with hemstitched ruffle and tucks, a bargain at 75 cents.

$2.25—Ladies' fancy knit underskirts in stripes, light blue and white, pink and white, tan and blue, gray and cardinal.

$4.00—Ladies' black alpaca skirts, full back, plain front, trimmed with Hercules braid, latest style.

CORSETS—A fine sewed corset, well boned, long waist, side steels and double busk, in white and cream, 50c; C. B. corset, made of French satteen, filled with bones, long waist, double side steel (job lot), in white, drab and black; worth $1.25, for 75c; extra long waist black corset, filled with bones, double side steels and boned busts, $1.25; a splendid heavy corset, long waist, filled with heavy bones, comes particularly for stout ladies, sizes 26 to 31; worth $2.75.

MEN'S WEAR—We have a small line of manufacturer's samples in men's English striped merino half hose that we will offer at 40 cents a pair, or six pair for $2.25.

Evening Stuffs.

Barr's

SPECIAL DISPLAY.

Nets, Laces, Gauzes, Grenadines, plain and embroidered.

SUPERB NOVELTIES.

Magnificent gold embroideries, richly jeweled fabrics.

Novelties in 45-in. Grenadines at 75c to $1.65 a yard.

Nets, 45 to 60 inches, $1.25 to $16.50 a yard.

GRAND VARIETY.

Cheapest to most costly manufactured exclusive novelties for fronts and panel pieces.

Ribbons,

Gloves,

Fans.

See Barr's stock of Beautiful Evening Goods.

GLOVES—5-button black kid gloves, extra quality, $1.00; 4-button kid gloves, all colors, $1.35; 4-button black suede gloves, $1.25; 8-button length mousquetaire suede, colors and black, $1.50; the finest line of men's kid and suede gloves in St. Louis, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00; every pair fitted and warranted.

Gloves cleaned, 10c; extra lengths, 15c per pair.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS—Extra big bargain; 500 cane-seat rocking chairs, all styles, $4.15; worth $7.50. A few more sets of dinnerware left, slightly incomplete, $21 to $37.50 set; worth $30 to $60. 1000 sets poker chips, 100 in a box, 35c box. 1000 packs fine playing cards, 15c pack. 10,000 imported brass photograph frames, 10c each. Clearing out a lot of odds and ends, such as bronze figures, bisque figures, plush goods, smokers' sets, library sets, on our 25c, 50c and $1 tables; goods worth two and three times the money.

RIBBONS—Will open on Monday another shipment of fancy ribbons in self colors, exquisite line of shades, goods worth 50c and 65c, for 24c per yard; No. 12 elegant all-silk faille ribbon, with satin edge, in every conceivable shade, for 19 cents per yard; 11-inch elegant all-silk faille sash ribbon, plain and satin edge, black only; worth $1.35, for 99 cents.

LINENS—Here's a chance to select some pretty tidies and splashers at a third of their value, 19 cents each.

Tray cloths, worth $1.50, for $1; won't be here after you see them; beautiful hemstitched goods.

All-linen glass toweling, very nice, at 8 cents, and beautiful Vienna cloths at $2.21 each.

CURTAINS—We have received our full fall line of silk curtains at $5.75, $6.75, $7.50 and $9.50 pair. We are showing stylish goods, cross stripe silk bands, all new and stylish combinations. Our $15 pair all-silk curtains we guarantee can not be duplicated in this city at less than $22.50. We have also received a full line of Renaissance curtains from $15 to $75 pair (11 styles); Brussels lace curtains, $15 to $50 (17 styles); Irish point lace curtains, $3.95 to $40 pair; real lace curtains, $4.50 to $25 pair. You will save from 20 to 30 per cent by buying these goods of us.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' hemstitched, colored borders and all white, Union Linen, 12½c.

Hemstitched handkerchiefs, French print, embroidered, in blocks, sheer linen, 15c.

Children's hemmed handkerchiefs, printed borders, 50c doz.

Barr's Dress Fabrics.

No, we don't know what the wild waves are saying, but we agree with the ancient party that Wm. Barr D. G. Co. have a claim—bargain claim—upon the public this week, there!

WOOL GOODS—A new suiting in boucle wool that looks like the fashionable one-fifty tailor suiting, for 25 cents a yard. Navy with cardinal tufted effects; brown with white, and all desirable shades, yard wide and a really genteel fabric.

"Tom Boy" plaids, just what you want for school dresses for a "romp," at fifty cents. She can't wear them out. Also, a fresh case of the 30-cent plaids that rushed off so fast last week; and a Scotch heather suiting specially made for hard wear, soft, nice texture, yet a remarkably well-wearing fabric, all shades of browns, tans, grays, slates and dark reddish browns, 50 cents a yard. Handsome combination dress patterns, all the latest shades Henrietta, with plush, velvet and silk striped and figured fancy goods to combine. This is from the great bargain house of America. Price, $3.95 a pattern.

DRESS FLANNELS—Pure wool dress plaids, elegant novelties, in all the best shades, medium, small and extreme plaids, also in stripes, yard and a half wide, this week at 75 cents. This is a great bargain.

Here's another to match it: 54-inch West of England Broadcloth, all shades, always sold at $1.25 a yard, for 75 cents.

CLOAKINGS—Camel's hair cloakings at $1 a yard; beautiful styles, 54 inches wide. Heavy all-wool diagonal waterproof cloakings, 54 inches wide and something entirely new; nobody else has them; only $1.35 a yard. An elegant assortment of black English cheviots and diagonals, 54 inches wide, at $2.25 and over. French Broadcloths, 54 inches wide, in beautiful qualities, at $1.50 a yard.

SILKS—If you want the biggest bargain in the silk world, come and see that 24-inch guaranteed black grosgrain silk at 97 cents a yard. Grand exhibit in Mousseline de Soie at Barr's, gold and silver striped, at 75 cents; flowered at $1. Black and all shades in double width, $1.15. Also novelties in richly embroidered and brocaded goods, black with tinted figures, cream with colors; a beautiful display of these evening fabrics. Black and white striped silks, all novelty designs, at $1 a yard.

BLACK FABRICS—Every item here is a leading bargain; beautiful 40-inch all-wool French camelette at 50 cents; forty-inch black mohair Brilliantine at 50 cents; a fine black French serge, 46 inches wide, a black all-wool Henrietta cloth, 46 inches wide, and a 54-inch black mohair Sicilian, all at the uniform price of 75 cents a yard. Remember, we announce these bargains for this week in the largest black fabrics department in St. Louis.

CLOAKS—"The grandest assortment in town;" that's what you'll say when you come in to-morrow. The prices are way down. All the new shapes in black or blue double-breasted Reefer coats, in the stylish cheviot and diagonal cloths, in all sizes, at five and $5.50.

Wraps in such comfortable and fashionable shapes, of fine beaver cloth, plain or in the new embroidery, black, navy blue and tan, all sizes, at ten dollars and $12.50 each. What do you think of the item at foot of this column?

Capes, Astrachans from $2.50; furs in all the new shapes at $6 and over—as much over as you want. In muffs we'll open a thousand imported Russian Hare muffs, cut from backs only, and sell them for 75 cents each on Monday. Natural opossum muffs at $1.50.

BARR'S

The Great Bargain House of America.

Five Floors, an acre each, fronting on three streets, Sixth, Olive and Locust, St. Louis.

St. Louis Week.

That means seven days of such bargains as the St. Louis people expect of their great bargain house. Also St. Louis week because we specially request our home people to do their trading this week, so that the strangers within our gates next week may receive our undivided attention.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—Nobby little Jersey suits, solids and the latest combinations, for boys 3 to 8 years, at $3.75; other novelties at five to $6.75. Two-piece kilt suits, 2½ to 5 years, at $4. These are novelties just received. Boys' Reefer jackets, 4 to 14 years, $4.50. A fine assortment.

Girls' Gretchen coats, jackets, Newmarkets and novelty cloaks, all sizes, $4 to $26.50. All styles manufactured are at Barr's; also, a fine assortment of children's and misses' dresses. Prices on children's clothing very low at Barr's.

WOMEN'S WEAR—Fashioned ribbed merino vests, high neck, long sleeves, will not shrink in washing, all sizes 75 cents, drawers 85 cents.

Natural wool merino vests, high neck, long sleeves, and drawers to match, 85c each piece.

Ladies' English black cashmere hose, high spliced ankles, double heels and toes, 50c. Victoria imperial black fleeced cotton hose, guaranteed absolutely fast black, 3 pairs for $1.00.

English sheen silk hose, ingrain double heels and toes, perfectly fast black, $1.00.

Men's French C. G. half hose, nice goods in black, tans and mode shades, fast colors 25 cents, or 6 pair for $1.40.

Men's genuine camel's-hair shirts and drawers, best make, $1.35 each; last season's price, $1.50 each.

Men's fall and winter top shirts, fancy stripes, 85c each.

Men's extra large sizes in laundered and unlaundered dress shirts reduced from $1.00 and $1.25, for 50c each. Slightly shop worn; a big bargain.

BOOKS—Full and complete stock of Bibles, prayer books and hymnals and Catholic prayer books, and large line of family Bibles. Little St. Elizabeth, by Mrs. Burnett, $1.35; Two Little Confederates, by Thos. Nelson Page, $1.35; Dante's Purgatory and Paradise, illustrated by Dore, $1.35; Alta edition, 12 mo., cloth bound, 162 selections, 35c each; Ancient Mariner, illustrated, $1.85; Log Book Notes and Off the Weather Bow, illustrated in blue monochrome, $2.25.

Good Bye,

BARR'S.

OVER TWENTY LIVES

REPORTED LOST IN A RAILROAD WRECK IN IDAHO YESTERDAY.

No Further Particulars Obtainable—A Falling Wall's Deadly Work—Killed in a Collision—An Aged Ex-Senator's Mishap—Deaths From Hydrophobia—Poison For Pepsin—Disasters of a Day.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 27.—A serious wreck is reported to have occurred at Waucanza, Idaho, yesterday morning. Two fast mail trains on the Oregon Short Line ran into each other. Over twenty persons are reported killed and many injured. A traveler who arrived in Pendleton, Ore., to-day brought the news of the wreck.

LATER.

At the Union Pacific Railroad office in this city nothing is known of the reported wreck on the Oregon Short Line Railroad near Shoshone, Idaho. Shoshone is on the Idaho division, the headquarters of which are at Pocatello, Idaho. The officials here were notified that the West-bound train due here at [illegible] a. m. to-day was delayed at Huntington, [illegible], but claim that they were not advised as to the cause of the delay. The East-bound train left here Thursday morning and carried a large number of passengers.

Killed in a Collision.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28.—The Washington express, composed of a mail car and four coaches, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. which left here at 6:15 this morning struck the rear end of a construction train standing on the main track at [illegible]sonville. Fireman J. D. Hough jumped from the engine and struck his head against a coal car and was almost instantly killed. The engineer, Louis Cittle, jumped at the same time and received a bad gash on the back of his head. Beside a lively shaking up, the passengers were uninjured. The locomotive and mail car are completely wrecked; also several cars of the construction train. Fireman Hough leaves a widow and two children at Chillicothe, O.

A Falling Wall's Deadly Work.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 27.—At 4 o'clock this evening, a wall of a tenement house adjoining the tannery of James Callery & Co., River avenue, Alleghany City, fell with a crash, burying seven workmen in the ruins. The walls was being torn down for the purpose of enlarging the tannery. An alarm was turned in and a force of policemen and firmen commenced the work of rescue.

John Faevallege was taken out dead. Matthew Voswell and Joseph Vogle died within a few minutes after reaching the hospital. Joseph Mackowitz and George Radway were seriously hurt. Two other workmen were rescued and removed to their homes before their names or the extent of their injuries could be learned. Another man, employed on the building, is missing. All of the dead and injured are Hungarians.

Frankfort, Mich., in Flames.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Sept. 27.—The Hall & Lincoln shingle mill was set on fire at an early hour this morning. The plant was soon in flames, which spread to the Petoskey warehouse and dock, Fred Kerns' warehouse and mill and the Frankfort *Times*. The town was in imminent danger of being wiped out. Owing to lack of fire fighting facilities, the citizens had to form bucket lines and fought the fire for five hours before the town was safe. The loss will approximate $15,000, with only $450 insurance. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin and the greatest excitement prevails.

An Unexpected Target.

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 27.—Two respectable young gentlemen, J. R. Kavanaugh and T. Montgomery, left Galena yesterday afternoon to shoot birds and practice target shooting. A short distance from Jackson they practiced at a mark. Kavanaugh raised his gun to fire. It snapped. Montgomery stood twenty or thirty feet to the left of Kavanaugh, who threw his barrel over his left arm and began to cut out the cartridge with his knife, when it went off and killed Montgomery. The ball entered between the hip and the navel. No blame is attributed to Kavanaugh.

A Freight Wreck.

DES MOINES, Io., Sept. 27.—A freight wreck occurred on the Chicago & Northwestern road last night, doing much damage to property. The first cars of the train passed safely over a switch when the train became detached and the switch turned of its own accord. The remainder of the cars collided with the hind end of a train on the main track, throwing six freight cars and the caboose into the ditch. The traffic was stopped and it was morning before the wrecking train had the debris cleared away. A brakeman, W. E. Nash, had his arm badly crushed.

Poison for Pepsin.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 27.—Miss Lettie Byrd, a popular society young lady of Elizabeth, above this city, was taken ill yesterday and was given a prescription by the family physician, the principal ingredient of which was pepsin. The druggist, in making up the prescription, used a powerful poison instead of pepsin. The young lady was taken alarmingly sick and cannot live.

An Aged Ex-Senator's Mishap.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 27.—Ex-Senator James R. Doolittle was thrown from a carriage this morning and dangerously injured. One arm is broken, his head cut and his body badly bruised. Mr. Doolittle is 75 years of age.

A Ball Player's Misfortune.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 27.—Dave Burnes of Sturgeon, while playing ball yesterday, attempted to deliver one of those bewildering "drops," when he swung his arm in such a way as to break the bone.

A Narrow Escape.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—The two large stores belonging to the McGhee Bros. at Clarksville, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning, together with all their contents. Total loss, about $60,000; insurance, $20,000. T. C. Rawling & Bates, Rawl narrowly escaped burning to death by jumping from the windows. Both were seriously injured in the fall and it is thought Rawl will not recover.

A Hunter's Bad Blunder.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—While out hunting Alvie White of Friendship, a village west of this city, was seriously, if not fatally, wounded by J. A. Jennings, who, in shooting at a squirrel, accidentally hit White, the load of shot taking effect in his shoulder and head, one shot putting out his right eye. White had hidden in the bushes when shot.

A Tail End-Collision.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 27.—An Omaha (Neb.) special to the *Tribune* says: A tail-end collision occurred between two stock trains on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road, near Cody, in the northern part of the State this morning, in which Charles Chener, a hotel clerk, was killed and John Rockford seriously hurt. Both men are from Rapid City, S. D.

His Flesh Was Torn to Shreds.

PARIS, Tex., Sept. 27.—Ham Scales, a prominent citizen of this city, got his right arm caught in a gin stand at Petty, fifteen miles west of here, to-day. The flesh was torn to shreds almost to the bone, and his face was frightfully lacerated. The extent of his injuries cannot be ascertained to-night.

Strangled While Drinking Water.

SHELTMAN, Ga., Sept. 27.—Mrs. W. J. Oliver, while taking a drink of water, became strangled and fell back dead.

Dropped Dead While Making a Speech.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—Rev. Andrew Dempsey, candidate for the Legislature in Cobb County, dropped dead last night while making a speech.

Gored by a Bull.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Sept. 27.—The 9-year-old son of John Matters, a farmer living several miles east of here, was gored by a vicious bull on his father's farm one day this week and is now in a critical condition. A neighboring farmer happened to be near and saved the lad from instant death.

Deaths From Hydrophobia.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 27.—Delia Moore, aged 12, died here to-day in awful agony of hydrophobia. She was bitten more than two months ago. The same dog bit Fred Barrihan, who is also dead, from the effects of the bite.

Thrown From Her Wagon and Killed.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Sept. 27.—While returning to her home yesterday afternoon from this city Mrs. William Rains was thrown from her wagon and was instantly killed. She was about 50 years of age. Her husband was killed by a horse two years ago.

Disappearance and Death.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 27.—The dead body of Logan Beebe, who disappeared about two months ago, was found about nine miles from Missouri Valley at noon to-day. Beebe was suffering from brain trouble at the time of his disappearance.

Injured in a Wreck.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 27.—P. O'Herne, an employe of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway Co., was severely injured in a wreck at Ontarioville, a suburb of this city, late this afternoon. No other persons were injured.

Diphtheria Near Greenfield.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Sept. 27.—Dr. Gary reports two cases of diphtheria five miles northeast of here in the family of A. R. Haven. Both of them are hopeless.

A Switch Engine Boiler Explodes.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 27.—The boiler of a switch engine in the Missouri Pacific yards blew up to-day and Engineer Roberts was seriously scalded.

Knocked Off the Train.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 27.—Michael Gaughan, a section foreman on the Ohio River Railroad, disappeared a few days since. Yesterday his body was found in Fishing Creek. He is supposed to have been knocked off the train while crossing that stream.

Venice, Ill.

The M. E. Sunday-school has purchased sixty-four volumes for its new library.

A crazy woman from St. Louis was over last week distributing some very queer posters.

Emory Barco of Fulton, Ind., a former resident of this township, is here visiting friends and looking after business interests.

The East Side extension of the water mains is now complete and the work will be accepted by the Town Board at their next meeting on next Friday evening.

Mr. Morrison, attorney for the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway, was here yesterday securing the right of way for his road over lands in this vicinity. The right of way through the Beckman farm, owned by Mrs. Whitecamp, was secured for $1,000.

Wm. Burnett, who hails from Staunton, Ill., stoned a little dog belonging to Constable Martin Jennings Friday evening, and when Jennings remonstrated Burnett drew a knife and manifested a disposition to put an end to both Jennings and his objections. He was overpowered and arrested by Jennings before doing any damage and taken before Squire Fechte, who assessed him at $5 and costs for his diversion. Burnett was drunk at the time.

Carondelet Jottings.

Miss Clara Krebs of Danville, Pa., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Reber.

Mrs. John Brinet was quietly relieved of a pocketbook containing $20 last evening by some unknown sneak thief.

Rev. Father E. A. Schindel, Adolph Pfleir and Michael Zeiler returned yesterday from Pittsburg, where they had been attending the Roman Catholic Convention.

John Jacobs, a laborer, had both of his feet badly mashed about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a rail falling on him at Broadway and Tesson street, where he is employed by the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., in unloading rails. Dr. Volker dressed [illegible] man's injury and drove him home.

A FLOCK OF "OWLS."

A Convention of the Funny Order at Chicago—A Pleasant Programme.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Grand Pacific swarmed with "Owls" to-day. The order is something new and novel. It bears the same relationship to Masonry as the "Mystic Shrine," but it is ever so much funnier, or at least so says Charles Harris ("Carl Pretzel"), who is the Sapient Screecher of the new Chicago nest. Dr. D. F. Pennington, who is heavily handicapped with the title of Supreme Sapient Screecher of the World, of Baltimore, Md., arrived at the hotel yesterday, and some 200 visitors fluttered in later and hooted in the jolliest way imaginable all day long in the Pacific Club room, where a generous spread was provided.

The St. Louis Flock of Owls came in on a special train, bringing a gorgeous array of feathers and paraphernalia to be used at the mystic ceremonies of the evening, the initiation being under their care. At 5 o'clock the ceremonies commenced in the preceptory of Oriental Consistory on Monroe street and 200 candidates were made acquainted with the mysteries of Nest No. 9 of Chicago. An elaborate banquet followed and then came a musical and dramatic entertainment, together with other good things, which promised to last till Monday morning.

Fighting Over Tilden's Will.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The executors of the late Samuel J. Tilden have appealed from the decision of Judge Beach of the Supreme Court holding the Tilden trust clause for the establishment of a large library in this city invalid. The case will now go to the general term of the Supreme Court and subsequently to the Court of Appeals. In the first trial Judge Lawrence sustained the will, but on appeal the general term reversed him and ordered a new trial, which was before Judge Beach.

Frightened Into Suicide.

LEXINGTON, Neb., Sept. 27.—Wm. Wharton, aged 50, a prosperous farmer near here, hanged himself in his barn to-day. No cause known except the political talk about hard times.

—THE—

Delicatessen Lunch Rooms,

716 N. Broadway, 116-118 N. 4th St.,
718 Olive St., 124 Olive St.

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E. A. DRURY, Proprietor.

CITY NEWS.

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Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION.

An Important Meeting of Railroad Men to Adjust and Maintain Rates.

The Southern Interstate Association, which is soon to become the Southwestern Railroad & Steamboat Association, had a meeting yesterday in its rooms in the Turner building to discuss the plans of the new association and settle whatever differences might remain between the roads concerning the status of each in the new organization. The object of it is to raise and maintain rates in the Southwest. Railroad men claim that during the past season they have had a heavier business than for years, and yet on account of the rate wars and cuts they have made no money out of the immense traffic. They now propose to reach an agreement by which the rates can be made more stable and profits secured. The association will virtually control the business of the Southwest and the roads will either divide freight or money. Under the new arrangement there will be no necessity for cutting rates to get business and the profits will not be eaten up by wars.

The gentlemen in attendance were: W. H. Masters, General Freight Agent of the Santa Fe; D. Ripley, General Freight Agent of the Houston & Texas Central; G. Maclaine, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific; George H. Turner, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Texas & Pacific; J. A. Middleton, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Frisco; D. Miller, Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Cotton Belt, and A. S. Dodge, General Freight Agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Mr. Jewett, the secretary, said of the meeting: "This was a conference held for the discussion of the matters which will come up before the next meeting of the association. Several important matters were discussed and a way to a settlement of all differences found, but as the meeting was only an informal conference nothing done will be binding on any road not represented and nothing decided on will go into effect until after the next meeting."

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A MINISTERIAL WRANGLE.

What Occurred at the American National Baptist Convention Yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—The American National Baptist Convention has been in session here two days. The greatest portion of the morning to-day was consumed in discussion over the right of Rev. Boney of Missouri to serve as the representative of the delegation from that State on the nominating committee. It seems that Mr. Boney was the only Missouri man present when the committee was appointed, and he was accordingly delegated to serve on the committee by the Chairman. This morning several ministers of Missouri put in an appearance, and contended that Mr. Boney had no right to serve on the committee since he was not asked to do so by the regular delegation.

A scene of great confusion arose. Many delegates attempted to address the chair at the same time. The minutes of yesterday's meeting were finally approved, notwithstanding that the Missouri men made a vigorous protest. Failing in their attempt to oust Minister Boney the Missouri people asked that their State be considered as having seceded from the convention and as having no delegates. Again a scene of confusion ensued, but the chairman finally refused to entertain any such motion.

AN UNSATISFIED MOTHER.

How She Made Her Runaway Daughter's Marriage a Certainty.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Regina Hansen of New Orleans after searching for some time for her daughter found her here yesterday. Her daughter, Regina, left New Orleans with John J. Henderson a month or so ago, and the couple wrote to the mother that a priest had married them, as Mrs. Hansen understood it, in Shreveport. She wrote and learned that the Shreveport priest had not performed the ceremony and suspected the couple were not lawfully married. A patient search followed and they were found here. Henderson was hard at work and providing for his wife faithfully. When the matter was mentioned to him he said they were married before leaving New Orleans. Mrs. Hansen doubted this and Justice Bradwell and a pair of licenses were brought in and the knot retied. Henderson's family are wealthy and his marriage will result in the loss of a fortune, as it is understood that he will be disinherited.

A Bulky Brief.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 27.—A ponderous legal document has just been issued from a job printing office here. It is in the case of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. against the former owners of the steamer New South, Capt. Albert O. Ourland and Chas. Perkins, being a libel for collision between said steamer and the M. & O. Railroad transfer steamer W. Butler Duncan in this harbor over a year ago, in which the latter was sunk while bringing a train of loaded freight cars across the river. The case is pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. The amount of damages claimed by the libellants is for raising boat and loss on cargo, $11,060.75. Repairing boat, $2,187.45. Detaining boat from service fourteen days, $15,147.54. Total, $28,365.74. The document referred to is a transcript of the case by Green & Gilbert of this city, prosecutors for the libellants. It comprises 815 pages of manifold paper closely printed.

North St. Louis.

Mr. Timothy Callahan, of the postal service, is enjoying his vacation.

The Farmers' Elevator Co. will increase its capital stock to $250,000 on Sept. 30.

Preparations are in progress for a festival to be given in aid of St. Lawrence O'Toole's parish on the nights of Oct. 20, 21 and 22.

Mr. Michael J. Heller, of the Wm. M. Smith Lumber Co., has returned from a business trip North and East. The firm received a river cargo of 250,000 feet of poplar lumber yesterday.

Reception to Company E.

Last night the members of Company E were tendered a reception by Lieut. McElwee, who was elected to office at the last meeting, at his residence, 219 South Jefferson avenue. The members extemporized a programme consisting of music and story telling, winding up with a very well served supper, to which the boys did ample justice. About fifty members of the company were present, and Dr. McElwee was amply congratulated on his accession to office.

THE LUSCIOUS OYSTER.

IT IS THE LATEST OBJECT OF A SYNDICATE'S ATTENTION.

The Bayou Cook Grounds Purchased by a Wealthy Company and the Squatters to Be Ejected—Legal Aspects of the Case—A Monopoly of the Gulf Traffic Feared.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—Bayou Cook oysters are without doubt the most luscious and best flavored of any that come to this market, and connoisseurs declare that even the famous saddle rock, blue point or Baltimore cove oysters are not to be compared to them. There is only one Bayou Cook, and gourmands long ago learned to distinguish its product over all others for their richness and delicacy. Bayou Cook is a small stream connecting the gulf with the Grand Bay or Lake, and the ebb and flow of the tide causes currents which tend to fatten the bivalves and impart to them the much coveted flavor. About three hundred persons are engaged in grabbing the oysters. They are a mixed population, consisting of Italians, Sicilians, Austrians, Greeks and a few other nationalities. These people live in huts on the banks of Bayou Cook, the ground being a pretty solid sea marsh. They have been occupying this ground so long that they have come to believe that they really own it. The oysters after being caught were sold to luggers, which brought them to the city, where they were resold to dealers, bringing from $2 to $2.80 per barrel, according to the quantity on the market. There was considerable competition and naturally prices were fluctuating.

About six months ago a company, the Bayou Cook Oyster Co., was organized and acquired by purchase all the land on both sides of the bayou. The first effort of the new company was directed towards protecting the oysters in the State by an act of the Legislature. It was a well-known fact that millions of young oysters were annually destroyed by careless fishermen and it would have been a matter of a few years when the gulf waters would have been depopulated as far as oysters were concerned. The efforts of the company were, of course, directed principally against the fishermen on Bayou Cook, where their property was situated. The company next proceeded to take charge of their property, but were met with resistance. The courts were appealed to, and in the one case which has come up for trial thus far, they won. In order to fully establish their claim to the tract, the company a few weeks ago sent a survey party to locate the land. They were instructed not to molest the inhabitants, but rather to conciliate them, and offers were made to the fishermen of $2 per barrel the year round for all oysters caught. The offer, good though it was, was rejected, and the company will again resort to the courts. They hold that Bayou Cook is not a navigable stream, and the land on both sides having been acquired by the company, they own the bayou and have sole control of it. Therefore, should the fishermen refuse to accept their offer, they will oust them and put other people on the land who would be willing to fish oysters on the above terms.

The fishermen claim that the bayou is a navigable stream, though it is only at high tide that luggers can pass through, the oysters being conveyed to the luggers in skiffs at low tide. They also claim that the action of the company will increase the price of Bayou Cook oysters, and they will become accessible only to the rich. At $2 per barrel paid at the bayou, with cost of transportation to this city, losses in warm weather by dying and subsequent costs in the city, they urge that real Bayou Cook Oysters will cost fully $3.50 per barrel, which the company could readily exact, as they have a monopoly of the Bayou Cook oyster trade.

The company will not be able to accomplish their purpose this season, but next year they expect to have full control and the fishermen will not be permitted to plant, bed or fish oysters in Bayou Cook unless by permission of the company. They intend placing a man in charge of the beds who will be a superintendent and will see that the oysters on the company's property are not molested. The syndicate is composed of wealthy capitalists and design to control all the oyster beds on the Louisiana gulf coast.

ROSE COGHLAN-EDGERLY.

Her Husband Secures a Divorce on the Ground of Desertion.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27.—Just four years ago last Easter Sunday Clinton J. Edgerly, son of the President of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Co., was married to Rose Coghlan, the actress, in Jersey City. To-day their bonds of matrimony were dissolved by Judge Aitkens of this city. Young Edgerly, who is 32 years of age, came to this city four months ago, and shortly afterwards applied for a divorce from his famous wife, alleging desertion since June 1, 1889. The evidence divulges the fact that a year ago last April Rose and her husband were occupying fine quarters in New York City, and living in the height of fashion. One evening in April Edgerly repaired to his home and he met Rose in her parlor. They began quarreling, and Rose refused to allow Edgerly to lodge in the building. She declared she didn't believe he cared for her and one word led on to another resulting in Rose leaving the next day for California where she remained for three months. Since that time Edgerly has not met his wife. In the evidence given by Rose's husband he states that she is addicted to strong drink and has a quarrelsome disposition, and that she made life unbearable to him. The conversation held in Rose's parlor which resulted in the separation was over heard by John B. Miley of New York, and his evidence in the case is given, agreeing with that of the husband. Mr. Edgerly is a resident of this city and has charge of his father's insurance for South Dakota.

AN EX-PRESIDENT HONORED.

How Mr. Hayes Was Received by the Cincinnati Literary Club.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—At 9 o'clock to-night a reception was given to ex-President Hayes by the Cincinnati Literary Club. This club was organized in 1849 and its membership is limited to 100 persons. It meets weekly for the reading and discussion of a paper by a member and montoly for informal social intercourse.

Ex-President Hayes was once an active member and is still an honorary member. To-night is the time for the informal social meeting and the reception to the ex-President was cordial, informal and social. This club has had a vigorous life. Among its former members were Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Gen. Lytle, the poet soldier; Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Judge Headley, Murat Halstead, Gen. Noyes, Judge Taft, Gen. Pope, Joseph Longworth and many other distinguished men.

The ex-President to-night enjoyed the reception very much and remained to a late hour. There was no speech-making of consequence.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD BAZAAR.

It Will Be Continued Monday Afternoon and Evening.

The Catholic Bazaar at Pickwick Theater wound up last night with the greatest enthusiasm and activity. John I. Martin, Recorder Hobbs, Judge Normile and Alex Gigneaux were auctioning off the surplus stock, and the keepers of the booths were very busy. Mrs. R. C. Kerens won the coop containing a hen and chickens and John E. McNair won a basketful of baby clothing. Owing to the immense crowd it was impossible for all the articles to be disposed of last night and the committees were unable to award the different prizes, so it was decided to finish up the work Monday afternoon and evening. The Fair has been a great financial success, and the Good Sheperd management will net a neat sum from it.

Pittsburg Zinc and Coal Output.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Sept. 27.—The zinc spelter output for the week ending Sept. 27 was as follows: R. Lanyon & Co., [illegible]0,000 pounds; S. H. Lanyon & Bro., 96,5[illegible] pounds; Granley Mining Co. & Smelting Co., 95,400 pounds; W. & J. Lanyon, 96,600 pounds. Wier City Zinc Co., 70,000 pounds.

The coal output for the corresponding period was 900 cars, aggregating 18,000 tons.

[illegible] [illegible]ficers const[illegible]

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PRICE, 25c.

THIS is an intensely interesting book, written by Frank R. E. Woodward, the "Reporter Recruit," who enlisted in the U. S. Army for a period of three months, for the purpose of exposing the cruelties inflicted and hardships endured by the enlisted men of the Army—it giving minute details and individual cases. It also contains a report of the Court-Martial proceedings, ordered by President Harrison, upon reading the published narrative. It should be read by every officer and enlisted man in the Army, and by everyone interested in Army affairs, such as G. A. R. men, Sons of Veterans, National Guard men, etc., etc. The volume contains 173 pages, handsomely printed in large type, illustrated with engravings, and a frontispiece of the Author, all bound in a handsomely engraved cover. For sale by all Newsdealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by

A. F. NELSON PUBLISHING CO.,
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THE WEATHER.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

The following observations are taken at 6:59 p. m., local time, and 8:00 p. m., 75th meridian time, at all stations:

SIGNAL OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.

Stations.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind, direction.	Rainfall in 24 h'rs, inches	State of Weather.
St. Louis, Mo	30.34	54	NE		Pt. Cldy.
Boston					
Philadelphia	30.12	58	NE	.24	Cloudy.
Washington City	30.12	60	NE	.16	Cloudy.
Parkersburg, W. Va.					
San Antonio, Tex	30.18	78	NE	.20	Cloudless
Vicksburg, Miss	30.10	66	N	....	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	30.04	76	N	....	Cloudless
Shreveport, La.	30.16	68	N	....	Cloudless
Fort Smith, Ark	30.24	64	N	....	Cloudless
Little Rock, Ark.	30.20	62	NE	....	Pt. Cldy.
Galveston, Tex	30.10	80	N	....	Cloudy.
Chattanooga, Tenn	30.04	64	NW	....	Pt. Cldy.
Memphis, Tenn	30.20	60	NW	T.	Rain.
Nashville, Tenn	30.10	60	NE	.06	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	30.22	54	N	.04	Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind	30.30	50	NE		Cloudless
Cincinnati, O.	30.28	50	NE	T.	Cloudless
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.26	52	N	T.	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.32	48	NE		Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.30	50	N	T.	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O.	30.32	48	E	.01	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	30.38	46	NE		Ptly Cldy
S'lt de Ste M'rie, Mch	30.44	42	NW		Cloudless
Manistee, Mich	30.46	46	N		Cloudless
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.40	50	N		Cloudless
Marquette, Mich	30.50	36	N		Ptly Cldy
Chicago, Ill.	30.40	52	NW		Cloudless
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.44	48	N		Cloudless
Duluth, Minn	30.48	44	N		Cloudless
St. Paul	30.46	50	E		Cloudless
LaCrosse, Wis	30.42	50	Calm		Cloudless
Davenport, Io	30.42	52	NE		Cloudless
Des Moines, Io	30.40	56	NE		Cloudless
Dubuque, Io	30.46	52	N		Cloudless
Keokuk, Io	30.38	56	NE		Cloudless
Cairo, Ill	30.20	60	N	T.	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.					
Springfield, Mo	30.30	56	NE		Ptly Cldy
Kansas City, Mo.	30.36	56	NE		Cloudless
Omaha	30.42	60	E		Cloudless
Huron, Dak	30.30	66	SE		Cloudless
Abilene, Tex.	30.10	68	N		Cloudless
Moorhead	30.38	54	SE		Cloudless
St. Vincent	30.38	52	SE		Cloudless
Bismarck	30.26	64	S		Cloudless
Fort Buford	30.12	72	SW		Cloudless
Fort Assinaboine	29.98	76	S		Cloudless
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.10	78	SE		Cloudless
Helena, Mont	30.06	74	SW		Cloudless
Rapid City, Dak.	30.18	68	S		Cloudless
Cheyenne	30.30	62	S		Cloudless
North Platte, Neb.	30.36	70	NE		Cloudless
Denver	30.32	66	NE		Cloudless
Pueblo, Colo	30.21	70	E		Cloudless
Dodge City, Kan	30.30	70	NE		Cloudless
Fort Elliott, Tex					
Fort Sill, I. T.	30.20	68	N		Cloudless
El Paso, Tex.	30.14	76	E		Cloudless
Salt Lake City	30.12	74	NW		Cloudless
Santa Fe, N. M.	30.32	28	E	.08	Pt. Cldy.
San Diego, Cal.					
Montrose, Colo	30.18	66	S		Cloudless
Wichita, Kan					
Yuma, Ariz					
Sioux City					

NOTE.—T. indicates trace of precipitation.
W. H. HAMMON, Observer.

Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27, 1890.

Local Time.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Dew-point.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather
6:59 a. m.	30.25	57.0	51	NE	13	Cloudy.
1:59 p. m.						
6:59 p. m.	30.35	55.0	47	NE	13	Pt. Cl'dy
Means	30.30	56.0	50.0			

Maximum temperature for day, 62.4.
Minimum temperature for day, 54.5.
River, 7.9.

W. H. HAMMON,
Sergt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

The German Dramatic Season.

Promptly at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning seats for the opening performance by Sarner & Rietti's troupe of German artists will be placed on sale at the Olympic Theater drug store. The company of seventy-five first-class performers sailed from Bremen for New York on the steamer Muenchen in charge of Mr. Rietti. They will open at the Olympic on the evening of Oct. 19, with Franz von Schoenthan's new society drama "The Last Word," produced for the first time on the American stage. The play is now being rehearsed on shipboard by the company. During the season many of Herr Schoenthan's dramas will be presented. The author is known in this country by translations of his "A Passing Regiment" and "A Night Off." Popular operas will also be produced.

SEARCHING FOR FIBLE.

The Fate of the Newspaper Correspondent Still a Mystery.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—It is believed here that Micajah Fible, a graduate of the Harvard Law School, for some time attorney of the Citizens' Association of Louisville, organized to see that public money is economically expended, and later a staff correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, has been murdered in the far Northwest. Not since April 5 last has a word been heard from Fible by his father, mother, newspaper employers or former friends. On that day he wrote from Seattle to his mother, telling her that he had been successful in the expedition on which the Chicago *Tribune* has charged him, and that he would shortly start for his home. He was then, according to the letter, in the best of health and in excellent spirits. The same day Fible telegraphed from Seattle to Managing Editor R. W. Patterson of the *Tribune*, informing him that he had been lucky in gathering material and had a story which would occupy more than a page in the paper. After waiting a week beyond the time for his return Fible's father, who is a well-to-do whisky merchant here, started out to find him. In Chicago he learned that the *Tribune* owed him $50 and found his employers ready to assist in the search. After diligent inquiry through Chicago it was determined to send a detective to trace the round-trip ticket which Fible had used in going to Seattle and which has returned to the Chicago railroad office. The detective found the ticket had been sold to a Seattle broker by a man wholly unlike Fible. There was no other clew. Fible's mother is prostrated with anxiety.

Murdered for Their Money.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 27.—A telegram was received in the city this afternoon from the Coroner at Cheyenne, Wyo., announcing that Ross Fishbaugh and Waldo Emerson, both of this city, had been found in a box car near that place with bullet holes in their heads. Fishbaugh was a young man about 18 years of age and the only son of a widow. Emerson was about the same age.

A postal card written by Fishbaugh a few days ago announced they had been joined by an acquaintance from St. Joseph, and it is supposed this party was the author of the crime. The object was robbery, as both young men had nearly a hundred dollars in money with them.

Attempted Kidnaping.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 27.—Jim Taylor and brother attempted to kidnap a child of the former by a wife who got a divorce and is married to another man. Her brothers being on hand, a shooting bee awoke the echoes of South Dallas last night in which one of the Taylors is said to have been crippled and a bystanding girl shot in the body. The Taylors fled across the river and have not been captured.

Laudanum Ended Her Misery.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va. Sept. 27.—Dina Chustner, a young woman of Clarksburg, took laudanum yesterday with intent to commit suicide and succeeded. She left a note saying she had been ruined under promise of marriage by a young man of Monongah City, but did not give his name.

Buried With Military Honors.

MOBERLY, Mo., Sept. 27.—August Stolle, an old soldier, who died on Conductor Church's train yesterday morning, near Miami Station, while en route to St. Louis, was buried in Oakland Cemetery to-day with military honors by A. Lincoln Post, in accordance with instructions from the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28, 1890.

Browning, King & Co.

OUR OVERCOATS.

THE weather is getting so frisky it is getting to be quite risky

Without an Overcoat.

A sudden chill may make you ill and down you go for a doctor bill. Had you not better have a care and against the like of that prepare

With an Overcoat?

If you will come and view the piles we have in all the latest styles, your face at once will wreathe with smiles

At Our Overcoats.

If elegance is what you choose you can't a single one refuse, from Kersey to Chinchilla; for each one with the other vies, for each, you have admiring eyes and you would not be chilly

In Any of Our Overcoats.

One more inducement we will name, the prices we have on the same; they can't be duplicated. Therefore if you desire to try the *very best* that cash will buy it is so nominated and one of

Our Overcoats Goes.

P. S.—Which stands for "stick a pin."

Quality, style and price do sell Overcoats. They sell ours.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Pine St.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Mascoutah's New Road—The M., K. & T.'s Large Expense Account.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Sept. 27.—The survey of the Lebanon, Mascoutah & Fayetteville Railroad was finished to-day. The line is fifteen miles long and it is generally believed will, when completed, become part of the Mackey system. The line as surveyed passes through the eastern part of this city, crossing Main street near the Mascoutah mill. The company does not anticipate trouble in getting right of way, and, it is claimed, work will soon commence on the road.

A Pool to Be Formed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Transcontinental Association will soon try to follow the example of its sister associations and form a pool on all its freight business. The move was started by the Southern Pacific, Atchison and Missouri Pacific, and as far as they are concerned the pool is complete. This wheel within a wheel in the Southern Association bade fair to break up the association, however, and it has been decided that the members of the association should join the pool. This, perforce, took in all the transcontinental lines except the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific, and the pooling idea meeting with such favor, it was determined to admit all the transcontinental lines.

None of the particulars have yet been been wrought out; but if possible the plan of the Southwestern division of the Western Freight Association will be adopted, and the pool assume the form of a division of traffic. In case an agreement on percentage cannot be reached, the whole matter will be turned over to arbitrators and a ninety-day pool started as an experiment. The matter will be complicated by the necessity of paying subsidies to steamship lines, but that has been arranged in advance.

Officers Elected.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Sept. 27.—At the annual meeting of the directors of the Gainesville, Henrietta & Western Railway held here today, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: F. M. Dougherty, President; J. M. Lindsay, Secretary and Treasurer, all of Gainesville. The directors elected are H. E. Elridge, Gainesville; R. C. Foster, Denison, and E. Ellery Anderson, Simon Stone, Samuel Oppenheim, all of New York, and who were present at the meeting.

A Co-Receiver's Report.

WACO, Tex., Sept. 27.—H. C. Cross, co-receiver of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, was in the city yesterday and stated that the expenditures of their roads in the State for the eighteen months ending July 1, 1890, amounted to $568,000 more than the gross receipts.

Stole a Book.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Turley of the Central District arrested two 13-year-old white boys named Sam Marks and Sam Jacques and placed them in the hold-over at the Four Courts. The prisoners are alleged to have stolen a book valued at $2 from a shelf in front of John Linahan's book store at 209 North Ninth street. The property has been recovered. Marks lives at 2719 Lucas avenue, while Jacques gives his residence as 2729 Morgan street.

An Unsuccessful Reunion.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Sept. 27.—The Grand Army posts of Pike County, Ill., and Pike County, Mo., have been holding a reunion at the Fair Grounds in this city for the past three days. Although it was extensively advertised as a reunion of the blue and the gray, it seems that the gray failed to materialize. The Governors of both Illinois and Missouri were expected, but neither came to time. The sham battle advertised for to-day failed to take place on account of the scarcity of guns. Those who did participate in the reunion had a good time.

Nicoll TAILOR

NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, OMAHA, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, DENVER, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, LOS ANGELOS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Evening Suits

Made to order,
$30
TO
$60,

That are a passport in the best society.

Fine Worsteds,

Corded edges on coat and vest, trouser stripe woven in the cloth.

Soft, Rich Cloths,

Expressly for *evening wear*, and fresh from the mills.

Our $30 Dress Suits (Coat and Vest $25) are full of style and of proper material.

Our $60 Dress Suit is elsewhere rated at $90 for fabrics less fresh and new.

Full Dress Trousers,
$8 and up.

Semi-Dress and Business Suits, $25 to $45
Overcoats, $18 to $60

Garments made at short notice if required.

Nicoll THE TAILOR
712 Olive.

Richard Vaux Renominated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—Hon. Richard Vaux was renominated for Congress by 1,000 of his adherents of the Third District in an enthusiastic meeting at National Guard Hall to-night. There were very few followers of McAleer present and they remained as quiet as a summer evening. Once a slight hiss was heard from them in the midst of a storm of Vaux applause and that was all.

After the meeting was called to order at 7:30 p. m., a number of officers were elected and resolutions adopted, calling upon the voters of the Third Congressional District to lay aside all party prejudices and unite in an effort to induce Mr. Vaux to accept the nomination of the meeting. With that object in view he was nominated, and in the event of his acceptance he was pledged the meeting's most earnest efforts to insure his re-election. The meeting was very enthusiastic and adjourned at an early hour.

World's Fair Lady Officers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—President Palmer of the World's Fair National Commission, just before leaving for his Michigan home this noon, announced the names of the nine members of the Chicago Board of Lady Managers and alternates as follows: Mrs. Potter Palmer, alternate, Miss Sarah T. Halloway; Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, alternate, Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr.; Mrs. J. S. Lewis, alternate, Julia B. Shattuck; Mrs. M. A. Mulligan, alternate, Mrs. Annie C. Meyers; Frances Dickinson, alternate, Mrs. H. H. TenEyck; Mrs. M. R. Wallace, alternate, Mrs. M. J. Saunders; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, alternate, Mrs. Leander Stone; Mrs Clare M. Doolittle, alternate, Mrs. Gen. Arthur H. Chetlain; Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, alternate, Frances Willard.

A Thrilling Experience.

RED OAK, Io., Sept. 27.—Held up in broad daylight, robbed, bound, blindfolded and kept in custody in a covered wagon, is an experience John Reddick, a young man living in the country near here, has just passed through. He met the men Thursday morning at 10 o'clock while on his way to the coal banks. He escaped from them last evening, forty miles west of here, and arrived home on foot at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

To Receive the Count of Paris.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Count of Paris will be royally received here on his arrival. Preparations are being made to make his visit memorable. The Mayor will extend the freedom of the city and welcome him in the name of the people. The Loyal Legion will honor the Count with a reception.

Gets a Bride and a Fortune.

WATKINSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 27.—Miss Kate Ashford was united in matrimony to Rev. J. C. Maness, of Chattanooga, last night at 8 o'clock, at the Methodist church in this place. The bridal presents were numerous, besides $6,000 presented the bride by her uncles, Messrs. T. and R. Booth.

An Able Minister's Demise.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Sept. 27.—Rev. W. H. Wiese, pastor of the German Evangelical Protestant Church in this city, died suddenly Thursday and was buried yesterday. Rev. Wiese was an able minister and a highly polished gentleman, being a graduate of the University of Koenigsburg, Germany.

HUMPHREY'S.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28, 1890.

The forecast for Missouri for to-day is fair; warmer.

If you care to crown your boy's dome of thought with a hat that's indeed nobby, place thereon one of our Derbys at $1.50, $1.90 or $2.50. It's the proper thing for your boy to wear. Of course, we've other styles in boys' Felt or Cloth Hats or Caps.

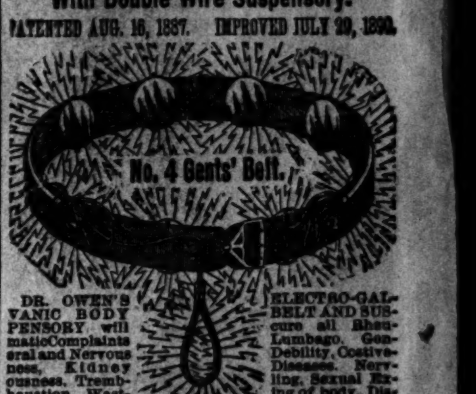
See our boys' three-piece knee-pant vest Suits, sizes 10 to 16 years, at prices from $6.50 to $15.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.
Broadway and Pine.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

With Double Wire Suspensory.

PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED JULY 29, 1890.



DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY will cure all Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of body, Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life.

SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES FOR CERTAIN COMPLAINTS ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

Also an Electric Truss and Belt Combined.

Send 8c. postage for FREE illustrated book, 224 pages, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper. Address

Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Co.,
306 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
826 Broadway, New York City.
To Avoid Mistakes Mention "Post-Dispatch."

BEET SUGAR.

How That Product Will Be Affected by the Bounty Bill.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 27.—Secretary Rusk, who was in the city to-day en route to the beet sugar factory at Grand Island, commented freely to a *World-Herald* reporter on the dispatches sent by Mr. Oxnard, manager of the Grand Island plant, to Senator Paddock, in which Oxnard protested against the proposed conference bill on sugar. Oxnard asserted in these telegrams that the change in the grade of sugar made from the beet from 80 deg. to 90 deg. before a bounty should be paid was very detrimental to that interest in Nebraska. "That is not what Oxnard is asking about," said the Secretary. "What hurts him is the change of the grade of imported sugar from 13 degs. to 16. I understand that nearly all of the beet sugar is of a higher grade than 90 degs. polariscope. The change is not detrimental to the beet sugar interests. The matter with Oxnard is that he is one of the largest owners of the refineries in the Sugar Trust. It is not the beet sugar that is troubling him; its that change from the 13 degs. to 16. The way they had it fixed before all sugar would have had to go through the refineries and the Sugar Trust before the people could get any. Now it admits all sugar under No. 16 free, and people can use that without refining. I'd like to see that Sugar Trust broken up."

The grade of beet sugar as it comes from the factory is nearly above 90 deg.—that is, what they call the finest sugar. The second sugar will fall below, but is a very small part of the output, less than a fourth.

Telegraph Poles Removed.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 27.—Canal street, this city, has recently been widened and is to be paved with asphalt. A few weeks ago the Common Council ordered the Western Union Telegraph Co. to remove its poles from the streets. The telegraph company refused and secured an injunction from the United States court restraining the city from interfering with the poles. To-day the injunction was dissolved, and this evening the City Marshal, with the aid of the Fire Department, cut wires, sawed down poles and removed them from the streets. The Western Union made no effort to stop the proceedings. Lines East, North and West to Grand Haven are cut off.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1890.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

MATTERS OF PRIMEST INTEREST TO LOVERS OF ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Prize Ring Revival—Echoes of the McAuliffe-Slavin Affair—The All-America Cricketers—Bowling League Formed and Rules Promulgated—Olympics' Games To-Day—Notes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—It would seem that a purse of $11,500 would tempt almost any pugilist, but Bob Fitzsimmons doesn't seem to be in a hurry to accept the Puritan Club's offer.

If Fitsimmons would use his own judgment and did not allow Jimmy Carroll to fill him full of harum-scarum ideas about the impossibility of getting fair play in the East, Fitzsimmons would be a great deal better off. Dempsey told a friend the day he left for Portland that he would meet the New Zealander before any club in the country which would raise Roche's offer $1, and, it is said, that he would as soon box in New Orleans as in Long Island City if the Southerners offered the greatest amount of money. Carroll has been saying hard things of Dempsey since Jack seconded McAuliffe against him, and he writes from Bay St. Louis that Fitzsimmons will only fight at the Olympic Club. "We don't want," he concludes his letter, alluding, of course, to himself and Fitzsimmons, "anything to do with people who want both ends and the middle of everything."

Nobody was surprised to hear of Ike Weir's latest escapade, for the rattle-brained boxer is always up to something. Ike is fonder of newspaper notoriety than footlight favorites are, and he devises all sorts of schemes to gratify his passion for publicity. But when he ran against that Boston liveryman the other night he was treated to a thrashing ten fold more severe than that which he allowed "Windy Billy" Murphy to administer to him, and while he made a round sum by the Murphy affair, he was fined $25 for being punished by the liveryman, and the punishment was light considering the fact that Ike was indebted to his conqueror for more than one-third of the amount of the fine, which indebtedness was cleared by the thrashing.

Johnnie Murphy appears to be quite as anxious to meet Dixon as the colored youth is to try conclusions with him. The stories to the effect that he will not agree on a battle ground, Johnnie says, are incorrect. He will agree to box Dixon before the Athletic Club, which offers the best purse and offers to increase the stakes to $3,000 if the Dixon contingent is willing. Somebody started a story in Montreal this week that Dixon had left Tom O'Rourke and made Tom McGeough his manager. O'Rourke not only denies this, but avers that the Providence man was a great drawback to Dixon in England and would have made trouble for the clever little boxer if he could have done so. This differs widely from McGeough's side of the affair and the prospects of a spirited encounter when these men meet are excellent. All the details of the Dixon-Murphy affair will be settled this week and both sides appear to be willing to go ahead with the arrangements.

According to the stories told by all the members of Jack Dempsey's combination, who saw more or less of Ed Smith, the Denver pugilist, in Buffalo, say the Westerner does not fight so well when Bat Masterson is not behind him as when that distinguished gentleman is present. Dave Campbell stated positively before he left town that Smith looked to him like a "quitter" and Dempsey seemed to be of the same opinion. Notwithstanding these rather harsh criticisms it is believed that Smith will put up a good fight for George Godfrey if they get together this fall. The Puritan Club has offered a liberal purse for the contest.

Big Joe Lannon, who is John L.'s sparring partner, met a dapper young man in Jersey City last week who appeared to take a great interest in him, and for two days the pair were very thick. One morning after the d. y. m. had disappeared Lannon said he had lost $40 in some mysterious manner. It was afterwards ascertained that the d. y. m. was an expert manipulator of the shells, and a member of the company is responsible for the story that Joe lost his $40 trying to demonstrate that his eyes were quicker than the d. y. m.'s fingers.

Still Sparring at Long Range.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—Bob Fitzsimmons was in the city yesterday and will return to Bay St. Louis to-day. He saw Dempsey's "for decency's sake" dispatch and replied much in the same spirit. He advised Dempsey to come on, for decency's sake, and fight to a finish before a club where he can get fair play, for a purse as large as that which the Puritan offered. He is confident that if Dempsey wants to fight he will accept. Fitzsimmons is in excellent health and condition, and if the match is made he will no doubt be in magnificent form, Even if Dempsey succeeds in getting on a match with La Blanche in California the pressure out there will be very great to have him give Fitzsimmons a chance for middle-weight honors.

Prof. Ernest Bescher of the Columbia Athletic Club has returned from St. Louis, and, hearing that Tommy Warren is in town, expressed himself as extremely anxious to meet that dandy little pugilist before any club for any purse.

How Slavin Won His Fight.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—McAuliffe has been in bed all day, unable to retain food, the result of a terrific blow Slavin gave him in the stomach. Strange to say, McAuliffe has no distinct recollection of receiving that blow, thought it doubled him up on the floor and virtually decided the fight. The right hander Slavin gave him previously under the left ear dazed him so he was unable to see for a few seconds, during which time Slavin followed up the advantage by destructive work. No one was more surprised than was Slavin at the sudden weakening of McAuliffe in the second round. It is his opinion, as it was that of nearly everybody present, that at the end of the first round the American had quite taken Slavin's measure, and that he would have to fight like a demon to whip him. All this changed in a flash, and a fair prospect of victory was turned into one of the most ignominous defeats ever seen in the prize ring. Madden, who called at the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH office to-day with Richard K. Fox, admits that McAuliffe lost the fight through lack of courage. The first time Slavin hit him hard he frightened him out of his wits. At the outset McAuliffe was disposed to be too good-natured and to pay more attention to style than to hitting. Slavin meanwhile devoted himself to slugging with all his might. There has seldom been a more vicious fight in the prize ring than the finish of the second round. When Slavin got in his right-hander on McAuliffe's ear, the latter fell like an ox at the slaughter. His backers watched with strained eyes and bated breath for signs of returning consciousness. To their immense relief McAuliffe commenced to slowly and weakly gather himself together. Before the 10 seconds had elapsed he was able to stand up. He appeared dazed and helpless, with just sufficient sense to put himself in a position for defense, but no sooner was he in position than, amid surprised excitement that was painful in its intensity, Slavin rushed at him, landing him a terrific right-hander in the stomach. McAuliffe fell like a log, beyond hope of recovery, and the fight was finished.

Fox asked your correspondent to say that he was ready to put up $25,000 to back Sullivan if he will fight Slavin after Madden has trained him for it. Madden says he is sure Sullivan would leave nothing of Slavin after four rounds. Slavin would stand no chance against a good left-hand hitter who could keep cool and stand a hard blow or two.

Lord Lonsdale, on the other hand, is so pleased at Slavin's work last night that he is ready to put up money to bring Jackson over here to fight him. Slavin says he is done fighting forever.

John L. on the Two-Round Mill.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—John L. Sullivan was seen this morning at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City by a United Press reporter, and when asked regarding the Slavin-McAuliffe fight in London last night, said: "I do not want to express any opinion at all. I knew the fight would result as it did. Both men are only second-class anyhow. As far as I can judge from the reports McAuliffe was knocked out when he received the heavy blow on the ear from Slavin's right."

At McAuliffe's Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—When the news of the Slavin-McAuliffe fight was received here last evening crowds were standing around the bulletin boards of the newspapers and congregated at prominent sporting resorts. At Mose Gunst's place a jubilant crowd of sporting men discussed the result until long after midnight, having taken the advice of Bookmaker Josephs of Melbourne and bet heavily on Slavin. Parson Davies, the well-known Chicago sporting man, it is stated, wagered rather heavily on McAuliffe. Some seem to regard the news as unreliable, but although McAuliffe would naturally appear to be the favorite in betting circles here, owing to his being a San Francisco man, there were large numbers of sporting men in the city who wagered a considerable amount on Slavin. The betting in this city was pretty evenly divided and considerable money changed hands on the result.

Yankee Against English Cricketers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The proposed visit of the all-American team of cricketers to England is indorsed by all, and the general opinion appears to be that, even if defeated in a majority of the games played, the visit will be a distinct benefit to the game and help to boom it here. It is intended to make the team as thoroughly representative as possible, and with this end in view the leading cricket centers of the country will be asked to send the names of the players they desire to have on the team. The question of eligibility of those who have made the United States their home, but who were born abroad, is arousing discussion in Philadelphia. On one side are arrayed those who think that none but native born Americans should be entitled to play on an international team. They are strong in their convictions and carried their point in the recent United States against Canada match, when the team of the former was deprived of many noted players on these grounds. Opposed to them are those who hold to the Marylebone residents rule, which allows a man to play wherever he chooses, provided he has resided in the country for two years. The case of the great Australian bowler, F. R. Spofforth, is to the point. He now plays for the County of Derby in England and in a recent match was a representative player against his countrymen. The majority are in favor of this latter rule, and as the principal cricketers outside of Philadelphia are foreign born, it is probable that, should the team be limited to native Americans, it will be made up altogether of Philadelphians and might just as well be called Gentlemen of Philadelphia as All-America.

A Bowling League Organized.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The progress made by the game of ten pins in the last few years has brought about the formation of a national body, which will assume jurisdiction over the sport in all parts of the country. Hitherto the many bowling clubs have conducted the pastime under happy-go-lucky rules, which were as mixed and varied as the patches on any roof in Shanty Town. The athletic clubs had one set of rules, the amateur league another, and so on throughout the list. The consequence was that one set of clubs were playing on alleys the pins of which were placed 12 inches apart, while another set were more favored by having the pins only 11 inches apart, and some even as close together as 10½ inches. This and many other points led to many disputes when strange teams came together, and there was no tribunal which might be appealed to to settle the differences.

Early in the spring the subject of a national organization was broached, and several of the enthusiastic leaders have been at work all summer perfecting their plans, and on Sept. 15 the American Bowling League was organized under circumstances of the most encouraging nature. Clubs at Boston, Yonkers, Jersey City, Mont Clair, Brooklyn, New York and neighboring cities sent delegates, and many letters from Philadelphia and Washington showed the lively interest taken in the movement.

The rules as adopted by the American Bowling League are herewith presented for the first time just as adopted:

1. These rules shall be known as the rules of the American Bowling League.
2. The game to be played shall be the American ten-frame game.
3. A regulation alley shall not be less than 41 inches and shall not exceed 42 inches in width.
4. The spots on the alley shall be 12 inches apart from center to center.
5. A regulation pin must be used in match games. Each pin shall be 15 inches in height and 2¼ inches in diameter at the bottom. It must be 15 inches in circumference at the body, or thickest part (4½ inches from the bottom), 5 inches in circumference at the neck (10 inches from the bottom) and 7¾ inches in circumference at the thickest part of the head (13½ inches from the bottom).
6. No balls shall be used exceeding 27 inches in circumference.
7. In the playing of match games there shall be a line drawn upon the alleys and gutters, the center point of which shall be 60 feet from the center of the head or front pin spot, measuring to the outside of the line, which shall be continued upward at right angles at each end if possible.

Pistol Practice.

The contest for the medal at the regular weekly shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club was close and exciting, as will be seen by the following score made on the standard target. Possible, 100.

G. W. Alexander	91
D. L. Barker	90
S. G. Dorman	90
E. C. Mohrstadt	90
W. Bauer	88
M. C. Billmeyer	87
A. McFern	86
J. H. Chase	82
H. H. Stussel	79

Foot-Ball.

The practice game of the Shamrock Foot-Ball Club will take place at 10 o'clock this morning at Forest Park, in order that the members may attend the games of the Olympic Athletic Club in the afternoon.

St. Louis Cocked Hat League.

The first game for the cocked hat championship will be played to-morrow night. The game will be called at 8 o'clock sharp. The contestants will be the Grands vs. St. Louis. Tuesday night the second game will be played between the Pastimes and the National Bank of Commerce, and the third and last for this week will take place Wednesday night, when the Cresents will be opposed by the Office Men's Club. This will inaugurate what promises to be the greatest contest ever witnessed in the history of the game. The St. Louis Cocked Hat League, under whose rules and regulations the championship will be rolled, is composed of the above six clubs. Each club will have six nights with each other, making thirty nights for each club or 150 games during the championship season, which will end on the night of April 22. The winner will be determined by points. Every game of ten frames with six contestants on a side will count a point to the winner and five such games will constitute a night's bowling. The officers of the League are as follows: President, J. Deffery; Vice-President, Chas. Metcalf; Secretary, H. A. Pryor; Treasurer, F. Ray. Capt. Wm. P. Schaaf, B. James, W. L. Leonard, E. Wagener, W. Cowan and the above officers constitute the Board of Managers. The official guide book of the League will be out in about ten days, and among other things will contain thirty pages of score sheets for the lovers of the game to keep all records.

The Pastimes will have a practice roll Monday night, and according to the averages the team will be selected to bowl the opening league games against the Bank of Commerce team.

THE CRESCENT CONTEST.

Waller won the medal at the regular weekly meet of the Crescent Cocked Hat Club. The score:

	Total.	Average.
Ives	199	36 4-5
Bengel	184	36 4-5
Waller	217	43 2-5
Stuessel	154	30 4-5
Cassel	188	37 3-5
Hill	151	30 1-5
Froebel	189	37 4-5
Winter	162	32 2-5
Branch	158	31 3-5
Stevens	139	27 4-5

The match at cocked hat at the Crescent between Messrs. Winter and Trauernicht resulted in favor of the former.

Olympics' Games To-Day.

All lovers of outdoor sports may be assured of an athletic feast this afternoon at Brotherhood Park. The Olympic Athletic Club have decided to close the summer sports with a grand tournament, which will surpass in interest all of their former meets. The club had opened their entries to all amateur athletes and has invited all the clubs in the West to a friendly competition.

The prizes, with the exception of the first prize, in the 100 yard race, consist of handsome gold medals to first and silver medals to second. The first prize for the 100 yard dash is a handsome gold watch, which the winner may well feel proud to possess. Nearly all of the well-known Western athletes will compete. Among them may be mentioned W. S. Farrar of Chicago, who recently cleared 22 feet 8 inches in the running broad jump; Dan Leahy, of the Missouri Amateurs, who has done some splendid work with the heavy weights; the fleet-footed A. J. Helmich of the Olympics, Herman Wienecke, the champion pole vaulter, and L. D. Cabanne of the Pastimes. One of the features of the programme is the obstacle race. The men start, run about fifty yards then stop, take off their shoes, throw them in a barrel, and continue their run around the course. When the runners reach a mark fifty yards from the finish they must stop, put on their shoes, which have been dumped in a heap, properly lace them and finish. This will be a somewhat novel performance and promises to be very amusing. The games start promptly at 3 o'clock. The track has been well scraped and the runners are in fine condition, so that there is no reason why there should not be some splendid racing.

NOTES.

Adolph Wittman will resume his old position as scorer at the Olympics' games this afternoon.

Billy Hobbs is one of the judges for the Olympics' games at Brotherhood Park this afternoon. He is still one of the boys.

W. J. Farrant of the U. A. C. of Chicago arrived last night. He is looking fine and says he is in splendid condition and that he came down to win.

The two-mile bicycle race at the Olympics' games this afternoon will be very interesting, as the wheelmen entered will try hard to win such handsome medals as those the Olympics offer.

R. W. Hawkley is in splendid condition for this afternoon's games at the Brotherhood Park. He starts from the three-yard mark, and is looked upon as a sure winner in the 100-yard dash.

There will be a large representation of ladies at the Olympic games this afternoon. Mr. F. H. Hesse, chairman of the games committee, says that the committee has done everything within their power to make to-day's games very interesting to the fair sex, and have prepared special accommodations for them. He also states that shelter for 10,000 people has been provided.

Athletic Notes.

Owing to an error it was reported that the new Missouri Gymnasium would be opened last Monday. The opening night will not occur until Wednesday, Oct. 1. There is some talk of a wrestling match between B. A. McFadden and Brandemour some time in the near future.

Geo. Baptiste will hold up the honors of the "Gym" either at catch-as-catch-can or Graeco-Roman in the middle-weight class.

The active members of the "Gym" are requested to be present Wednesday evening and commence practicing for the exhibition that is to take place at the Exposition.

There is a great deal of interest manifested in the match just made between Cabanne and Harding next spring for a $50 gold medal in a one-mile bicycle competition.

The St. Louis Active Turners have accepted a challenge of the South St. Louis Turners to a match of base ball.

The Jenness-Miller Ladies Club are now negotiating with the management to engage the Missouri Gymnasium Monday and Thursday afternoons for their exclusive use.

The Western Amateur Athletic Club gave their first entertainment and hop last Wednesday evening at their hall.

The annual meeting of the Western Amateur Foot-ball Association takes place next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the "Congress." For the information of clubs outside the association it is stated, that applications for admission to the league must be made in writing and must be accompaied by the dues of $10. These applications will be acted upon Tuesday. The schudle for the coming season will also be drawn up. Further information may be had at Jno. C. Myers.

The O. A. A. C., the Blue Bells Foot-ball Club, and M. A. A. C. have just placed their orders for uniforms. The uniform question will be embodied in the by-laws and every club must appear in uniforms in match games.

Latest Jersey Suits at the Globe.

Commodores, Royal Cadets, Little Lord Fauntleroys, La Petite Freddies and finest of Kilts, $3 to $6. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

A German-American Celebration.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Germans of Central Illinois will celebrate the landing of the first German colony in America Oct. 6 at the Capital. This will be the greatest gathering of the German-Americans ever held in Illinois. A choir of ladies and gentlemen and a maenneur choir of 100 will sing appropriate songs. Dr. Wendlant and other prominent orators will address the great gathering. The entire German population of all Central Illinois are invited. A grand parade will take place at 1 p. m. headed by a troop and three bands of music.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is the family benefactor. 25c.

J. R. LEWIS, PRESIDENT. FRANK LAWRENCE, VICE-PRESIDENT. J. W. SHARPE, SECY. AND TREAS.

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Consignments of All Kinds Solicited.

Grain, Hay, Flour, Grass Seed, Flax Seed, Castor Beans, Etc. We make a specialty of Track and Sample Sales. Liberal advances made on consignments.

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FOR SALE.

BONDS.

10,000 Merchants' Bridge, 6 per cent.
5,000 Merchants' Terminal, 5 per cent.
10,000 St. Louis, 6 per cent, due 1892.
10,000 St. Louis, 6 per cent, due 1895.
20,000 St. Louis, 4 per cent, due 1918.
5,000 Evansville, Ind., 4 per cent.
6,000 Houston, Tex., 5 per cent.
2,000 Pettis County, Mo., 5 per cent.
1,000 Pike Co., Mo., Twp., 5 per cent.
500 Moberly, Mo., 6 per cent.

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100 Union Trust.
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$11,500 Grundy County, Mo., 5 per cent funding bonds.
$10,000 Kirkwood, St. Louis Co., Mo., 4½ per cent bonds.
$8,000 Tupelo, Miss., 6 per cent school bonds.
$50,000 Jackson, Tenn., 5 per cent 30-year bonds.
$18,000 Helena, Ark., 6 per cent funding bonds.
$5,000 City of Leavenworth, Kan., 4 per cent bonds.
$5,000 City of Atchison, Kan., 4 per cent bonds.
50 Shares American Brake Co. stock.
100 Shares United Elevator Co. Stock.
50 shares Continental National Bank Stock.
For prices and full particulars apply to
GEO. M. HUSTON & CO.

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Grain, Field Seeds, Hay, &c. Correspondence Solicited.

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St. Louis Produce Commission Co.
Fruits and Vegetables.

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OSCAR HEIL, Manager. St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

WM. BRAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
226 MARKET STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

GEO. A. BENTON & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the Sale of Country Produce of all kinds.
821 N. 3d st. and 824 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

H. W. KNEHANS & SONS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Etc.,
1022 N. THIRD ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Eggs a Specialty.

L. HAKE & SON,

Commission and Provision Merchants,
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

D. S. IRONS, Prest. W. H. HINES, Vice-Prest.
D. J. RILEY, Secy. and Treas.

D. S. IRONS COMMISSION CO.,

Incorporated. (Formerly D. S. Irons & Co.)
Commission Live Stock Merchants,
UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Co. F's Hop.

The hop and drill to be given by Co. F of the First Regiment at the Armory on Thursday evening promises to be one of the most enjoyable occasions of the season. Co. F, under command of Lieut. Lee, will give an exhibition drill and dancing will be indulged in to a late hour.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

THE PAST WEEK IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS OF THIS COUNTRY.

Wheat Hanging on the Ragged Edge—Corn Shows Strength—So Do Oats—The Situation in Flour—Special Market Letters From Chicago and New York—Latest Chat From the Exchanges and From the Street.

Once more the bulls in wheat have been disappointed, for the boom that they looked for never came. Early in the week they had hopes—indeed, some of the "sublime confidence" party were confident the market was preparing another good upward bulge, but after selling up to $1.02½ for Dec. and $1.07¾ for May the market flattened right out, and since then has sagged heavily, with small and unimportant fluctuations. The lowest prices seen were 99⅝c for Dec. and $1.05 for May, and on yesterday's "curb" the former could not be sold at over 99¾c, and May was offered at $1.05⅝. These rates were 1¼@1⅝c below the preceding Saturday's close. One great hindrance to a bull movement has been and still is the slack speculation. Outside orders are only remarkable for their scarcity and local professionals do not care about plunging. It begins to look as though the "scalpers" would have to prey upon one another for a while in the game, as the outside lambs, like the fellow who fell out of the balloon, are "not in it." Such hesitating, dull and uncertain markets as we have been having for some time past, however, usually precede a violent change, either one way or the other, and it would not be surprising to see a decided change up or down in price ere long. There are more traders bearishly inclined in the home market just now than have been noticeable for a long time past, but they are cautious to the verge of timidity, and appear to be particularly afraid of the "Art Club" and its followers, fearful that they will work one of their quick rallies on them and run the shorts in. But neither Frank Ryan, Fred Puff or John Thyson appear to be greatly interested in the market at present and have been doing very little openly at any rate. It is believed there are a good many traders loaded up with long wheat, and some of them are growing tired. A sharp, quick break would bring out a good deal of this long stuff. The increasing movement to spring wheat in the Northwest is a depressing influence, and the indifference still displayed by Europe and the small exports from Atlantic ports are very discouraging to the high price-party. European markets exhibit more dullness than anything else and late changes in prices have been downward. Foreigners are now handling their home-grown products and have 24,000,000 bu headed for their shore from this and other countries, so that for the present they are practically independent of America. No export sales of consequence have been made at the seaboard lately and the past week's clearances from Atlantic ports were the smallest of the season. Receipts of spring wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth have been larger than during this time last year, which does not bear out the short crop stories sent out by that section. The bulls claim that this spring wheat movement will shut off as sharp and quick as did the winter wheat receipts, and that then the bull campaign will be inaugurated to stay. There has been no improvement whatever to the winter wheat movement since it dropped off from its early large dimensions. The receipts of winter wheat are, indeed, pitifully small and country advices do not indicate any increase in the near future. Bears believe that a good decline in prices will start another run of wheat to market, but this is only their belief. Local receipts for week were 232,895 bu against 239,278 bu the week before and 515,452 bu for corresponding week last year. These small arrivals did not help the cash market any, as it was slow and sluggish all the week, with a gradual easing off in price. City millers' wants were limited, as their mills were running half capacity, and outside orders were not near so plentiful as when the market was strong and advancing. Yesterday saw the lowest figures, when No. 2 red sold at 96¾c and No. 3 red at 94c, and these were 2½@3c below the preceding Saturday.

* * *

Sentiment has been running the corn market of late and the bull side has been very popular with nearly everybody. The consequence is that nearly everybody is carrying more or less long corn in order to be fixed for that runaway market to 60c. Reports from the fields have been such as to keep alive the idea that this was coming. On top of an already short crop came the two freezing and frost periods, and now the result of these two afflictions is showing up in the shape of lugubrious tales of frosted corn, soft corn, small nubbins, no nubbins, etc., and so on until the trade is worked up to the belief that the actual yield will be far below the present estimate based upon Government figures. The insignificant receipts at all markets outside of Chicago encourage the bulls, also, and as there were few having the temerity to sell and stand short the market has held up with remarkable strength. Had it not been for the weak wheat market, corn would probably have been bulled to a higher level in value, but the heavy weight of wheat held corn down. It did not break any, not going below 47⅝@¾c for May, and at one time selling at 48¾c, but yesterday's close was at 48⅛c, or about the same as the price that closed the preceding Saturday. Arrivals were especially small in the home market, receipts amounting to 160,070 bu, where 156,405 came in the week before. These very light receipts made scant offerings and sellers were able to realize good prices for their spot corn, though the actual demand was by no means extensive. Nearly all the buying was by the order trade for shipment to interior points, mainly south. Exporters were entirely barred out and did not turn a wheel. About the highest prices of the week were yesterday, when 47½c was paid for No. 2 and 47½@48c for No. 2 white.

* * *

The intimation in last SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH that the Sept. shorts in oats might have to pay a little dearly for having stood out so long, was fully borne out by the past week's market. The longs made no overtures towards a settlement, but met the shorts who wished to get out and were willing to pay 38½c, at which several settlements were made. There is said to be considerable of a shortage still outstanding, but whether an effort will be made to squeeze the shorts is problematical. The May option generally showed strength, selling as high as 42⅝c last Monday, but offered at 41⅝@¾c when yesterday closed. There are not many who will sell oats short, and there are plenty of buyers on any kind of decline. Receipts continue small, though 194,865 bu for past week were 33,000 bu larger than the week before. The cash market was firm and receivers found no difficulty in disposing of all offerings. Better prices were paid, too. Yesterday's sales by sample were at 37¼c for No. 3, 38c for No. 2, 38½c for No. 3 color, 39@40c for No. 3 white, 39½c for Northern mixed, 40c for No. 2 color and 41c for No. 2 white.

* * *

Receipts of flour for the week were 23,394 bbls, against 27,398 bbls last week. Shipments this week, 49,955 bbls, against 45,707 bbls last week. The output of the local mills for the week was 56,100 bbls, against 68,645 bbls last week. As anticipated in our last week's review the market opened up steady, and there was the anticipated increased inquiry in the first week and had there been a steady and settled wheat market a large and increased business would have been the result. As it was there was a decided improvement in the movement in the first part of the week. Towards the latter part of the week, however, there was comparatively nothing doing, the increased shipments of 4,248 bbls over last week being nearly all put out early. The local mills started to put out their capacity, but later owing to the falling off in the demand many were compelled to curtail their output and run the latter part of the week on half time. The export trade has been dull all week, our prices ranging above an export basis. There were some offers received which were too low to permit acceptance. The Southern and Eastern trade, that have but light stocks, were the only buyers. They bought rather freely in the first part of the week for prompt shipment; later they held off and took comparatively little. An active business may be looked for when a settled state of the wheat market is assured; until then a varying trade is expected.

Chat From 'Change.

Local stocks of wheat will show about 75,000 bu increase for week and corn 100,000 bu decrease.

* * *

Deliveries of home-grown wheat by English farmers this past week were equivalent to 850,000 bu at 94¼c per bu, against 857,000 bu at 96c the week before.

* * *

Charley Hezel, President of the Hezel Milling Co. of East St. Louis, has returned from Pittsburg, where he attended the Cattlemen's Convention as a delegate.

* * *

Atlantic ports exports for the week were 171,000 bbls and sks flour, 190,000 bu wheat, 640,000 bu corn and 130,000 bu oats.

* * *

Statisticians are generally guessing a small increase in the next visible of wheat, but if a certain Minneapolis elevator is declared irregular a good decrease is certain. Last year at this time the visible of wheat increased 656,500 bu and corn 271,000 bu.

* * *

Exports of wheat and flour from both coasts for past week were equivalent to 1,155,921 bu, against 985,175 bu the preceding week, and 1,650,714 bu for same week one year ago. From July 1 to date they were 24,166,800 bu, against 24,214,715 bu during same time last year.

* * *

A solid trainload of "catsup" left Cincinnati Friday night via the Panhandle and Vandalia Lines for St. Louis, consigned to James B. Albach, General Agent for Snyder & Co., who made the shipment. The train will pull into the Vandalia depot this afternoon and early Monday morning St. Louis may be called "long" on Snyder's catsup.

* * *

Axtaler & Co. of Lincoln, Neb., in a late letter describe the condition of the corn crop in Nebraska as follows: "Reports coming in here from points that have made experimental picking of their corn crop and fields that were estimated to yield from 20 to 25 bu are now husking 7 to 12 bu and considerable of this has been nipped by the frost. These reports come from very reliable parties and we are quite positive they are not interested in the market in one way or another."

* * *

Several English estimates have been given of the world's crop of wheat, and the following is from the Bulletin des Halles:

	Yield, qrs.	Imports, qrs.	Exports, qrs.
Europe	156,062,000	42,420,000	26,640,000
America	59,090,000	....	11,343,000
Asia	35,578,000	....	4,125,060
Africa	5,020,000	....	1,410,000
Australia	4,984,000	....	1,547,000
Total	260,734,000	42,420,000	45,065,000

It is seen by the above table that it estimates the total world's wheat production at 758,000,000 hectolitres (2,145,140,000 bu). The countries which have not sufficient wheat for their own requirements will have to import 123,400,000 hectolitres (42,420,000 qrs.), and the exporting countries can dispose of 131,100,000 hectolitres (45,065,000 qrs.) The difference in favor of exports is then 7,700,000 hectolitres (22,791,000 bu.)

From the Street.

Several cars of California grapes were spread out on Third street during the past week and interfered to some extent with sales of Ohio and New York shipments here.

* * *

T. J. Finnigan: "The boys are not going to make the money they figured on potatoes. A great number of cars were handled the past two weeks for about actual cost. There was a number of cars here on commission from New York which at the present high prices paid nicely. I was favored with a number of them."

* * *

H. Goebel: "These fellows along here that are complaining and kicking so much, why don't they get a mascot? I have had no trouble at all and have made money right along since I got mine. You see he is just a plain every day yellow dog, but no money can buy him."

* * *

There has been a big demand throughout the city for weeks for Siberian crab apples, but the boys declare the demand never came when they had the stuff to offer. The parties they advised to buy find now they made a mistake in questioning the timely advice given.

* * *

Mr. Smith of the late melon trust says he was hardly fairly represented in last Sunday's breezy review of their operations or experience in cornering the market. He exhibits some very flattering letters from some of his late patrons in the melon regions, who assure him of their confidence in his ability to get high prices for their melons, and his banner will be flung to the breeze at the old stand next season.

* * *

The seashore and pleasure resorts of the East and far North are no longer tenanted by any of the fruit and produce operators on Third street. All have returned and can be found at their respective places of business.

* * *

The grape receivers and speculators found some nice pickings in the business the past week and did not have to hustle as they did the previous week to keep even. There is a prospect for a big break early this week. The reverse is invariably close on the heels of success, and a broken market and lower figures will become visible within a few days. In fact, the break was visible yesterday.

* * *

The first car of oranges out of Florida this season came to a St. Louis firm. The second car is on the way, and in all probability the second out of the State. The enterprise of this St. Louis house has been properly rewarded, for the profits on the two cars will be nearly $1.50 per box. The two cars were loaded, packed and gathered in the orchard by St. Louis men, who went from here for that purpose.

* * *

Apple sales on the Levee have been quite heavy every day during the past week. Shaw & Richmond purchased 595 bbls out of the Pike's receipts last Tuesday. The local force of buyers have been strengthened by some outsiders, who are beginning to learn they can buy as cheaply here as in many of the orchards.

* * *

The principal cabbage importers have struck the wrong side rather heavily of late. It was such a reverse or decline in prices as the shrewdest operators never dreamed of. One car that cost $200 in Detroit sold on the track here for about $70. However, this car reached here in bad order, yet nobody seemed to be in sight to divide the loss with. The result of some of the deals were simply awful.

* * *

Frank Kuehne: "The situation is very distressing and outlook very blue just now. I met a friend of mine up the street to-day who told me he sold the same car of potatoes five times and had them thrown up every time, and the same trouble is attached to selling most anything in the produce line you can mention. It is just terrible. You must be easy on the boys Sunday. They are in no frame of mind to enjoy reading the unpleasant vicissitudes of the produce trade just now."

* * *

It is very clear there is no apple famine in sight or in the dim distance. Independent of the heavy raids made on the Missouri orchards and elsewhere in the territory tributary to our market, we see the receipts exceeding 5,000 bbls a day, as the records show for several days last week. Tuesday the receipts were not much short of 6,000 bbls, one steamboat bringing 1,700 bbls.

* * *

Grapes are coming so freely to this market now from Ohio and New York by the carload that it is positively surprising what becomes of them, so rapidly does a carload disappear on the street. A few years ago two or three cars a day would create something of a crisis in selling circles, but now half a dozen cars a day, independent of the heavy California offerings, does not disturb the course of the market. Verily, St. Louis is a growing trade center.

* * *

Henry Williams: "Yes, the whitening of this store causes a sensation. I'll never forget the last whitening it got seven years ago, which led to raising my rent twice in the same month. I hope for better results now. I see John Humphrey across the way has whitened up the interior of his premises, and what a change it makes! Possibly John is not aware of the dangerous result of a step of this kind. Had he the same experience I have had he would let the seven years pass without reducing the gloom and darkness of his store."

* * *

That the produce operators may more safely figure on results hereafter, the street talk man takes from the McKinley bill the new tariff on several products they are interested in: Cabbage, 1c a head; beans, 40c a bu (60 lbs.); green peas, barrel or bulk, 40c bu; dried, 15c bu; onions, 50c bu; potatoes, 25c bu of 60 lbs; honey, 20c gallon; apples, green or ripe, 25c bu; apples dried or evaporated, 2c lb. Oranges and lemons are computed by the cubic feet or in package. The duty, however, is about doubled, or close to 70c a box on all consigned into the country.

* * *

The boys who have buying potatoes in Western or Central New York and figuring on a margin of 15c per bu were surprised to find, on arrival of the spuds, that they were badly affected with dry rot, and at prices agreed on would not let them out whole. They therefore "threw them up," a proceeding they were justified in, as good, sound stock was contracted for. They were wholly different from the Long Island potatoes, which many of the operators believed they would compare favorably with, or nearly.

* * *

Said Paul Kurtz of Jacob Schopp & Bro., speaking of the proposed street railroad that takes in Third street on its way to the cemeteries: "The officers of the proposed line, in their carriage ride over the route, should have selected the early morning hours for their tour of inspection—say from 6 to 8 o'clock, instead of the afternoon, when the street is comparatively deserted and free of teams. Third street is a business street, and when filled with farmers' wagons, hucksters' wagons and the wagons belonging to the various firms along the street, is in a crowded condition, to say nothing of the inconvenience a double track railroad would cause. No, sir! Third street is no place for a street railroad."

* * *

The regular weekly calf-chasing scene or stampede on Third street took place on Wednesday evening. The animal that got away this time belonged to Eugene Wiedner. He was evidently trained for steeplechase purposes, and on standing jumps he broke the record. Although a large calf, he was as active and nimble as a kitten. Wiedner's man undertook to lead the calf into the store, and H. M. Smith, who was witnessing the proceeding, picked up a piece of board and touched up the calf by applying it to the business end of the animal. The application of the board induced the calf to jump up straight about four feet and he had barely touched the sidewalk when he broke for his freedom—landing in the middle of the street at the next bound, and in the effort laid at full length in the mud the six-foot man who was holding the rope. The race then fairly started—the frightened animal making for the north at a rate of speed rarely seen outside of a race track. Later, a large crowd accompanied the return of the calf to the place he deserted with such unseemly haste. A dollar a head would hardly compensate a man for selling many of these wild calves.

* * *

It is not generally known, yet true, that complaining country shippers have now in most of the principal markets of the country, ample legal protection against dishonest or swindling commission merchants, and if they have a genuine case against any of them, the law can be readily invoked to secure satisfaction. Missouri passed a law only a few years ago making it a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment for any commission merchant to fail to send to the consignor the market value of such products at the time, within a reasonable time after sale of same. Illinois passed a such a law, too, only a few years ago, to protect shippers patronizing South Water street, Chicago. Two years ago the city of Baltimore had passed through the State Legislature such a bill, placing the fine at $1,000 and six months' imprisonment (similar to the laws passed by Illinois and Missouri), for failing to send to the shippers the net proceeds within five days after sale of goods. These laws are not only comparatively new to the shippers but also to many of the commission merchants. It will be seen that the adventurers and wild-cat concerns have not the safe opening in the business they formerly had, and the same risks do not attend shipping on commission that formerly did.

* * *

As a rule politics don't figure to any extent among the produce operators, but it is worthy of note that Fred Beiser has of late become a pronounced protectionist. He has been explaining to his erring brethren on the street—to the Democrats and free traders—the iniquities of free trade. He says a short time ago when the market was barren of cabbage and kraut he went into the world to secure supplies and save the people from paying such outrageous prices as $10 a bbl for kraut and $3.50 a crate for cabbage. It took time and money to secure the stuff, and as a speculation was attended with no little financial risk. Finally heavy supplies were procured, the kraut duly turned out, and when ready for the regular trade and the wholesale grocers Fred was overwhelmed with surprise to learn they were all loaded to the guards with kraut just imported from Germany, and his enterprise went for naught. The price came down with a dull thud in the mean time to $6 a bbl and no takers. Mr. Beiser adds that if a good heavy tariff had been placed on this table luxury his efforts and enterprise would have been properly rewarded, all of which go to show the evils of free trade. The consumer is not consulted in this case. Fred can't consider all interests at the same time, no more than any other operator in his line would under the circumstances.

* * *

Messrs. McKenna Bros. review the wool situation as follows:

"The market was strong, active and buoyant during the week, with large sales both here and elsewhere. Holders everywhere, who had carried stocks for many weeks, in which they were offered a considerable loss, were glad, as a rule, to let go when a profit was in sight. They formed eager buyers, both among mills and speculators, the latter leading the advance, as usual. Manufacturers who had run closely on stock for two or three years expecting or hoping for free wool suddenly made up their minds to stock up some when the tariff bill giving an average increase of 6 per cent on wool and 24 per cent on woolen goods looks like a certainty. The mere settlement of the vexed question without any increase, would have restored confidence and improved matters materially. Another unexpected element was introduced into the situation, namely, the strike among the Australian shearers. This will reduce the offerings at the next London sales in Nov. to about one-half of the usual amount, and has caused continental manufacturers, especially the French, to buy eagerly. The consequence was an advance abroad when at decline was expected with liberal purchases for America. The United States, however, has bought only about 450,000 lbs at the present series. The improved tone of the Eastern money market also helped matters, though an occasional heavy failure shows how serious the situation might have been. The principal buyers in all leading markets, outside of speculators, have been the worsted, dress goods and hosiery mills. The worsted manufacturers have been especially prosperous. One large factory in Providence is reported to have been sold for $3,000,000 to an English syndicate, who regard the investment as a very profitable one under the new tariff. The advance has been most marked, perhaps, on quarter-blood combing wools, which have advanced fully 2c from the lowest point, though they are not yet as high as they were earlier in the season. In fact, all kinds of bright wools have improved materially. The change on other grades is not so marked, as half-blood Territory and Texas, as well as the finer qualities, have brought relatively better prices all along. A lull is not impossible after the heavy buying of the past three weeks, but the prosperous business generally looked for from now on by all concerned in the trade will doubtless offset any evil effects anticipated from the large stock of foreign goods in bond, nearly double that of a year ago."

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands unless stated otherwise. On orders higher.]

Apples were somewhat easier in price to-day, and potatoes quiet. In onions it was the same old story—dull and quiet. Cabbage quotably unchanged and quiet. The home-grown vegetables were in large receipt, and of tomatoes, which were easier, brought full prices generally. Grapes were lower. Butter and cheese continued quiet. Eggs continue firm at 16c, sound. Veals quiet and dull. Spring chickens in good demand and a shade better in price; old hens in fair request, also, but turkeys were in excess of demand and were easier. In game, both young and old grouse show an improvement in price, and other descriptions were firm and in fair demand.

Fruit.

Apples—Market easier as receipts were liberal, including one boat load, and it being Saturday and sellers wishing to get cleaned up, they shaded prices some in order to effect sales. The high-colored, smooth, well-packed and sound were in best request at $2.25@2.75, medium at $1.75@2, common stock at $1.25@1.50 per bbl. Sales: 17 bbls Domino at $1.75, 18 Rambo at $1.85, 24 Ben Davis, 32 Winesap and 41 Willow Twig at $2, 86 Ben Davis at $2.25, 22 do at $2.35, 12 do at $2.40, 10 mixed at $2.50, 1 car (Ben Davis, Golden Pippin and Winesap) and 31 Ben Davis at $2.65, 15 do at $2.75, 12 choice mixed at $2.85.

Peaches—The only fruit arriving is Missouri, receipts of which are light, and sell at $1@1.50 per ⅓-bu box, and $1.50@2 per ½-bu basket. Ohio late Crawfords are quotable at $1.50@2 per ½-bu basket.

Pears—About the only kind arriving are home-grown, which range from $1.50@2.50 per bu.

Grapes—The large receipts and the cool weather proved too much for the market and prices were lower. The call continues for Concord while the Delaware meet only a limited inquiry. We quote sales to-day of Ohio per 9-lb basket at 25@27c for Elvira, Martha and Ives' seedling; 27@28c for Concord, 35c for Catawba and 40c for Delaware—latter quotable in 5-lb baskets at 25c, and $2 per 36-lb case. New York and Pennsylvania Concords in 9-lb baskets at 28@30c.

Cantaloupes—In slow request at 35@60c per dozen, according to size.

Quinces—Receipts increasing, being the largest to-day since the season opened, but continue only medium in quality. We quote at 60c per peck basket, $1@1.25 per ½-bu basket and $2 per bu.

Crab Apples—Sales of red stock run mainly at $2.75@3 per bbl.

Dried Fruit—Market quiet and trading light, with small sales at quotations, and 1 car sun-dried apples at 7¾c for quarters, 4½c for peelings and cores, and 3¾c for chops. We quote: Evaporated apples—Rings at 11½@13c, quarters at 9@10c, peelings at 4½c, chopped at 3½c; sundried apples—quarters at 7¾c, peelings and cores at 4½c, chopped at 3½@3¾c. Peaches nominal at 8@9c for sun-dried.

Cranberries—Season hardly opened as yet, and only a limited amount offering. Prices are firm at $8.50@9 per bbl, and at $3@3.25 per box for Cape Cod, and at $7.50@8.25 per bbl for Wisconsin.

Oranges—Repacked Florida, Louisiana and Jamaica are selling at $4.50 per box, and latter also at $8.50 per bbl.

Lemons—Repacked Verdelli sell at $8.50, Messina at $8 and Florida at $5 per box.

California Fruit—We quote: Grapes at $2.25 per 20-lb crate for Tokay, and $1.75 per 20-lb and $4.25 per 40-lb crate for Muscat; peaches at $2 and pears at $2.50@3 per 40-lb crate.

Bananas—On orders, choice bunches sell steadily at $1.75@2.25 per bunch.

Cocoanuts—Quotable at $4.50 per 100.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Market very quiet, with trading small on account of the last day of the week. Good, dry, ripe stock in demand, but inferior slow sale. Prices, while quotably unchanged, were inclined to ease, owing to large receipts. Home-grown quotable at 60@75c, Northern at 80@90c, Eastern at 90c@$1.

Onions—Dull as ever, with offerings running in excess of demand, which is light. Small inferior red are quotable at 50@65c; medium at 75@85c; prime Northern red on Levee at 90c to $1.01 per bu and at $2 65@2.75 per bbl—Yellow from 10c to 20c less. Sales: Mo. Red—16 sks at 40c, 60 at 50c, 23 at 60c.

Cabbage—Market quiet and prices quotably unchanged. Northern quotable at $13@16 per ton and $1.50 per crate, with orders filled at $1.75 per crate.

Tomatoes—Easier and dragging; receipts large while the demand was only fair. Prices were about 5c lower. Sales run mainly at 35@45c per bu for choice sound large in shipping order, while orders were filled at 50@65c per bu. Inferior, soft and held-over stock sold for less. Green in shipping order quotable at 30@40c.

Sweet Potatoes—Market healthier, as demand was good, and full prices were realized. The Bermuda red in shipping order sold from first hands at 65@75c per bu and billed out on orders at $2.25 per bbl mainly, and red and yellow Nansemond at $3.25 per bbl.

Celery—Demand was first rate, owing to it being Saturday, and to the weather being cool. We quote to-day: Common at 15@20c; white medium plume at 25@35c, and large extra fancy, white plume (10 to 12-lb) at 40@50c mainly, to 60c per bunch.

Cauliflower—Northern in only moderate receipt, but sufficient for the demand. Quotable at $1@1.50 per dozen, according to size and condition.

Rutabagas—Northern selling as slow as ever, owing to the light demand; sales run on orders at 35@40c ₩ bu and $1.25@1.50 ₩ bbl.

Carrots—Sell quietly at $1.75@2 ₩ bbl on orders for Northern receipts.

Turnips—Northern dull and meet slow sale at $1.25 ₩ bbl, mainly on orders.

Sauer Kraut—The demand is limited, and market quiet at $2.50@2.60 ₩ half-bbl, and $5 ₩ bbl, while on orders 50c higher is charged.

Home-Grown Vegetables on Orders.

Cucumbers—Large yellow are quotable at 75c, large green at 65@85c, medium pickles at $1.25@1.75 and choice small pickles at $3.25@3.50 per bu.

String Beans—Prices show an improvement, the green selling at 65@75c, and white at $1 per bu.

Pumpkins—Quotable at 10@15c apiece, and at $10@11 per 100.

Lettuce—Choice fresh steady at 35@40c per bu box.

Spinach—Selling mainly 35@40c per bu box.

Egg Plant—Receipts growing lighter. Quotable at 50@60c per dozen for good stock.

Beets—Quotable dull at $1.50@1.75 per bbl.

Preserving Tomatoes—The yellow are selling at $1.25@1.50 per bu.

Horseradish—Sales mainly at $6 per bbl.

Bell Peppers—Large sweet are selling at $1.25 and small at 90c per bu box.

Small Pickling Onions—Choice small white are quoted at $2.50@3 per bu box.

Poultry and Game.

Live Poultry—Receipts fair and there was an unusually good demand for spring hens, and roosters, but turkeys and small ducks neglected. A small consignment of dressed spring chickens was received and sold at 10c per lb.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hens	7½@8c	Young geese	5½@6c
Roosters	3½@4c	Young turkeys	8@8½c
Spring chickens	8@8½c	Old turkeys	8c
Young ducks	6@7c		

Game—Receipts of grouse fair and of ducks light, and there was a good demand for the former at a slight advance. Ducks firm and in fair demand. Plover in light receipt and wanted at a slight advance. All others nominal.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Selected young grouse	$4 50	Mixed ducks	1 50
Old grouse	2 50	Woodcock	4 00
Plover	60@1 00	Jack rabbits	2 50
Wood ducks	2 00	Rabbits	1 25
Teal ducks	2 25	Pigeons	1 00
Mallard ducks	3 00	Squabs	75
Red heads	3 00	Frog legs	30@ 50

Veals—Receipts were light and there was little call for thin. Sales: Young fat, milk-fed at 5c; medium, 4@4½c; heretics and thin, 2@2½c per lb.

Lambs—There were but few offering, but the supply was about equal to the demand. Sales 3½@4½c; latter for selections.

Grass and Flaxseed, Castor Beans, Etc.

Grass Seeds—Some timothy offered, but buyers and sellers apart, and the only sale was a car to arrive at $1.30. Clover quotable at $4.30 and red top at 40@45c.

Flaxseed—Firm and in demand at $1.49 for spot, 2 cars selling.

Hemp Seed—Last sale native at $1; imported worth $2.90 per 100 lbs.

Castor Beans—Firm; buyers again bidding $1.60 for car lots.

Butter and Eggs.

Butter—There was a dull market, all around. The local grocers, who are about the only buyers, are well supplied and were taking but little, and then only of the best grades of creamery and dairy. Medium and low grades still accumulating and dead dull. The one outside buyer who was on the market this week was fully satisfied with his purchase of one car. Other buyers for low grades were looked for, but they did not materialize; hence the steady cumulation.

CREAMERY.	
Elgin	24
Fancy separator and set milk	19 @20
Choice separator and set milk	17 @18
Fancy gathered cream	16 @17
Choice gathered cream	15 @16
Faulty creamery, such as streaked and off flavor	10
DAIRY.	
Fancy selected	18 @19
Good to choice	15 @16
Streaked and off flavor	11 @12
Ladies	9 @10
Prime and near-by country packed	5 @ 6
Poor and grease	2½@ 3

Cheese—The market was steady, and there was only a light business done in Swiss, limberger and brick. The supply of all kinds was large and more than ample for present business. Dealers are generally looking for an increased business, but not for any improvement in prices in the near future.

We quote: Wisconsin full cream, 9½@9¾c; twins, 10c, singles, 10c; Young America, 10¼c; skims, 4@6c; Swiss, 13@14c; limburger, 11@12c; brick, 12@13c per lb. Missouri, Kansas and Iowa off flavor and sharp, 4@6c.

Eggs—The receipts continue light and there was a good searching demand for all fresh receipts, which found ready sale at full quotations. Old stock was dull and slow sale. Consignors would do well to examine all stock, selecting only the fresh for shipment, thereby insuring the top quotations on all consignments. Sales of fresh receipts, shippers' count, at 16c; old, held and off-color less.

Wool.

Active and buoyant. Most receivers, however, when not instructed otherwise are free sellers. Manufacturers buy readily, but speculative middlemen give the market its principal strength.

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Bright medium.	Braid, coarse.	Low, sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc.	23 @24	19@22	16@ 18
Kansas and Nebraska	19 @21	14@18	11@ 13
Texas and Ind. Ty. 8 to 12 mo.	23 @23½	18@21	15@ 17
Texas and Ind. Ty. 4 to 6 mo.	19 @21	14@17	11@ 13
Colo., Utah, New Mex, etc	20 @22	16@19	13@ 15
Mont., Wyo., etc	21 @23	18@20	15@ 17

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FINE. Light.	Heavy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc	20 @22	16 @19
Kansas and Nebraska	17 @19	13 @16
Texas and Indian Territory 8 to 12 mo.	20 @22	15 @18
Texas and Indian Territory 4 to 6 mo.	17 @19	11 @14
Colo., Utah, New Mexico, etc.	18 @20	13 @16
Montana, Wyoming, etc	19 @21	15 @18

Tub—Choice, 35c; inferior, 30@33c. Black, 3@5c off. Sacks—Texas, 3-lb tare, 10c; regular long sks, 3½-lb tare, 15c. Burry, cotted, etc.—Slightly, 3@4c off; moderately, 5@6c off. Hard, burry, etc., 12½c for Southern to 16c for Missouri and similar.

Hides, Feathers, Etc.

Hides—Weak. Pressure on the part of holders to sell and indifference of buyers cause further weakness.

Quotations are: Green salted—No. 1, 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; bull, 4½c; uncured and Southern, ½c less. Dry flint—No. 1, 11c; No. 2, skins weighing less than 10 lb, bull and stags, all at 8½c; dry salted at 8c for No. 1 and 6½c for No. 2; glue at 2c for green and 4c for dry. Dry flint selling round at 8@8½c for Southern, 7@8c for extreme Southern, 10c for heavy Western and dry salt at 7@7½c; green salted at 5¾@6¼c; latter for Missouri, etc.

Tallow—Strong. Prime and strictly prime in oil bbls or cake, 4¾@5c; in regular pkgs, ¼c less; No. 2 at 4@4¼c.

Deer Skins—Nominal. Light sales at following quotations: Native skins, 24@25c for prime; mountain and Southern Texas, 21@22c; green, salted, damaged, meaty, etc., half price; antelope at 13c; goat, 10@25c.

Sheep Skins—Steady. Green—Large, full-wooled, $1@1.10; medium-sized and fair-wooled, 60@75c; lambs, 35@55c. Dry, 10@15c less. Shearlings—Green, 20@40c; dry, 5@30c; Texas pelts, 9@12½c per lb.

Feathers—Steady; Quotations: Prime live geese at 43@44c; top rate for small sacks; prime gray, quilty, unripe, 35c; renovated X, 37c; XX, 28c; XXX, 20c; mixed, old, etc., 15@35c; chicken—dry-picked at 4c; duck at 25c for dark to 35c for white; turkey—body, 2c; wing and tail, 5c; tare, 3@10 per cent. Prime live geese in small bags, 40c, and in large bags, 42c, net; gray, 34c in small bags and 37c in large bags, net.

Beeswax—Quiet at 26½c; burnt, half price.

Miscellaneous Market.

Roots—Ginseng, $3.20 to $3.30; seneca, 27@28c; toppy less; snake, 28c; blood, 2c; Mayapple, 2½c; golden seal, 20c; angelica, 4½c; pink, 15c; black, 5c: wahoo root bark, 10c, and bark of trees, 7c; blue flag 5c; bittersweet bark, 6c.

Moss—Rough—Gray, 2@2½c; brown, 2½@3c; brown mixed with black, 2¾@3c; black, 3½@4c.

Scrap Iron, Etc.—Wrought, 80c; heavy cast, 50c; plow, 45c; stoveplate, 35c; malleable and burnt, 30c. Brass—Heavy, 9c; light, 6c; copper, 9c; lead, 3¼c; zinc, 2½@2¾c; pewter, 10c.

Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, 75c; paper, 25c; old rubber, $2.50; old rope, $1.25@2.25.

Honey—Comb in light supply and fair demand. We quote: Comb at 12@14c, fancy white clover at 15c, inferior less; strained and extracted at 7@8c in cans and at 5@5½c in bbls.

Bones—Green, $8@12; skinny, $11@13, and bleached, $17@19 per ton.

Baling Stuffs—Bagging strong and in demand. Prices range: 1½-lb bagging at 6c, 1¾-lb at 6½c, 2-lb at 7⅛c, 2¼-lb at 8c; hemp twine in job lots, 3c; iron cotton ties scarce and wanted at $1.30@1.43.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops—Slack work, flour bbls, country shaved, $4.50@5; cooper shaved in demand at $5.50@6.50; half bbls, $2.50@3.50; patent, $6.50@7. Light stuffs—Pork bbls, oak, $8; hickory, $9. Lard tcs—Oak, $10; hickory, $12. Staves—Flour bbls, No. 1, $5.75@6, culls, $3@3.50; beer kegs, $16@20; sawed and listed pork bbls, $18@19; lard tcs, $23@24. Flour bbl headings, 4¼@4½c per set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, hickory hoops, 28@29c; patent hoops, 25@25½c; half-bbls, 21@21½c; produce bbls, 21c; meat bbls, 24c; pork bbls, 80@90c; half bbls, 70c; lard tcs at $1.10 E. side; half tcs, 65c; kgs, 25c.

Sacks—Burlaps—2 bu, 6¼c; 2½-bu, 6¾c; 3-bu, 8½c; 4-bu, 8½c; 5-bu, 9¼c. Cotton—Seamless, 15@22c; flour, 98-lb, 7¼@9c; 20-lb, 14@23c. Wool, 26@33c ₩ sack.

Empty Barrels—Black, 40c; lard oil, 60c; linseed oil, 60c; whisky, 80@90c; wood do at 40 c per bbl; coal oil, 90c.

Country Brooms—Quotable at $1.25@1.50 per doz.

Salt—Firm. We quote domestic at 95c East side and $1 this side per bbl.

Hemp—Nominal. Missouri undressed at $90@100.

Green Peas—Steady. We quote: Green at $1.10; Scotch at $1.40 per bu.

White Beans—Steady. We quote: Country at $1.50@2; medium, $2.25@2.50 and navy, $2.50 per bu.

Broom Corn—Firm; offerings light; nominally; common and damaged, 2@2½c, red and yellow, 2½@3c; red tipped, 2¾@3½c; pale green, 3½@4c; choice green self-working, 4@4½c; fancy hurl and dwarf, more; trashy and seedy, crooked-mixed and carelessly or loosely baled, less.

Pop Corn—In demand at 2½@3½c ₩ lb.

The Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The wheat bears are jubilant, having broken Dec. fairly and squarely under a dollar and held it there for several days, May getting down to $1.04 and Sept. to 96c, closing to-day at practically bottom prices. The decline is a break of 11c from the quotations made on the recent boom, when Dec. sold at $1.11 and May at $1.14. The break amounts to 13c in cash wheat. Such a decline is quite as much as the most sanguine bear hoped for when prices were at their best, yet there has been freer short selling under a dollar than there was above. In fact, there is decidedly too much company on the short side now for safety. The short interest is heavier in the Chicago market at the present moment than it has been since wheat started on the back track. Yet the situation is precisely what it was when the market was bulled so ferociously a few weeks ago.

The shortage of the crop in the United States has been ascertained and the shortage in the world's supplies is admitted. The relapse is due to the subsidence of the bull fever and to the fact that the crop of spring wheat is coming on the market. To hear the trader talk one would fancy such a thing as the wheat that was raised being offered for sale was a contingency never dreamed of. It fills up traders with consternation to read the daily reports of receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth, yet they are less than Aug. 1, than they were last year by at least 1,000,000 bu and smaller than in 1888.

* * *

The movement next week will undoubtedly be heavy, and the grain buyers are already sending forth wails of distress, alleging an insufficiency of cash and cars to handle the property that is pressing for sale and shipment. This clamor may have the desired effect of still further depressing values and enabling millers and warehousemen to drive a better bargain with the needy farmers than they could otherwise. As set forth by me frequently, the big interests have been working for cheaper prices. They are crowding their advantages faster than ever, yet it can be seldom ascertained that the speculative situation is now healthier and stronger than it has been for any time on the crops, and it would not be surprising to see the market turn up to stay several weeks earlier than has been counted on or desired.

* * *

Tens of thousands of men have been waiting for a big break to buy wheat. The break has come and the bears are falling over each other to sell wheat. The market is rapidly getting ready for a bullish convulsion. The bull professionals got out of their holding, for the most part, several weeks ago, and already sniffing in again and replacing their lines. The tenderfeet and over-sanguine traders, who overstayed their market have been shaken out as a general thing, and the market is in a happy position to receive an impulse from below. A local market writer recapitulates the cause of the decline as "nonrecovery from the general distrust engendered by the recent tight-money scare, the increasing movement of spring wheat and easier foreign markets. There has been rather good weather at home and abroad for saving the crops." The trade appears to be moved by wonderfully kindly consideration for the interests of the Northwestern grain buyers. Very few, among even the most stalwart of the bulls, have been fighting the dragging tendency of the markets. They seem to be actuated by a willingness to help the spring wheat handlers to get their grain as cheaply as possible. The motive of this may be found in the belief that when the farmers have sold their surplus the buyers will be an active help in the next bull movement instead of a hindrance. Their interests will then be for higher instead of lower prices as is now the case. Possibly the bull leaders are building wisely for the next turn-up.

* * *

Corn has swung within a range of less than 1½c this week, viz.: 49⅝@51c for May. The top price was reached Monday, and the bottom was reached Wednesday. Trade has been active on a restricted scale. The scalpers and the privilege traders have made the money. There is probably a larger open interest in corn than in wheat at the present, and a surprisingly strong and lasting undertone has developed, due to the prevailing belief that an examination of the fields will reveal the fact that the crop will be short of the very moderate estimates that have been made.

Farmers are holding back their corn until they know more about the crop and values as a consequence are resting firmly on a shipping basis for the time being.

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Oats seem rock-rooted at very nearly top prices. Fluctuations are small and trade light.

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Hogs and hog products continue to yield under the weight of heavy stocks, light receipts and liquidation by speculative holders. The influence of nine out of ten packers is thrown for lower prices. They are working for cheap hogs and as they are protected by sales for future delivery against stocks and current manufacture they are safe in working to that end.

The consumptive demand for product is large, as the heavy outmovement from the city the last two or three weeks testifies, and as packers are sellers at Oct. prices the movement is likely to be even larger for the next month or six weeks. This liberal outgo is cutting into local stocks at a great rate and the reduction by the beginning of winter promises to be greater than seemed possible in the near past.

Local packing returns show 800,000 more hogs killed since March 1 last than last year for the same time, and Western points combined show an increase of 2,000,000 over last year, equal to 350,000,000 lbs of product. That is a big handicap on any bull movement.

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Provisions are certainly not in a strong position, though the product is relatively cheaper than hogs.

THE DAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—There was nothing unusual about the opening of the Saturday markets on 'Change. Prices were about steady compared with the close Friday, and there was little activity anywhere the first hour. The day opened with the programme of yesterday repeated—Hutchinson selling the cough, Farnum, Parker & Ryder and the scalping crowd following the lead. The support came from Mitchell, Comstock, Logan, Bloom and the bull crowd opposed to the Hutchinson tactics. The little bulge at $1.00⅛ about 11 o'clock was helped by the announcement of the great increase in bank reserves at New York, which really had no bearing on the market. Liverpool cables were weak. Receipts in the Northwest were the largest of the week, 645 cars at Minneapolis and Duluth. The prediction was for very large receipts at these markets early next week. There were no export clearances. The Atlantic ports for the week cleared only 190,000 bu wheat and 171,000 bbls and sks flour. Up to noon the market was little changed, being up and down from 99½c to $1 for Dec. This was followed by a pretty free selling out by a number of the local bulls, Mitchell, Comstock and perhaps Bloom through Rosenbaum. On this the market dropped to 99¼c, the lowest point touched on the decline, and did not again touch 99½c before 1 o'clock.

The corn market was the narrowest seen on the floor in months. The range for the day was but the ¼c. This was largely due to the influence of the privileges sold on the curb, "puts" being 50⅛c and calls 58⅛c on May. The market opened at 50¼c, sold 50⅛@¼c to 50⅜c, to 50⅛c, to 50¼c, and this last price was the pivot on which it turned all day. Late in the day, when wheat was weak and lower, Hutchinson held the corn by having Parker buy all that was offered at 50¼c. There was no outside news—no outside trade. The movement was on the bear side.

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There was but a light business in oats, and prices closed the same as yesterday.

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Provisions for all kinds for all the leading months closed at unchanged prices from yesterday. Lard and ribs were narrow all day, and pork was but 5c over or under the closing price at any time.

	Opening.	Range.	To-Day
WHEAT.			
Sept	96⅝	96⅛@97	96¼
Dec	99¾	99⅛@1.00⅛	99¼
May	1.04⅛	1.04@1.05	1.04
CORN.			
Sept	47⅜	48⅞@48⅛	48
Oct	48	43@48¼	48⅛
May	50⅛	50⅛@50⅜	50¼
OATS.			
Sept	37⅞	37⅞@38	37⅞
Oct	38¼	38¼@38⅜	38¼
May	41½	41⅜@41⅝	41⅜
PORK.			
Oct	9.50	—@—	9.50
Jan	11.60	11.50@11.60	11.55
May	22.15	12.12½@17½	12.15
LARD.			
Oct	6.02½	6.02½@6.05	6.02½
Jan	6.42½	6.40@6.42½	6.40
May	6.82½	6.80@6.82½	6.80
RIBS.			
Oct	5.20	5.17½@5.20	5.20
Jan	5.60	5.60@5.62½	5.62½
May	6.02½	6.00@6.02½	6.00

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The bank statement, made public during the closing hour of the stock market, had no effect in rallying prices or improving the condition of the stock market. The statement showed $12,000,000 increase in reserves, and makes the money in New York banks $14,000,000 or more in excess of legal requirements. This should insure easy money for some time in the street. But the stock trade had discounted the bank exhibit, knowing the reserves were there from bond purchases. Instead of a rally, the announcement was used by many to sell stocks on. Consequently the decline continued and last prices were at the bottom of the list, with one notable exception, Lackawanna. This stock rose from 144½ at 11 o'clock to 145⅞, closed 145½ to ½ up for the day. Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and the Northern Pacifics were the best supported stocks in the list and all closed without loss in the face of a general weakness.

Sugar was off ¼, Chicago Gas ½, Pacific Mail 1¾ to 41. Among Western shares Atchison again was hit hard and land dropped again to 37½, a loss of 118. Rock Island lost ⅜ to 80⅛; Northwestern and Burlington ¼ each. St. Paul was depressed to 64⅞, but recovered ½ to 65⅜, closing ½ lower. Russell Sage is out with another interview saying Missouri Pacific will look cheap at 85 in a few months. He is supposed to reflect Mr. Gould's sentiments. Total sales of stocks for the half day, 88,000 shares.

THE LIST:

STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Closing.
American Cotton Trust	22	21⅛	21¾
Chicago Gas Trust	44¾	44	44
Sugar Trust	77⅛	76¼	76⅝
Lead Trust	20½	20⅜	20⅜
Atchison	38⅞	37⅜	37½
C., B. & Q	96	95¾	95⅞
Northwestern common	108	107⅝	107¾
Northwestern preferred			
Rock Island	80⅞	80	80⅛
St. Paul com	65⅞	64⅞	65⅜
Silver	112⅝	112	112¼
Missouri Pacific	70½	70	70½
Union Pacific	56	55¼	55½
Western Union	83	82¾	82¾
Oregon Transcontinental	37⅝	37	37⅛
Jersey Central	118¾	118	118¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	69½	68¼	68½
Chesapeake & Ohio			
Louisville & Nashville	83⅞	83⅛	83¼
Erie	24½	24½	24½
Erie pfd			
Canada Southern			
Lake Shore	107½	107⅛	107¼
New York Central			
N. Y. & N. E.	43¾	42½	43⅞
Manhattan	106	106	106
North Pacific com	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
North Pacific pfd	75¾	75⅜	75⅝
Rich. & W. P. Term	19⅛	19	19
D., L. & W	146	144½	145½
Reading	41⅛	40¾	41⅛
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43½	41¼	42

Coffee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Coffee—There was nothing but a local influence. Dull business was noted. Havre advanced a franc on September and a half on a few other months. Rio on spot quiet and steady; No. 7 flat bean, 18¾@19c.

Union Stock Yards Notes.

There was a liberal run of Arkansas cattle last week.

Tail-end and roughs in cattle sell from $1 per 100 lbs and upward.

Work is progressing fast on the new mule and horse department of the Union Yards.

There was the largest run of common cattle last week that there has been for a long time.

Sheep are steady and strong, except on stock ewes, which are still unsettled in price and demand.

There is a demand now for stockers and feeders at the Union Yards. They sell all the way from $2 to $3 per 100 lbs.

Mr. J. W. Blakely of the well-known commission firm of Blakely, Sanders & Co. has returned from a business trip northward.

Hogs are selling at $2.90 to $3.50 for pigs and stock hogs; $3.50 to $4.40 for grass to half fat hogs and $4.80 to $4.55@4.60 for good to choice packers, and $4.65 for selects.

Electric Light Companies Fight.

The Brush Electric Co. and the Municipal Electric Light & Power Co. have carried their fight into the courts. Several weeks ago the battle was opened by the Brush Co., which brought action against the St. Louis corporation for an alleged infringement on the Brush double carbon lamp patent. In support of the motion at that time made affidavits were yesterday filed in which it was set forth that the alleged difference between the Brush lamp proper and the Wood lamp which the Municipal company has been using is but in the details of the arrangement and not according to any new or original principal. The Municipal company will probably file an answer to the affidavit.

STEPS FOR THE VIADUCT.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES BEING PUT TO THE EAST ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Public School Teachers Forming an Institute—Proceedings of Yesterday's City Court—A Colored Barbecue—An Election to Fill the Vacancy on the Belleville Council—Chat and Gossip From Over the Big Bridge.

MEN were at work yesterday putting up supports for the stairways that will complete the Broadway viaduct. Though the viaduct was opened a month ago and has been in use ever since, it is still unfinished. As things are arranged at present, pedestrians who wish to cross it must walk up the incline from Third street, and those who come up Second street are obliged to go almost two squares out of their way. No one is forced to go over it, however, as Cahokia Creek can still be crossed by pedestrians by means of a portion of the old wooden bridge that has been left for the purpose. The delay in putting up the stairways appears to have been caused by a miscalculation as to their position. The changes that had to be made consumed considerable time. The stairway at the southeast corner of Broadway and Second street will be placed in such a position that it can be easily reached from the proposed Air Line depot. When the work the men are at now is finished the viaduct will be complete.

The teachers of the East St. Louis public schools held a meeting yesterday at the Howe building for the purpose of forming an institute for the 1890-91 term. The institute was organized by the election of Prof. J. P. Slade, City Superintendent of Schools, as President; Miss Katie Kelley, Vice-President, and J. J. McGlynn, Secretary. J. S. Edwards, Charles L. Manners, Arthur O'Leary, B. Guitheus and Richard Byron were appointed a committee to arrange programmes for the meetings to be held during the term. It was decided to hold the first meeting at the Howe Building, Oct. 25. The committee arranged for this meeting a programme which includes vocal and instrumental music, papers and general discussion. Miss Tracey and Mr. Padfield are to present papers on "The Proper Modes of Punishment," and Miss Conway and Mr. Thompson on "How to Secure Good Attendance."

The East St. Louis City Court reconvened yesterday after an adjournment of a week and was in session a few hours. No jury cases were tried, almost the entire session being taken up with the hearing of motions, demurrers, etc. Default was taken in the case of Emma Thompson against David Thompson, her husband, and a divorce granted the plaintiff. The application for divorce was based on the grounds of cruelty.

A COLORED BARBECUE.

The colored people of East St. Louis, Brooklyn and neighboring places will indulge in a barbecue to-day near the National Stock Yards. Arrangements for the event have been made by the Brooklyn Grand Army Post of colored veterans. Dr. Bryant, a prominent colored citizen of St. Louis, will deliver an address at the barbecue. Hon. J. B. Messick of East St. Louis is also advertised to speak.

Ed Smith, the bicyclist, returned yesterday from Du Quoin, where he competed in a wheel race. The race was intended to be a championship event for a purse of $75, but as only a few wheelmen appeared to compete the purse was divided into three prizes, of which Smith won the second, $15.

The members of Golden Rule, Pride of the Valley and Helvetia lodges of East St. Louis went to Caseyville last night to visit the Odd Fellows' Lodge at that place. They were accompanied by the members of Summit Lodge of the same order of St. Louis.

To-day the members of the East St. Louis Liederkranz will go to Millstadt, in the southwestern part of the county, where they will be the guests of the Millstadt Liederkranz. They will be entertained at a picnic to be given under the auspices of the Millstadt Society.

A number of members of McDowell Post, G. A. R., will go to St. Louis to-day to attend the picnic which will be given at Concordia Park by the Union Veterans' Union to commemorate the battle of Bald Knob, Mo.

Father Koenig, Prof. Charles Zittel, John Hellbruck, Fred Waechtel and Conrad Reeb returned yesterday from Pittsburg, where they attended the National German Catholic Convention.

A meeting of Democrats will be held some evening this week for the purpose of organizing a Palmer Club. The date has not been definitely fixed.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL HAPPENINGS.

A meeting of young Democrats was held at Vonnahme's Hall last night for the purpose of organizing a campaign club.

The Æolian Social Circle gave a ball last night at Boughan's Hall on Main street.

A case of diphtheria is reported in the family of H. M. Wilson, the patient being his son Charles.

J. F. Ewing of Cincinnati is visiting his father, G. W. Ewing, superintendent of the Gas Co.

Branch No. 2, Catholic Knights of Illinois, will hold a meeting to-day at St. Patrick's Hall.

George F. McNulty of Alton, State's Attorney of Madison County, was in East St. Louis yesterday.

The East St. Louis Nationals will play the South Ends of Carondelet at Broadway Park to-day.

Election Commissioner Patrick Flannery has returned from his trip to Okawville Springs.

Thomas L. Fekete went to Greenville yesterday for the purpose of listening to ex-Gov. Oglesby's address.

Miss Birdie Holmes of Wilmington, Ill., is visiting Mrs. J. B. Messick.

Belleville.

The vacancy in the City Council caused by the death of Alderman Julius Kuntz is to be filled next month. A special election for that purpose has been called and will be held in the Fifth Ward October 18. No candidates for the office have announced themselves as yet, but it is understood that there will be at least two. Jacob J. Gummersheimer, a prominent young politician, who is secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, aspires to the honor, it is said. According to report ex-Alderman John Bux, who was defeated by Mr. Kuntz at the election last April, may also be a candidate.

The shooting tournament of the Southern Illinois Sportsman's Association, which is being held at the Fair Grounds, will come to an end to-day. The attendance has only been fair, and in consequence the medal contests were done away with.

County School Superintendent Carmody examined a small class of applicants for teachers' certificates yesterday. One colored applicant and two of the Caucasian race, all females, composed the class.

So far there is no clue to the identity of the thieves who robbed Jacob Renner's saloon and barber shop last Thursday night. Mr. Renner has offered a reward of $25 for their apprehension.

The Silver Star Social Circle gave a ball last night at the City Park.

The Belleville Commercial School opens tomorrow evening.

GO TO Shrewsbury Park to-day. Trains: 'Frisco, 1 o'clock; Missouri Pacific, 2 and 3:15 o'clock. Tickets free.

"AT FAULT."

A Novel by Mrs. Kate Chapin That Has Just Been Published.

Mrs. Kate Chapin's novel "At Fault" has just been published by Nixon & Jones. The scene of the story is a Louisiana plantation with an occasional glimpse of St. Louis. The book will be of special interest to St. Louis people, as many of the principal characters are St. Louisans. A glance through its pages suffices to disclose the fact that Mrs. Chapin has a story to tell and knows how to tell it. The book will be reviewed in the next SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

MEN'S JEANS PANTS, wool-filled, 75c; knee-pants as low as 15c.
GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

AMONG THE MISSOURIANS

AN INDEPENDENT CONGRESSIONAL MOVEMENT IN NORTON'S DISTRICT.

Making Nominations for the State Senate and the House of Representatives—The County Tickets Being Put in the Field for the November Elections—Personal Mention and General Items of Interest in the State.

A MASS convention of independent voters of the Seventh Congressional District is called to meet at Bowling Green, on the 4th of October, to nominate a candidate for Congress in opposition to R. H. Norton, on the Farmers' and Labor Union platform. The call in Audrain County is signed by twenty-one Democrats and ten Republicans. The convention promises to be largely attended.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District held a convention at Excelsior Springs and selected W. S. Gibson, a lawyer of Worth County, for Congress, to run against Dockery. Ahira Manring declined all nominations and indorsements, and will vote the Democratic ticket this year. He was formerly a Democrat.

Josiah Bradford is the Republican nominee for the State Senate in the Seventeenth District. When Democrats had no voice or vote in the selection he was Sheriff of Texas County. He is a farmer and a member of the Farmers' and Labor Union. This district is Democratic.

The Jasper County nominees for the Legislature are Jacob Frick and H. C. Frazier. Mrs. Annie E. Baxter of Carthage, a widow, is the nominee for County Clerk.

John A. Tuttle of Vineland is the Democratic nominee for the State Senate in the Twenty-fifth District. Mr. Tuttle is a farmer and at the head of the Farmers' and Labor Union in Jefferson County.

Ava E. Page was nominated by the Union Labor Convention of the Sixteenth Senatorial District at Harrisonville. He is well known throughout the district and will make an aggressive and vigorous canvass. When the votes are counted Maj. Bradley, the Democratic nominee, will lead him about 2,000.

In the Second District the only names mentioned for State Senator on the Republican ticket are Daniel Ransom and David Bonham, the former a livery man of St. Joseph, and the latter of Andrew County. Mr. Bonham is a thorough Republican, and in perfect harmony with his party in everything. His name was mentioned as a congressional possibility prior to the nomination of Ford.

F. M. Lewis, nominated by the Republicans for State Senator in the Seventh District, was born in Ohio in 1837, and reared on a farm. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifty-third Ohio as a private, was promoted to captain and served until the close of the war. In 1869 he removed to Chariton County, where he has resided since. Capt. Lewis is a carpenter by trade and is a member of the F. and L. U.

Luke Kelley of Neosho declines to make the race for State Senator in the Eighteenth District. He was nominated by the Democrats two weeks ago.

James F. Anderson is substituted for the Legislature in Livingston County for J. F. O'Reilly, found to be ineligible in not being technically a tax-payer. He is a bachelor and the property of the family is held by his parents though used in common. To remove all doubt and to relieve the party from embarrassment Mr. O'Reilly declined and will give his successor an enthusiastic support.

E. J. Malone is the Republican nominee for the Legislature in the Democratic county of Scott. In Bates, Henry and Cass Counties the candidates of the Union Labor party for the Legislature are Thomas J. Hendrickson, P. A. Gutridge and Brice McCoy.

PERSONAL.

James S. Cupp, a mail clerk on the Wabash, injured in a wreck near St. Charles not long since, has brought suit in the Audrain Circuit Court for $15,000 damages.

The Rev. O. S. Thompson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Columbia, who was bitten by a mad dog last spring and treated at the Pasteur Institute in New York, has been compelled to resign on account of nervous prostration.

Mrs. Maj. W. Harley, who died last week at Boonville, was 69 years old. She was born in Limestone County, Ala., and moved to Missouri with her first husband, Napoleon Beatty, many years ago. Mrs. D. Walker Wear of St. Louis, Mrs. Cornelia Young of Boonville and Mrs. Adam Ittel of Sedalia are her daughters. Maj. Harley, who survives her, is one of the oldest men in the State.

Joe P. Johnson, ex-Post-office Inspector, as well as one of the best known newspaper writers in the State, is looking for an opening to again engage in the newspaper business, and the chances are that he will get one.

Fred Miller of Nineveh township, Adair County, is 74 years of age. He has been a resident of Missouri sixty years, has lived on his present farm for fifty years, never was on a railroad train, never owned or carried a watch, never owned or fired a pistol, is the father of fifteen children, has forty-five grandchildren and ten great-grand-children and has not in fifty years failed to vote the Democratic ticket.

The romantic marriage of Will Gordon to Nettie Green, respectably and prominently connected, created considerable excitement in Kennett. The parents objecting to the marriage they stole away and were married at Cairo before their parents discovered their whereabouts.

In the last few years the Missouri River has been making destructive encroachments on the bottom lands of Platte County. Nearly all of sections 5 and 8, township 51, range 35, has fallen in. Not fifty acres remain, and they will probably go at the next rise, of a tract of 250 acres worth about $50 per acre. The Lutheran Church at Robeker's a few years ago was more than a mile from the river. It had to be removed to save it. The railroad bridge over the Platte is now only a few hundreds yards from the Missouri.

John Kane, a coal miner of Richmond, received injuries in a row, at the hands of a negro named Snowden, which resulted in his death. The difficulty occurred at Lexington Junction, on the Santa Fe. The negro was arrested and taken to Carrollton, for fear of lynching.

During the absence of Editor R. W. McMullen on the late editorial excursion a considerable sum of money was stolen from the *Democrat* office, at Hillsboro.

Mrs. Gray of Fredericktown, charged with poisoning her husband, was bound over to await the action of the Grand-jury. Much of the evidence was very damaging, and it is probable that an indictment of murder in the first degree will be preferred against her.

C. J. Embree, a Grand-juror, who had spent a week in the jury-room at Moberly, suddenly disappeared and could not be found by the officers. His family, living six miles in the country, came in to make inquiry. After six days he appeared at his home, suffering with pain in the head, but does not remember anything since leaving the jury-room.

H. S. Buck, Stewartsville's ex-banker, was convicted in the Circuit Court at Bethany on a charge of receiving money on deposit when he knew the bank was in a failing condition, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The students of Drury College, at Springfield, have organized a Democratic Club with forty-two members, and are for Judge Fyan for Congress. V. O. Coltrane is the President and J. E. Tefft, Sr., son of Dr. J. E. Tefft, a prominent Republican, is the Secretary.

POLITICAL.

Frank M. Lowe, formerly of Plattsburg but now a prominent attorney of Kansas City, was the Prohibition candidate for Governor two years ago. Prior to his identification with the Prohibition party Mr. Lowe was a Democrat, and in a recent published letter he severs his connection with the party and will hereafter take the Democratic ticket straight, and offers his services to the Democratic State Committee to make speeches during the campaign.

Ex-Congressman H. E. Havens is the nominee for Prosecuting Attorney in Greene County. Mr. Havens was a prominent candidate for Congress against Farmer Wade, but withdrew in his favor in consideration of receiving this nomination.

W. H. Thomas is the Republican nominee for Congress in Callaway County. Mr. Thomas can see the Capitol from his Callaway home, but his chances for a legislative seat in it are very slim indeed. George Hutchins is the nominee in the First District of Greene County for the Legislature. His family lives in Arkansas. E. M. Houston is the nominee in the Second District. He lives in Springfield and is a manufacturer.

The Aldridge-Blake-Swain branch of the Union Labor party, which met in Sedalia, nominated O. D. Jones, a lawyer of Edina, for Judge of the Supreme Court. This is about the fifth time Judge Jones has been nominated for this and other offices on the State Greenback and Labor tickets. The other nominees are J. F. Boyden of Newton County Railroad Commissioner, and Robert J. Brownlow of Dallas County for School Superintendent.

The qualifications of a State Senator are: 30 years of age, a qualified voter of the State three years, a resident of the district one year prior to the day of election, and paid a State and county tax within one year next preceding the election. The qualifications for Representative are like those for Senator except that the age is 24 years and two years a qualified voter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fletcher Kirby of Stone County has been convicted of murder and sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary and committed last week. This sentence is really a fifteen years' term under the prison discipline, which releases two prisoners at Christmas and Fourth of July of the longest termers, providing their conduct has been good.

The Jefferson City *Tribune* is republishing statistical and other information on the financial management of the State since 1870. It is very interesting reading to those who may not have read it before or forgotten it, and very useful reference for the stump speakers of both parties.

Shelbyville is figuring on building a short line railroad. Three different routes are being considered. One from Shelbina, Monroe City and Clarence. All of these routes will be surveyed this fall and the most accessible one selected.

At Hannibal Horace Marvin and John Meek killed a water snake at the boat house that measured ten feet in length and was something less than a foot in circumference. It was one of the largest snakes ever killed in Northeast Missouri.

The pawpaw crop is as large as usual in this State, says the Louisiana *Press*, and large quantities of the slimy fruit are being shipped abroad. It is a fact the homely pawpaw bush never fails to do its duty. The drouth cannot wither it, the worms never trouble it, the cattle won't eat it and neither will the human being who has any regard for his stomach.

The County Court of St. Charles County has ordered that the question of restraining horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep and goats from running at large be submitted to the vote of the people at the next general election. What is bothering the lawyers is, Can the city of St. Charles vote on the question?

Pike and Lafayette are the great apple counties in Missouri. The crop rarely fails in either and the quality is first-class. These counties are a long distance apart, and there has never been a satisfactory explanation of their pre-eminence in the production of apples.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Joplin. It provides that the site shall be selected by three commissioners, to prevent the trouble caused in securing a site for the Springfield building.

A call is issued requesting the survivors of the battle of Lexington, both Federal and Confederate, to forward their names and addresses to John McNulta, Bloomington, Ill.; J. D. Connor, Lexington, Mo., or G. S. Grover, No. 520 Olive street, St. Louis. A monument is to be erected to the memory of the fallen dead of both armies at Lexington.

The manager of the poor-farm in Pettis County is allowed $1.35 per week for the board of the inmates and is paid for not less than sixteen no matter how many may be at the farm. At present there are eleven, and he receives pay for five over the number.

W. H. Green, for the last fifteen months editor and publisher of the Fredericktown *Plaindealer*, has retired, to be succeeded in the publication by a company. The new editor is not known, but may be ex-State Auditor Holliday.

The prosperous condition of Southeast Missouri is evidenced by the fact that the Iron Mountain Railroad Co. has been carrying more freight this year than ever before. It is almost next to an impossibility for the small shipper at local points to secure cars or any accommodations whatever at present.

A Good Time Has Come.

2,000 good cassimere suits and overcoats for boys and youths up to 18 years, $2.50, $4, $6 and $7.50; finest Baltimore merchant tailor suits, in black cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds, etc., in sacks and cutaways, $10 to $15; cost double made to order.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

SUCCESSFUL SURGERY.

Two Delicate Abdominal Operations Performed in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—The successful performance of the operation known in surgery as laparotomy and the final recovery of the patient is something remarkable, but two operations of this kind have been performed at the Charity Hospital within the past few months, and while one of the patients is entirely well, the other will probably be able to return to his home in a week.

The operation is an exceedingly delicate one and requires great skill. It consists in the opening of the abdominal cavity sufficiently to take out the contents. The injured intestines are then repaired with surgeons' thread, the cavity washed out and the wound sewed up with similar thread. The first operation of this nature that attracted attention recently was performed last April a year ago by Dr. Jeff. D. Bloom, the present assistant house surgeon at the hospital. The patient was a colored man named Shack Wright, who was shot in the abdomen by another negro in Algiers. His intestines were found to have been perforated in nine different places and his recovery was deemed impossible. The surgeon performed the operation with skill and the man recovered and is now working on the levee.

The second case was still more remarkable. On the 11th of this month, at the barber shop, No. 284 Tchapitoulas street, a young man named Frederick Hahn, aged 22 years, was examining a revolver, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet lodging in his abdomen and perforating the intestines in nineteen different places. House Surgeon A. B. Miles and his assistant, Dr. Bloom, performed the operation some days ago, and Hahn has been rapidly improving since then, and will be ready to leave the hospital in about a week.

WE have not reduced the size of our bread and will not during the winter. See "Horse and Jockey" label on every loaf.

VIENNA MODEL BAKERY, 107-109 South Eighth street.

TO IMPROVE THE HARBOR.

The Coming Session of the Mississippi River Commission at New York.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—Capt. Kingman, Chief of the United States Engineers, and Maj. Richardson, Chief of the State Board, left this afternoon for New York to attend the meeting of the Mississippi River Commission, the former to perform his duties as a member and the latter to urge the importance of the work to be done in this harbor and to assist in obtaining a liberal apportionment.

The commission is to convene on the 2d of next month, and will probably remain in session four or five days, as indications point to a large amount of work. "In the meantime," said Capt. Kingman, "my successor, Lieut. Millis, will have returned from Europe. I expect to meet him in New York and to return with him. The transfer of the office will then be made and will consume two weeks or more, as I wish to make a trip with Mr. Millis through my district and to leave him thoroughly posted when I leave."

Personal.

I desire to call attention of my patrons and friends to the fact that I have sold out my business of boots and shoes at my branch store, 217 North Broadway, and in the future when in need of foot wear will be pleased to see you at my main store, Famous, Broadway and Morgan. Soliciting a continuance of your patronage I am, Yours truly,

J. H. CLEMENTS.

A Ministerial Conference.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Sept. 27.—The ministers of the Evangelical Protestant Church in the Nashville Conference held a Ministerial Conference at Trenton this week. All the churches in the district were represented and all reported in a flourishing condition.

Thousands of Boys' Pants 15c. to $5.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

CRAWFORD'S BAZAAR.

WHAT CAN BE SEEN AT THE GREAT BROADWAY STORE.

A Place in Which Anybody Is Sure to Find What They Want—A Summary of the Various Articles Which Can Be Purchased—A Business Which Has a Remarkable History.

THE vacation period may be said to be over. Almost everybody is back in town, the harness of business once more assumed, and a returning activity of commercial and social affairs is discerned on every hand, and nowhere is this state of affairs more noticeable than at "Crawford's Great Broadway Bazaar," corner of Broadway and Franklin avenue. Truly, to those who have just returned from their summer outing, it looks as though a magician's wand had been waved over it, and out of the dingy, old, smoke-begrimed corner had raised a fairy palace, rivaling in beauty and richness of resources any of the creations of the genii of Aladdin's lamp. And yet there is no startling change. It is but the natural growth and development of the healthy little enterprise born just around the corner on Franklin avenue in 1866, when D. Crawford opened in a small way an unpretentious stock of goods, and unaided and alone laid the foundations of the superb establishment and the immense business of to-day. Only twenty-four short years, and mark the change. With ideas far in advance of the customs of the mercantile world of that day, paying spot cash himself and securing thereby goods at a rate which would enable him to sell at bargain figures to spot cash custom, cautiously and safely he progressed, adding from year to year department after department, until finally overflowing its bounds, it became a grand co-operative concern, in which was represented hundreds of interests. From a little, old-fashioned dry goods store it became a great emporium, catering to the wants of the multitude, and furnishing under one roof everything except cabinet furniture and groceries that can ever be needed in any well regulated family.

SURE TO BE SUITED.

The sensible, economic buyer, the bargain-hunter, nor the most fastidious shopper, need never leave the shelter of this one roof, for want of choice in goods, or low prices, nor for want of the most polite and courteous attentions from the salesmen and saleswomen.

Leaving Olive street and following the throng, which naturally wends its way north, on Broadway, one comes rather suddenly upon this immense establishment, which towers above its fellows and gives at first the impression of a crystal palace, with its succession of immense plate glass windows, twenty in number, in which are displayed in most attractive shape samples of the beautiful, artistic and useful things which may be found within. These are but hints, however, and only whet the appetite for more, and willy-willy one is drawn inside with the pressing throng. Entering by the middle door on Broadway one finds himself in an immense room, of which the first impression is its spaciousness, a floor 150x170 feet, 4,042 feet of counters. Think of it; then add the lofty ceilings, and at close intervals, immense skylights, which tower above the whole building, flooding every floor with the generous sunlight of heaven and affording the most perfect ventilation. At this door one is greeted by one of the perfumes of Araby, the blest, for right here is the perfume and soap counter. Back of that, extending across the exact center of the store from east to west, is the delivery and change and bundle counter, suspended in mid air, fashioned like the hull of an immense ocean steamer, painted white and decorated with gold and filled with a big crew of busy workers, who receive the baskets of goods and change which are railroaded to them from every quarter of the first floor by an overhead system of wires. No cash boy here. On each side is a main center aisle, No. 1 and No. 2 leading direct to the elevators, the finest and most commodious in the city, the capacity of the three combined elevators being seventy-five persons in one-half minute, or twenty-five persons to each—2,500 pounds in eighteen seconds. Down the center of the east main aisle is located the jewelry department, large cases in which are displayed everything that may be found in a well equipped jewelry store, in solid gold and roll plate of the best qualities, and rubies, diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, pearls, pure gems, costing handsome sums of money though not more than half as much as is asked for the same thing at a jeweler's. Rare taste and judgment has been displayed in the selection of this stock, in which may be found rings, bracelets, brooches, chains, collar and cuff buttons, hair ornaments, etc., and everything imaginable in oxidized silver and tortoise shell. Beside the expensive goods, there is a perfect line of the cheaper things, so exquisite in design and finish as to deceive the very elect, if desired, but no one is deceived here. The quality of all goods is fully explained. In a line with this may be found an elegant line of leather and plush goods, and on one side of this same aisle may be found rich embroideries and rare laces of all kinds, in addition to the cheaper makes, and everything conceivable in nets and gauzes, and the latest novelties in ruching and neckwear.

DISPLAY OF RIBBONS.

In the second main aisle the most striking thing is the wonderful display of ribbons, with their rainbow effects, every shade and hue and width from the Tom Thumb ribbon, which ties the lace about a beauty's throat, to the broad beautiful sash which girdles her slender waist. There is also the display of handkerchiefs as dainty as butterflies and as bright with their delicate embroideries. There too everything may be had, from the cheapest handkerchief for a child to the elegant silk mouchoir for a beau or the filmy lace kerchief of a belle. There, too, may be found the notions of every conceivable kind and quality and ladies' underwear in all sizes and styles and qualities. At the end of these aisles (east) may be found sweets for the sweet, a tempting display of candies and near by a very complete and extensive shoe department.

Passing down the next aisle, right under the broad glare of the sun again, one comes upon the silks of every hue and tone and style in the market, from the simple little summer silks and China silks, to the richest failles and brocades and plushes and velvets. If one has found it impossible to match anything anywhere else, they are sure to be able to do it at "Crawford's." Passing around this counter one emerges into an equally well-lighted compartment where dress goods of all kinds from the cheapest challies and plaids and serges are displayed as well as the finest broadcloths and robes, and the most exquisite and nobbiest novelties to be found in this city. Going up the western aisle on the extreme western side of the building is 170 feet of shelving and counters devoted to all sorts of hosiery, and knit-goods and men and women's net goods and gents' furnishing goods, etc. Think of it, 170 feet! Besides there is a long counter down the center devoted to children's goods, shirt-waists, etc. This brings one to the Franklin avenue front, where is displayed the woolen goods, cassimeres, flannels, etc., with the shirt department, and a most complete stock of domestics on the other side. In the second aisle toward the north is a grand display of linens, of all kinds, and it is not saying too much, when it is affirmed that one can afford to buy linens at "Crawford's" with one's eyes shut, so superior is every thing in that line, the napery exquisite in design and finish. Just opposite, under as bright light as if out of doors, is the black goods, which requires the strongest light possible for the buyer. Wending one's way back to the elevators the glove counter is en route, and fastidious beyond degree must be that person who could not be suited here, in quality, style and price. Entering the elevator one is carried to the second floor in a twinkling. Another 150 by 170 feet devoted to the needs of fair women! The Broadway front being occupied by suits perfect in style and make, cloaks and with garments of every description, and millinery, but as the regular opening of the departments does not occur until mid-week, only a peep at their tasteful confections was vouchsafed.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

The Franklin avenue front of the second floor is devoted to upholstering goods, rugs, fur robes, lace curtains, portieres, bed comforts, blankets, counterpanes, etc., and is replete with novelties in draperies and hangings. A large portion of this floor is taken up with the display of china, glass and silverware and cutlery, graniteware, kitchenware and housekeeping goods, enough to stock an ordinary store devoted to that exclusively. There is nothing a housekeeper could desire that may not be found here, and in addition an exquisite line of art goods, clocks, bisques, vases, art china, silverware, etc. Here, too, may be found the boys' suits, overcoats and pants and men's trousers. On this floor is situated the ladies' waiting-rooms. The kindly elevator once more lifts one in a breath and lands you on the third floor, which is now one vast packing room, with the Broadway front devoted to the dressmaking department and the offices, but, ere long, it will be transformed by a fairy's wand and will be presided over by Kris Kringle himself. Here will be the paradise of the little ones. The grandest toy-room in the West, and in it will be displayed the largest collection of toys, brought from every point of the compass.

From the third floor one takes a downward plunge in the elevator and lands in the basement, which is a sight in itself. Here is located the steam engines and furnaces and the electric light plant, which furnishes seventy arc lights and 250 incandescent lights, which shed the effulgence of the noonday sun over this immense establishment, when that luminary is obscured by clouds or the darkness of night. An army of men, packers and shippers are busy here, all day long from morning until night. One may easily spend a whole day in this mammoth establishment, without exploring one-half its wonders.

"A STIFF BREEZE."

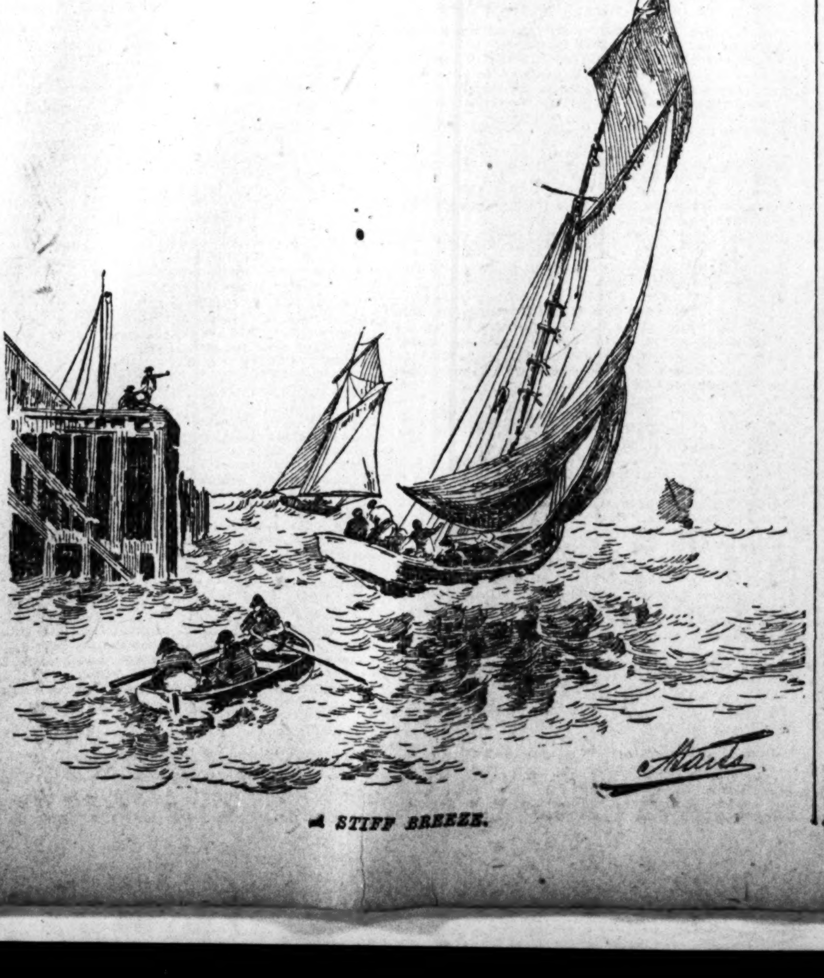
The Third Water Color Study for "Sunday Post-Dispatch" "Want" Advertisers.

Nothing succeeds like success; and that is the case with our beautiful pictures that are going to all "want" advertisers in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. This new departure has been received with enthusiasm and the public has at once seized the opportunity and is not only getting all its wants filled but a fine picture besides. It is really an unprecedented offer and something that has never been done by any paper. The pictures are procured at great expense and the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH has obtained the sole right for St. Louis from the publisher of them.

No. 3, which will be given to every want advertiser in the next SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is a beautiful marine view entitled "A Stiff Breeze." The accompanying sketch gives a fair idea of the picture and needs no further explanation. It will be an ornament to any room, and every one who has a want should advertise it in the next SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH and get one of these fine pictures.

The same advantageous arrangement remains in force with Heffernan, art dealer, 1010 Olive street, by which these pictures can be framed at a cost far below the regular retail price at other places.

Be sure you get "A Stiff Breeze." You can do so by putting a "want" advertisement in the next SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.



A STIFF BREEZE.

THRIFTY ASSOCIATIONS.

ENTERPRISING BUILDING ASSOCIATION SECRETARIES' REPORTS OF GOOD WORK.

Institutions of Much Force and Value in Building Up the City—The Poor Man's Friend in Securing a Home—New Series in Established Companies About to Be Started and New Associations to Be Incorporated.

THE Building Associations have had an exceedingly prosperous week. Money has been in strong demand in all of them as the reports from enterprising secretaries of the most prominent associations fully show. As will be seen from the following accounts, new series are about to be started in several of these prosperous institutions and some of them are offering 6 per cent for the use of money on long or short time. Although the building season is drawing to a close it will nevertheless be seen upon reading what the secretaries say that a great many of the associations are engaged in the erection of houses for their members, and new loans are being made to other stockholders, who will commence building still later in the fall. Very few people have any idea what a factor these institutions are in building up the city, and the energy that the secretaries are showing in presenting the facts to the public through the columns of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH has already proven a great advantage to the cause.

* * *

The Lindell, of which D. Shepard is Secretary, at its last special meeting loaned on seventeen shares of stock. Of this money, $4,080 was taken by a stockholder to purchase a residence at Old Orchard.

* * *

The Home City, at its regular monthly meeting on Thursday, elected the following named gentlemen as directors to serve for the ensuing year: J. Wagenor, C. B. Smith, E. H. Coffin, A. A. B. Woerheide, George H. Brueggeman, Gus Frey, H. N. Baird, Charles Hamilton, M. W. Huff, E. J. Watson, W. O. Ware, Wm. B. Ittner and T. C. Hamilton. The demand for money and stock has been so great that the board has authorized the Secretary to open the third series to start from the November meeting. J. C. Hamilton is Secretary of the Home.

* * *

The Red Cross had a large public meeting at Krons' Hall on last Wednesday evening, where the plans of a building association were explained by building association people. This association will hold a public meeting in the West End this week. S. L. Barnard is secretary of the Red Cross.

* * *

The Aubert Place purchased a house and lot for Hugh McFarland for $3,100. His payments are $32 per month; the house would rent for $30 per month. Aubert Place No. 2 is about completing the erection of three brick houses on Sarsfield avenue, near Cass, for Charles Behl; also a house for Wm. McHugh on St. Ferdinand avenue. The stock in series No. 2 is nearly all taken. This series is on the $240 plan and 5 per cent interest. D. B. Brennan is the secretary.

* * *

The Peter Cooper Building & Loan Association has placed a new series of stock on sale. This series will date from Oct. 1, 1890. A number of orders for this stock have been filed in advance.

* * *

The Washington Irving, at its public meeting held at the Union Capitol Hall, disposed of 152 shares of stock, and promises to become one of the leading associations in the city. The next public meeting will be held Friday, Oct. 3, when it is expected the balance of the stock will be sold.

* * *

The House and Home, under the management of James W. Stewart, President, was only organized last July, and since its commencement has loaned out about $28,000 to its members at a premium of 35 per cent to enable them to buy homes and pay for them in monthly installments.

* * *

The interest account of the Western Union amounts to $1,200 per month; the premium account, $850 per month. The President, Mr. A. A. B. Woerheide, spent a day or two of last week in the country.

* * *

The Mutual Benefit, of which Samuel Bowman is Secretary, at its last meeting approved the loan of $2,680 of Aug Graeff, who is building on the west side of Wisconsin avenue, between Utah and Cherokee streets.

Mr. Sam T. Bleyer of the Real Estate Committee, has gone East for a few days.

The third series of 500 shares of Mutual Benefit No. 1 will be issued Oct. 27. Messrs. Schiele and Schollmeyer, the Assistant Secretaries, are now filling up this series.

* * *

The Shoe & Leather has the following named officers and directors: Alfred Scannell, President; John Mueller, Vice-President; Oscar Zakrzewski, Secretary; Geo. P. Heckel, Treasurer; Jas. C. Jones, Counsel. Directors: Alfred Scannell, John Mueller, Aug. Holthaus, Geo. P. Heckel, W. E. Burr, Geo. E. Southwick, Oscar Zakrzewski, Chas. Steinmann, E. Wind, C. E. Ilsley, James C. Jones, W. B. Watson, A. C. Trebus.

M. J. BRYANT, formerly with the Famous, has now associated himself with the firm of Finley & Hull, clothiers and furnishers, northwest corner of Broadway and Pine street, where he would like to see his friends and customers.

A NAUTICAL GIANT.

The New Steamship El Sol Successfully Launched—Other Ship News.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.—The new steamship El Sol, built for the Pacific Improvement Co. of New York, was successfully launched at the ship yard of Wm. Cramp & Sons this afternoon. She is the largest vessel, with one exception, ever built in the United States. The ship is intended for service between New York and New Orleans. She is 400 feet long, 48 feet beam and 33¾ feet deep, and has a tonnage of 4,300. She will be run as a freight boat exclusively, no accommodations being provided for passengers.

The Algonquin, built by Cramp & Sons for the Clyde Line, left here to-day for New York.

The United States cruiser Newark, launched several months ago, is nearly completed and will be ready for her unofficial trial trip in the course of ten days.

Reduced Rates to Louisville.

Via the Louisville Air Line, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 and 2. Limit Oct. 3. $10.65 round trip. Sixty miles the shortest line. Ticket office, 103 North Broadway.

Enforcing the Anti-Lottery Law.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—Postmaster Eaton has begun enforcing the anti-lottery law. "I have received as yet no official notification of the passage of the law, nor any specific instructions how to enforce it, which, I certainly had reason to expect," said he yesterday. "But the law has been passed. There is no doubt of that, and I have begun enforcing it. I consulted with District Attorney Grant on the matter and am following his advice in the absence of instructions. I shall adhere to the strict letter of the law. Exactly how I intend to carry out its exactions I cannot just now make public." When asked if any violations had been discovered he replied: "Yes, but we have not caught the perpetrators. They were cases of the mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisements. No violations of the law by the newspapers themselves have been reported to me, nor have I seen any instances of lottery matter being circulated through the mails."

VISIT two largest Art Galleries in St. Louis; prices the lowest. Foreign Art Co., 423 N. Broadway and 912 Olive st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

THIS WEEK,

Cash or Time

—AT—

HENRY WALKER'S

The House-Furnisher's,

206 and 208 North Twelfth Street,

Between Olive and Pine Streets.

Beat These Prices---If You Can:

Bedroom Suits	$15.00
Parlor Suits	22.00
Brussels Carpets	.50
Ingrain Carpets	.35
Straw Mattings	.20
Lace Curtains	1.00
Portieres	6.00
Window Shades	.50
Refrigerators	6.00
Gasoline Stoves	2.50
Cook Stoves	8.00
Folding Beds	15.00
Wardrobes	7.00
Bed Lounges	7.00
Book Cases	20.00
Baby Carriages	5.00
Center Tables	2.00
Fancy Rockers	4.00
Sideboards	12.00
Extension Tables	3.50
Cane Chairs	.55
Willow Rockers	4.50

HENRY WALKER,

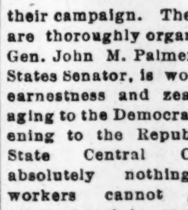
The House-Furnisher,

206-208 North Twelfth Street.

GEN. PALMER'S CAMPAIGN

THOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND GOOD WORK IN ILLINOIS.

The Democratic Outlook Very Encouraging—A Republican Row in a Representative District—Threatened Strike Among the Coal Miners of the State—Railroad Law Suit—New Corporations—State News.



SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 27.—The best evidence of a discouraged Republican party is the fact that there never existed such an apathy and such an absolute refusal among the leaders to take any steps whatever toward opening their campaign. The Democrats in this State are thoroughly organized and hard at work. Gen. John M. Palmer, candidate for United States Senator, is working the State with an earnestness and zeal that is greatly encouraging to the Democrats and equally disheartening to the Republicans. The Republican State Central Committee has done absolutely nothing, and the country workers cannot get a word of encouragement to reorganize their clubs and get ready for the campaign. Their applications to the authorities at Washington are answered in the same way, that they have not been able to get anyone interested or to secure any action whatever. They have been asked for campaign literature but have furnished not a line. They seem to have thrown up both hands before the battle begins and dare not enter the ring. It will be the better part of valor if they "stay out," save their money and their wind, and evade the humiliation of a fruitless campaign. Gov. Fifer, while he expects nothing further at the hands of his party and has no ambition to be continued in office, is the only one who seems to have any pride in the perpetuation of the party that made him Governor, and has taken matters into his own hands and during the week has made several speeches in the southern part of the State.

GOOD DEMOCRATIC WORK.

The Democrats all over the State are organizing for the campaign and have already gone to work with the consciousness of a right cause and a zealous earnestness that means a winning fight. Gen. Palmer is not the only man on the stump. Whenever an opportunity presents there is a good local orator loaded with hot shot to pour into the camp of the enemy. Not only this, but the brighter lights are promptly on hand to boom the boom. Congressman William M. Springer, the veteran Illinois Representative, has returned home and immediately drops into line. He has made two or three speeches already and on Wednesday went with Gen. Palmer to the great Democratic rally at Loami. Both gentlemen spoke in terms that will puzzle the Republicans to answer. Gen. Palmer is on the warpath and is traveling at a rapid gate toward the United States Senate. He has dates to speak as follows: Lincoln, Sept. 30; Aledo, Oct. 2; Warsaw, 3; Keokuk, Io., 4; Rockford, 8; Joliet, 9; Pontiac, 10; Paris, morning of 14 and Marshall evening of same day; Toledo, 15; Effingham, 16; Fairfield, 17; Harrisburg, 18; Benton, 20; Pinkneyville, 21; Red Bud, morning of 22, and East St. Louis evening of same day, and Carlyle on the 23d.

A REPUBLICAN ROW.

The Republicans of the Thirty-seventh District have gotten into a vicious quarrel over a Representative to the next Legislature. The counties in the district are Scott, Greene and Jersey. The Hon. Mr. Doolittle of Greene was a candidate for re-election, and in fact the rest of the district has felt somewhat incensed that his county has for several terms gobbled the nomination, instead of passing it around, according to the usual custom. This year Scott and Jersey decided to stand up for their rights and had agreed upon Mr. Henry Miner of Scott. It was a race between the two and Jersey joined solidly with Scott for Miner, and the delegates from both counties instructed for him, while Greene was instructed for Doolittle. When the convention came on two delegates from Jersey flunked out and selected proxies that were sworn Doolittle men, and so voted in the convention, giving the nomination to Doolittle by one vote. Miner's friends claimed that he was the choice of the delegates, who were selected and instructed, while Doolittle claims that himself is the regular nominee. So both are in the field with blood in both eyes. If the Republicans of Scott and Greene vote straight for Miner and Greene goes solid for Doolittle, Minor should be elected by about 500, but each one claims friends in all three counties and the affair is terribly tangled. Doolittle was the temporary speaker of the special session, and played Tom Reed on a small scale. He is a man of small caliber, and no credit either to himself or to the State.

Mr. Milton McClure of Beardstown, a very decent young lawyer, born in Macoupin County, has been nominated for Congress in the Twelfth District against Hon. Scott Wike. Mr. Wike will have the usual majority. Mr. McClure will get considerable good advertising free, which may help him in his law practice.

THE UNITED WORKMEN.

The State officers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen met here this week and took action in regard to assessments that will be of interest to 22,000 members in Illinois. It was decided to divide the State into districts for missionary purposes, and the grand officers are appointed a committee to make the division and to place officers in charge of the several districts to superintend the work. It was decided that the maximum number of assessments will not be reached before the 1st of January next.

THE COMING STRIKE.

Patrick McBryde, senior member of the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers of America, is here this week and has sent a circular to every coal mine in the State authorizing the miners to demand an advance of 7½ cents per ton for mining coal, the new scale to take effect Nov. 1. In case the operators refuse to grant the advance, a general strike will be ordered to cover Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, which comprises the entire competitive district. Mr. McBryde and Mr. George Bainbridge, President of the Illinois Department of United Mine Workers, addressed a large meeting here Thursday and explained the situation. It is believed that the public will pretty generally sympathize with the movement, as the raise will make a difference of but about one-third of a cent per bushel, and it seems to be the impression that the consumers will gladly pay this in order that the miners may get justice. The consumers pay on an average about $2.25 per ton for soft coal, while the operators furnished it to the State Government at $1.75, and to the railroads at 90 cents or less per ton, showing that while the operators can afford to sell at 90 cents and they are getting $2 and over for the bulk of it, the miners should have a better show, and the public will probably sanction any move that tends to equalize such discrepancies.

LITIGATION.

In the United States Court, this week, the case of Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn, N. Y., against the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Co., came up before Judges Gresham and Allen. This is a temporary injunction case, to prevent the sale of the railroad to the "Big Four" corporation. After the opening of the case, Judge Gresham announced that he did not like to act in the case, as his son, Otto Gresham, was one of the bondholders of the road. As the case will come up soon before Judge Allen, it was decided to withdraw the motion for a temporary injunction, and thus avoid a double hearing. Among those present who were interested in the case, and representing the defendant railroad company, were Col. George W. Parker of St. Louis and Judge Mulkey of Cairo.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Articles of incorporation have been filed and certificates issued by the Secretary of State to the following:

Helicon Mining and Milling Co., East St. Louis. Capital stock, $3,250,000; incorporators, Thomas Layton, Andrew Neihaus and Edward E. Acton.

Western Bituminous Rock Co., East St. Louis. Capital stock, $1,200,000; incorporators, George N. Truesdale, Joseph A. Duffy, Charles H. Gleason and Frank Watkins.

The Adyar Mining Co., East St. Louis. Capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Elliott B. Page, Francis J. Krause and Thomas B. Wilson.

Madison Car Co., Madison, Madison County. Capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, L. M. Rumsey, Charles F. Orthwein and Williamson Bacon.

Home Seekers' Excursion

At half rates via the Wabash Line, will be run Oct. 14, to points in Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, South and North Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota.

Rate—One fare for round trip. For time tables, tickets and other particulars, apply to the ticket agent of the Wabash Lines, southeast corner Broadway and Olive street, or Union Depot.

WALL, CALL ME 'LASSES.

BOARD AND LODGING FREE WITH LOVE-MAKING BY SIS THROWN IN.

It Turns Out Too Costly Hospitality—Had to Dig Potatoes and Accept the Attentions of the Host's Daughter—Delicate Love-Making of Sis—She Could Handle a Hog With Ease.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]
[Copyright, 1890.]

I HAD been sent out as a newspaper correspondent and was riding a lean horse through a poor country, when, one blustery evening, I came within sight of an old double-log house that seemed to cling, with a sort of toe-nail hold, to the steep side of a hill. Almost a day had passed since I had seen a human habitation. The country had the appearance of dangerous wildness, and as a fearful night threatened to come up out of the dismal valley, far below, I decided to plead for the privilege of helping the old house cling to the hillside. Approaching nearer and coming to a small, flinty inclosure where a number of hogs, so poor that they appeared to exist only in outlines, were presenting a squealing petition for something to eat, I saw a tall, gaunt and grizzle-bearded man stand-

Leaning Over the Fence.

ing with his bare arms resting on the top rail of the fence.

"How are you?" I asked.

"Wall," he answered, surveying me a moment and then scratching his chin, "I wuz wuss off jest atter I had been snake bit than I am now; an' a'gin I wuz better off jest atter shootin' a feller that trifled with the affections of my family than I am at the present writin'. How is it with yourse'f?"

I replied that my

HEALTH WAS EXCELLENT,

but that I was unfortunate in being compelled to travel during such weather; "and," I added, "you can do me a great favor by letting me stay over night at your house."

"Wall, it ain't my habit to take in strangers, but if you will promise me one thing you may light an' put your nag in the stable."

"All right, name the promise."

"O! no; I don't want to name it. Ruther you'd do that. I never wuz much of a han' to name things. Wife she wanted me to name our last baby, but I jest told her that sich wan't in my line, so she had to name it herse'f."

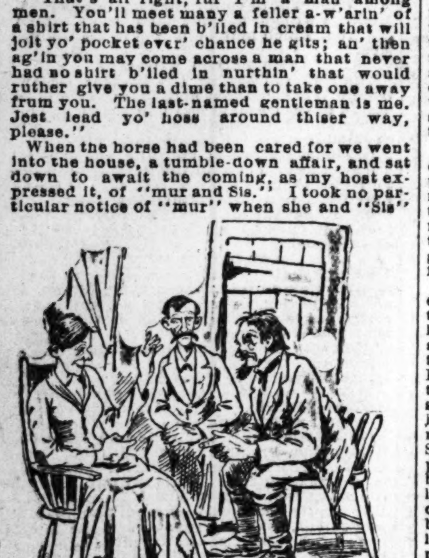
"I mean what is the promise."

"Oh. Wall, it's jest this; you musn't ax me how much I charge an' you musn't offer me no pay."

"Your conditions are not only easy but are generous," said I, dismounting; "and I shall be grateful for your kindness."

"That's all right, fur I'm a man among men. You'll meet many a feller a-w'arin' of a shirt that has been b'iled in cream that will jolt yo' pocket ever' chance he gits; an' then ag'in you may come across a man that never had no shirt b'iled in nurthin' that would ruther give you a dime than to take one away frum you. The last-named gentleman is me. Jest lead yo' hoss around thiser way, please."

When the horse had been cared for we went into the house, a tumble-down affair, and sat down to await the coming, as my host expressed it, of "mur and Sis." I took no particular notice of "mur" when she and "Sis"



"I Never Did Nuthin', Pap."

came. It was Sis that took my eye. She was six feet tall. The smoke from the chimney had made her eyes bleary, and the long green tobacco that she constantly chewed had drawn her mouth to one side. She wore an old boot and a brogan shoe, also a sort of blouse made of

COTTON BAGGING.

When we had sat down to supper, or rather when we had gathered about a board on which there were placed corn bread and a dish-pan holding a miniature sea of grease which floated a fleet of bacon barges, the host said:

"Sis is the greatest gal in all this here country; ain't you, Sis?"

"Now, pap, whut do you wanter talk thater way fur?" she replied, sticking a great finger in her crooked mouth. "You know I ain't never did nuthin'."

"Oh, yes you have, Sis. Didn't you ketch Lem Sawyer by the back of the neck and the looseness of his britches and fling him through the winder, thar?"

"I done that, pap, but that wan't much to do."

"Wall, I calls it a good deal in a young an' delicate critter. An' say, Sis, can't you milk old Red whuther she wants to be milked or not? Din't you ketch holt of her her hin' leg day befo' yistidy an' jest nachully skeer the milk right down? Hah?"

"Yes, suh, I done that."

"Wall, that's whut I calls great. W'y I know wimmin that couldn't hold a cat. Look at her thar, stranger. Look at her p'ints. Don't you think she's immense as the feller 'lowed?"

I certainly thought she was immense and I told my host that I heartily agreed with him, at which he appeared to be delighted.

A heavy rain fell during the night and the next morning my host informed me that the creek down in the valley had been swelled to such an extent that to cross it would be impossible. "Now," said he, "you must stay right here with us. It ain't costin' you a cent,

YOU UNDERSTAND."

I decided to remain until the creek should run lower. Shortly after breakfast the "landlord" came to me and said: "Now, as yo' board ain't costin' you nothin an' as you peer to be a 'commerdatin' feller, would you mind goin' right up thar on the hill with Sis an' helpin' her dig the potatoes? I am monstrous anxious to git 'em dug to-day."

As he had been so kind—as he had given me shelter without charge—I could not refuse; so, accompanying Sis, I went up the hill-side.

"I bet I kin dig faster than you," she said, as she stuck her ten-pound hoe into the ground.

"I shouldn't be surprised. I am not much of a digger."

"Whut air you best at?" she asked.

"I don't know."

"I bet you air a mighty han' to make love to the gals."

"No, I am not much of a success in that line."

"Mebby you ain't been tryin' right hard."

She stood closer to me. "Come," said I, "let us get to work."

She kept close beside me and talked ceaselessly of love. "Ef the right sort of a man wuz to love me right hard, do you want to know whut I'd do?" she asked.

"What would you do?"

"I'd call him 'lasses all the time. Wouldn't that be sweet?"

"Yes, rather."

"Whut would you do ef a woman loved you right hard?"

"I don't know."

"You'd call her 'lasses, wouldn't you?"

"I might."

"Wall, is I 'lasses?"

"I suppose so," I answered, with a desire to

PAY HER A COMPLIMENT.

She smiled upon me, and then hastily stepping to one side she seized a hog that had got into the potato patch and tossed him over the fence. Just then the dinner horn blew.

"Now," said the host when we had sat down to the table, "here is a biled rooster. We've had him a long time, but fur a month or mo' lately I didn't think he wuz goin' to live. He tuck suthin the matter with his throat an' you mout have hearn him cough half a mile, but we doctored him up till he wuz about fitten to eat and then killed him."

I had no appetite. The girl, after stripping the meat off the wish-bone, held up the horseshoe-looking thing and told me to pull. I pulled and Sis jumped up and left the table, but soon returned and took her place beside me. After dinner my host said that as the creek had not run down I would greatly oblige him by continuing to help Sis dig potatoes. "I would come up an' dig too," he added, "but I have got a power of fiddlin' about to do."

I wanted to risk the creek and told him so, but he would not hear to it. "W'y bless yo' life," said he, "you'd git drownded sho. To-morrer mornin' will be time enough, an' in the meantime you will be doin' of me a great favor by helpin' git the potatoes in. Ricolleck that I don't charge you nothin' fur stayin' here, an' bein' a upright man you

OUGHTER RETURN

one favor fur another."

How I did long for night to come. The hard work was scarcely less wearying than the sickening talk of the girl. Once I told her that I should be compelled to go, but she shook her head gravely and said: "That would make pap awful mad. I forgot to tell you, but you musn't make pap mad. I have know'd him to foller a man fur a week that had made him mad. An' he mighty nigh allus ketches up with a man he follers."

I was asleep by the time I touched the bed that night, and having been too tired to think just before lying down, I dreamed of what a fool I had been in accepting any terms offered by the old man. On the following day I announced my firmly fixed intention of leaving. The old man professed great astonishment. "What!" said he, "trifle with the affections of my family and then leave us in the lurch?"

I could only gasp in astonishment.

"W'y, you promised to marry Sis," said he.

This staggered me. "Promised to marry her!" I exclaimed.

"Yes," fur right out thar in the tater patch you 'lowed that you wanted her."

"I did not, sir," I almost yelled.

"Didn't you? Wall, I reckon you did. You lowed she wuz 'lasses, an' ef that ain't axin' in this country nobody don't know whut is; an' agin you pulled with her the the other day—pulled the wish-bone of the old rooster that

Call Me "Lasses!"

mout at one time have hearn cough a half a mile. An' don't you ricolleck when she got up from the table? Wall, she put her piece of the bone up in the fork of a saplin' an' you walked under it an' that put the law on you. Don't caper, now, son, fur I don't want to hurt you. An' another thing, my son, don't try to run away an' leave us atter triflin' with our affections. I've got

A WHOLE HOST

of kinfolks nigh here an' they will be might'ly pleased to know that Sis, thar, is goin' to marry a feller that is sich a hand to dig taters. I reckon you better work along with me to-day. I want to mark some hogs an' then I want to dig stumps outen the new ground. Let's eat a snack now an' go ahead, fur I want to hump ourselves to-day."

I saw him tuck a pistol into his jeans trousers before we went to work. I saw more than that; I saw that I should have to run for my life. I knew that argument would be without avail, so, with shrewd strategy, I pretended to be reconciled. What an awful day's work! I was almost dead when night came. I went to bed early, and when the moon had risen, I slipped downstairs. The old man was snoring. I would soon be free. The stable was not far away; I would soon be on my horse. Shortly afterward I stood in a cold perspiration. The horse was gone. A dog barked. I ran down the hill toward the valley through which flowed the creek that had caused all my trouble. The valley was there, but where was the creek? The old fellow had lied to me. I traveled all night and until noon the next day before coming to a house. What a thrill I experienced when a railway station arose into view. While walking up and down the platform, expecting every moment to see my host and his many kinsmen, I saw a man sitting on the end of a cross-tie. He got up on seeing me, and advancing said: "I bet I've had the boss experience of any fellow you ever saw. I came round here several days ago to sell fruit trees, but if I ever get out alive I'll join a church and devote the rest of my life to charity. The other day I stopped at a hillside house way over yander, and the fellow wouldn't charge me anything, but he pretended that I couldn't get across the creek and made me work for him, and the first thing I knew he said that I called his girl 'lasses and had to marry her. He got three days of mighty hard work out of me—but I reckon I better be shoving on into the woods. I am afraid he'll find me here."

OPIE P. READ.

"FRISCO LINE" HALF-FARE EXCURSION

The Last of the Season.

The last half-fare home-seekers' excursion for 1890 will be run on Oct. 14. For this excursion the "Frisco Line" will sell round-trip tickets from St. Louis to all points West at half fare. Tickets will be limited good for return within 30 days and will allow of stop-over privileges at pleasure. For particulars call upon or address Ticket Agent 'Frisco Line, 101 N. Broadway or Union Depot, St. Louis.

National Prison Congress.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—The National Prison Congress held but one session to-day, at which the report of the Standing Prison Committee was read by Mr. Charles E. Felton of Chicago. A number of delegates accepted an invitation of members of the Pardon Board to visit the Ohio Penitentiary to-day.

Now Is Your Chance

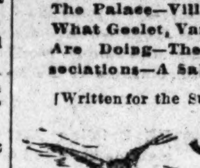
To share the benefits offered by the Order of "Ægis," by becoming a charter member of the new lodge which will be instituted on Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, at People's Theater Hall, Sixth and Walnut streets. Five lodges have already been organized in the city. Membership of the order for eighteen months, 8,300 members. $1,000 in seven years; $25 a week sick benefits. The full seven year plan is the only practical and successful one. Come and investigate for yourself.

OUR AMERICAN BAIÆ.

NEWPORT REVISITED AFTER THE LAPSE OF TWENTY ODD YEARS.

Changes for the Better and the Worse—The Palace—Villas of Summer Visitors—What Goelet, Vanderbilt, and Dadscash Are Doing—The Old Beach and Its Associations—A Salt Water Yarn.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



JAMES BRYCE of the "American Commonwealth" seems to be deeply impressed by what he saw at Newport. In two chapters, a hundred and fifty pages apart, he utilizes his observations in the way of illustrations thus:

"At a seaside resort like Newport, where one sees the finished luxury of the villas and counts the well-appointed equipages, with their superb horses, which turn out in the afternoon, one gets some impression of the vast and growing wealth of the Eastern cities.

"No spot in Europe conveys an equal impression of the lust of the eyes and the pride of life, of boundless wealth and a boundless desire for enjoyment as does the Ocean Drive at Newport on an afternoon in August."

Considering that Bryce has been everywhere and seen everything

FROM ANDES TO ARARAT,

and is a Scotch-Englishman besides, this last paragraph is decidedly significant. Nor is it an exaggeration. I have seen Rotten Row in the height of the London season, the Champs Elysee and the Bois in the height of the Paris season, and the grounds of the Villa Borghese in Rome on Sunday afternoon in Carnival week, but neither of these compares with the display on the Ocean Drive at Newport on a bright midsummer afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, when

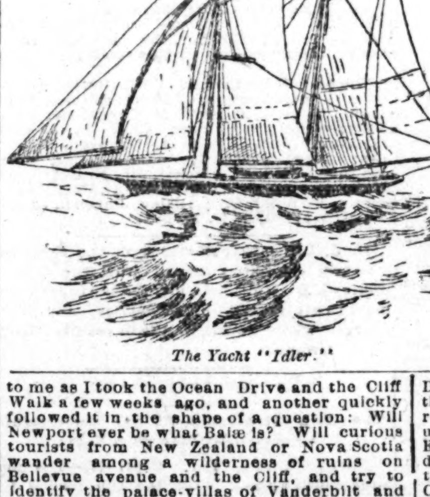
MR. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S HOUSE AT NEWPORT.

the daily dress parade of wealth and fashion is at its climax. It is the "Vanity Fair" of Bunyan and of Thackeray in such a blaze of glory as neither the saint nor the novelist ever imagined. No wonder our good friend Bryce rubbed his eyes, polished his eye-glasses, and looked long and well at a social show such as can not be matched on earth.

"History repeats itself," if we may believe the proverb; and society, which in its various phases is the most important subject history deals with, must now and then repeat itself as well. So Newport, to my mind, is

OUR AMERICAN BAIÆ.

Not, of course, morally—for modern society in either hemisphere has a long way yet to sink before it reaches the depth of moral depravity depicted for us in the pages of Suetonius; but in what Bryce, quoting St. John, rightly calls "the lust of the eyes and the pride of life." When Baiæ, now only a heap of ashes and rubbish, was literally a pile of palaces, the favorite resort of Rome's imperial court, and when that now lonely road which circles the most beautiful bay in the world was crowded with the equipages of Roman aristocracy, then I think the finest Italian watering place of the first century must have strongly resembled (allowing for the differences in architecture, costumes, and customs) the finest American watering place of the nineteenth. This thought came



The Yacht "Idler."

The Cliff Walk at Newport.

to me as I took the Ocean Drive and the Cliff Walk a few weeks ago, and another quickly followed it in the shape of a question: Will Newport ever be what Baiæ is? Will curious tourists from New Zealand or Nova Scotia wander among a wilderness of ruins on Bellevue avenue and the Cliff, and try to identify the palace-villas of Vanderbilt and Goelet, as curious tourists from America now try to identify the palace-villas of Cæsar, Tiberius and Nero? Verily that which hath been before shall be hereafter, and "vanity of vanities, all is vanity, saith the preacher."

Between my last visit and its immediate predecessor, more than twenty years had passed, and in this rapid age and country twenty years work a great many changes in a great many things. So I found Newport changed. The number of "cottages"—as the residences of the summer visitors, no matter how large and costly they may be, are called—has greatly increased, while the quality of them has more than kept pace with the quantity. Places which then were in a state of nature are now occupied by the choicest specimens of architectural art, in a setting of trees, flowers, shrubbery and lawn which has taxed to the utmost the art of the landscape gardener. A certain villa which, twenty-odd years ago, was considered one of the finest, and which has peculiar claims upon me because of memories both happy and sad—would not now be deemed good enough for a porter's lodge to a villa of the first class. The Oscar Goelet villa will cost, when completed and furnished, I should think not less than $500,000, exclusive of the ground, while William K. Vanderbilt is building near by a white marble palace, which, it is estimated, will require an outlay of $3,000,000. Twenty-odd years ago the Barada villa headed the list at $120,000; now nobody stops to look at the once matchless product of a fortune made in Peruvian guano. There seems to be a race between the Newport nabobs of to-day to see who can spend the most money; and

MILLIONS UPON MILLIONS

are staked upon this race. When we remember that these palatial mansions are only occupied by their owners three, or at most four, months in the year, republican America certainly vies with imperial Rome in reckless extravagance, and in some points the former can beat the latter in it own specialty, or, at any rate rival it. For instance: There is the superb villa of a gentleman who may, with perfect propriety, be called Mr. Dadscash; for the money he spends was made by his father, and not by himself. It occupies one of the best sites on the Ocean Drive, and looks as if, with all its exterior and interior accompaniments, it may have cost $200,000. I was told that Dadscash did not like this villa because the view of the harbor was not sufficiently extensive, and so he is now building another nearer the water and on a higher elevation. The foundations and cellars of the new house have been blasted out of the solid granite with dynamite at an enormous expense, and by the time the superstructure, furniture, stables, etc., are added, Villa No. 2 will swallow up at least $1,000,000—probably twice that sum. Dadscash also owns one large steam yacht, and a schooner and a sloop yacht besides (used on an average less than three months in the year) while of carriages and horses he has enough to start a livery establishment on a liberal scale. And Dadscash is by no means the biggest fish in the Newport pool; but he is a sample by which we may judge the bigger ones. Yet there are, I suppose, in our American Baiæ—as in other places less rich and luxurious—men and women who are cold in winter for lack of material to keep them warm, and little children who go hungry to bed and are not even certain of their breakfast. "This be a wild world, my masters!"

Most of the changes noticeable in Newport are decidedly for the better, but there is one which—to me at least—is not for the better; rather the reverse. I mean what is known as

THE OLD BEACH.

Twenty odd years ago it had lost much of its original privacy and seclusion, but enough remained to indicate what it must have been in those days when Newport was only one among many poor and obscure New England villages. Now it is perhaps the most frequented spot in the town during the season. Street cars run to it and all sorts of vehicles, public and private, contribute to swell the crowds who flock hither to bathe or to see the bathers. A huge collection of bathing-houses, with offices, refreshment stands and other conveniences, is planted in the very middle of the crescent-shaped stretch of sand, effectually spoiling it for everything except bathing purposes. I took one look, where once I went often and lingered long, and turned away disappointed and disgusted, never to look again. This now desecrated beach is forever associated with the name of him whom Bunsen called "the Grand Christian Saint and Man of God—nay, also, a prophet of the Christian consciousness regarding the future." In a sermon preached in Newport July 27, 1836, William Ellery Channing said:

"In this town I pursued for a time my studies of theology. I had no professor or teacher to guide me, but I had two noble places of study. One was yonder beautiful edifice, now so frequented and so useful as a public library, then so deserted that I spent day after day, and sometimes week after week, amidst its dusty volumes, without interruption from a single visitor. The other place was yonder beach, the roar of which has often mingled with the worship of this place; my daily resort—dear to me in the sunshine, still more attractive in the storm. Seldom do I visit it now without thinking of the work which there, in the sight of that beauty, in the sound of those waves, was carried on in my soul. No spot on earth has helped to form me so much as that beach. There I lifted up my voice in praise amidst the tempest. There, softened by beauty, I poured out my thanksgiving and contrite confessions. There, in reverential sympathy with the mighty power around me, I became conscious of power within. There struggling thoughts and emotions broke forth, as if moved to utterance by nature's eloquence of the winds and waves. There began a happiness surpassing all worldly pleasures, all gifts of fortune—the happiness of communing with the works o God."

Newport was

CHANNING'S BIRTH PLACE,

(April 7, 1780) but for some unknown reason I did not, on the two previous visits, make any inquiry in regard to the locality of that interesting event. Nor should I have done better this time, but for the courtesy of Hon. Thomas Coggeshall, Mayor of the city, who, in an accidental interview, informed me that the house was still standing. And he accompanied the information with a fine anecdote, which I do not think has ever before been printed. When, some years ago, Dom Pedro, then Emperor of Brazil, was in this country he visited Newport and was received by Mayor Coggeshall. After the usual greetings were exchanged, the Emperor said: "Sir, the place I most desire to see in your city is the birth place of that sainted man, Dr. Channing. If he had done nothing else to deserve the grateful admiration of every Catholic Christian, what he has written about Fenelon would entitle him to such admiration." And the Mayor told me that when the illustrious visitor entered the room he so much wished to see, he removed his military cap and made a profound and reverential bow, as if it were a sacred spot to him.

The historic house stands in the older part of the town, at quite a distance from the fashionable quarter. It is a wooden structure, as all dwellings were a hundred years ago; a two-storied double house, with the front door opening directly upon the narrow street. Some time since it fell into the hands of a wealthy and benevolent gentleman who dedicated it to charitable purposes forever as a Children's Home. It is under the management, I understand, of a committee of ladies representing various religious societies, and I can vouch for the exquisite neatness in which it is kept by the lady matron who answered my card and kindly showed me what I came to see. While everything is in perfect repair, so that the ancient mansion does not betray its age, no important changes have been made, and consequently it looks very much as it did 110 years ago, when a great and good man was born beneath its roof. The room in which Channing first saw the light is the second-story front, to the right of the main entrance. It is reached by one of those old-time, square-landing staircases, with heavy hand-rail and carved balusters, which belong to the colonial and revolutionary period, and are very seldom seen nowadays—except in the shape of base imitations. The apartment is spacious and comfortable, well lighted by small windows, with the low ceilings then universal and now coming into fashion again, and the open fireplace of the same date, and which is also now undergoing the process of fashionable revival. The hinges of the doors are as old as the doors themselves, and were evidently manufactured by the village blacksmith, while the wood work, including stout beams at the corners, does credit to the skill and honesty of the village carpenter; for it is apparently able to resist the wear and tear of another century.

In the little park which the church faces stands the old stone mill, which certain imaginative antiquarians once made famous by trying to prove it the work of the Northmen, who are supposed to have anticipated Columbus in the discovery of America. This ingenious theory was finally exploded by local investigation, which showed that the alleged prehistoric fort, or castle, was really nothing more than a stone mill for grinding corn, and built by some of the earliest English settlers in this region. But Newport, very properly, guards the venerable corn grinder with as much jealous care as if it were as old as the Parthenon and had Phidias for its architect. I have been in and out of Newport harbor many times, but the last time I am not likely to forget while I can remember anything. Let me spin

A SHORT SALT-WATER YARN

by way of conclusion:

One August morning, twenty odd years ago, I found myself, with a company of agreeable gentlemen, on board the Idler, a schooner-rigged, center-board yacht of about one hundred and thirty-five tons. I think of the old boat with tender regret, for the pleasant hours she gave me, and because, too, she has probably gone where all good yachts, and bad ones as well, must finally go. Neither in size nor in luxurious accommodations did the Idler compare with her contemporaries, L'Hirondelle (afterwards the Dauntless), the Sappho, Fleetwing and other members of the New York Yacht Club. But her dimensions were ample for all legitimate yachting purposes, and her cabin appointments sufficiently elegant without being foolishly expensive. She afterwards won the annual club race and as a sea boat had no superior; had been tested in a gale off Hatteras, and could, if properly equipped and navigated, have crossed the Atlantic in mid-winter as safely as a Cunard steamer. Not a few yachts—and other sailing vessels, too, for that matter—in spite of the utmost care in construction and management, do not handle easily; that is, they are slow in answering the helm, and

"HANG IN STAYS,"

as it is called, when going about or shifting from one tack to the other. This always annoying and sometimes very dangerous fault, the Idler did not have, else I should not be in condition to write this article. She obeyed the slightest touch of the wheel as quickly as does a well-trained horse the driver's rein. And lucky for us that she did.

We had left New London for Newport at an early hour in the morning in company with the rest of the squadron, on the annual cruise of the N. Y. Y. C. The weather was not propitious for the princely sport; the rain falling heavily, and what little wind there was being in the wrong quarter. Nearly all of our companions soon put back into the snug harbor they had left, to wait for a more favorable day and to allow their commanders and guests to enjoy the society of the belles a the Pequot House. The Idler was one of the two or three that held on. Our progress was so very slow that evening found us tumbling about in a nasty swell off Point Judith, with scarcely motion enough to give us steerage way, and small prospect of reaching our destination before next morning. But as evening faded into night there came what Jack would call "considerably more than half a gale," which speedily increased to a whole one. And the gale was nearly dead ahead, making "beating" necessary, by which tedious and hard-working method of marine locomotion the vessel reached the entrance at Newport harbor about 10:30 p. m. Those familiar with this harbor know that it opens from

A ROCK-BOUND COAST

and that the channel leading to it, several miles in length, is simply a wide and crooked canal, hewn out of the tough granite by the mysterious forces of nature through countless ages. The ship that goes ashore there is as certainly doomed to swift destruction as if she were launched over Niagara.

The veteran sailing master in charge had traveled the road a thousand times and knew every foot of it as well at midnight as at noonday. He steered boldly into the narrow passage with mainsail, foresail and both jibs set; too much canvas altogether, as he was soon to learn. The night was "as dark as an African's pocket;" no ray of moon, no glimmer of star. The sea, black as the sky, was lighted up by that strange phosphorence of the deep which makes the darkness more terrible. The yacht, leaning over to the storm until the anxious passengers in the cock-pit had to clutch the upper rail, seemed to be rushing through

BILLOWS OF GHOSTLY FLAME.

She was going at a race-horse pace, and ever and anon, as the roar of the breakers fell grimly on the ear, followed at once by the sharp order which changed the course, the difficulties and dangers of the situation were very painfully realized even by landsmen. Lookouts were forward, striving to pierce the inky abyss, and only able now and then to catch a glimpse of the snowy spray lashing the iron shore. The sailing master joined them, but could see no more than they. He scrambled aft again to the wheel, and sent the first mate, with younger eyes, to the front. All felt that minutes were precious now, for the Idler was fairly flying and must bring up somewhere very soon. The mate disappeared in the gloom, holding on as best he could to friendly ropes and belaying pins to steady himself on the sharply inclined and slippery deck, swept by wind and water. Ten seconds later there came from him an unearthly yell (I hear it yet) which rose above the wild din and turmoil of the elements—

"HARD A-PORT!"

The next instant a grating, blood-curdling sound under the keel told that the land was where it was not wanted. The yacht had struck a reef, but thanks to her splendid qualities, did not stick there. The wheel whirled round, the sheets swung over with a sound like thunder, the Idler turned upon her keel like a thing of life, and in five minutes more the anchor was dropped and the signal gun fired in Newport harbor.

The mate had seen, not the reef, of course, but the dim form of the long stone pier which stretches out into the harbor from Fort Adams. Had the yacht gone fifty yards further, she would have been smashed into snuff-box material, and passengers and crew probably "buried in wet jackets." The keen-eyed mate who saved ship and contents, as he set down an empty goblet in the cabin, drew a long breath and said, with unforgetable look and tone: "Well, gentle*men*, I have been in a Hatteras hurricane, and in a good many other tight places besides in my day; but that was the d——est tightest places I ever was in! If my hair didn't raise the cap off my head when I saw that pier, I hope I may never take another drink!"

A. B. C.

Personal.

I desire to call attention of my patrons and friends to the fact that I have sold out my business of Boots and Shoes at my branch store, 217 North Broadway, and in the future when in need of foot wear will be pleased to see you at my main store, Famous, Broadway and Morgan. Soliciting a continuance of your patronage I am, Yours truly,

J. H. CLEMENTS.

GABRIELLE GREELEY.

Her Presence at the Unveiling of the Statue of Her Father.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Among the people who occupied the platform at the unveiling of the Greeley statue was Gabrielle, the only surviving member of the great editor's family. For years she has lived the life of a recluse at Chappaqua. Many men have solicited her hand in marriage (for Gabrielle Greeley is and has been a beautiful woman), but in vain. She has grown old very rapidly, however, and her face betrays her acquaintance with sorrow. Only an occasion such as that could have tempted her to leave the lonely retreat with which the name of the founder of the *Tribune* is so closely identified. Not many of the spectators recognized her as the daughter of the man, the perpetuation of whose memory in bronze was being celebrated that morning. Behind Mr. Depew and almost out of the range of public observation she sat motionless save for the movements of her lips, which betrayed the emotions aroused by the orator's eloquent tribute to the dead journalist's character and achievements. Her tears completed the story of these emotions. Old friends of the illustrious newspaper man shook hands with her as she withdrew to return to the place where she will spend the years that remain to her. That she has passed out of the public eye forever is altogether likely. Conspicuously absent from the ceremonies, at which her's was the most conspicuous figure, was Mr. Nicholas Smith, whose marriage to her sister, now dead, brought with it so little happiness. For one of his principal claims upon public recollection he is indebted to the fact that after having officiated as gromsman at a somewhat memorable wedding he presented to the newly married man a stiff bill, which was either for services rendered or expenses incurred, or both. Mr. OJington, the newly married man in question refused to settle, and a public controversy, in which Mr. Smith succeeded in obtaining much notoriety, if not money, was the result. His absence was the source of little comment and less regret.

WHEN you are constipated, with loss of appetite, headache, take one of Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets. They are pleasant to take and will cure you. 25 cents a vial.

Gun Wa

Chinese Herb Remedy Co.'s Remedies

1010 OLIVE STREET.

THE GUN WA CHINESE HERB REMEDY CO. have a prepared line of celebrated Chinese herb and vegetable remedies that have, and are, performing the most wonderful and even marvelous cures in cases that have been given up as hopeless and incurable. These remedies are prepared from rare herbs and roots, possessing wonderful curative powers, imported from the Flowery Kingdom at great expense. They are guaranteed to possess no qualities that will remain in the system to its injury. They act directly on the blood, enriching and purifying it, carrying the soothing and healing elements direct to the seat of the disease. They quickly and permanently cure

Catarrh, Rheumatism, Piles, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Tape Worm, Female Weakness, Constipation, Bronchitis, Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Paralysis, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Blood Poisoning (no matter from what cause), all Private and Nervous Diseases, brought on by imprudence or overwork.

Hundreds of people living in this vicinity have been PERMANENTLY RESTORED TO HEALTH by using the CHINESE HERB REMEDIES. They are constantly sending in testimonials to this effect. Read the following

TESTIMONIALS:

Piles Relieved.

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1619 Chestnut St.—I have suffered for fourteen years with bleeding piles and taken treatment from various physicians without particular relief, spending large sums of money to induce cure. During the past five weeks I have been taking the Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedies, and instead of suffering unendurable pain and inconvenience I am comfortable and improving daily, and am confident of final cure. I will be glad to furnish any information desired. JOHN KEEFFE.

Mr. Keeffe is connected with the St. Louis Dairy Co.

Catarrh Cured.

GUN WA—I wish to make the following statement: I have for years been troubled with catarrh of the most aggravated nature; have tried everything I heard of, but nothing did me much good. A short time ago I decided to try your Chinese herb remedies, and am happy to say I am almost entirely cured. All symptoms of the trouble have disappeared, and I most cheerfully recommend the Gun Wa Chinese remedies to all persons suffering from catarrh.

JOHN FISCHER, 2506 N. 10th st.

Eczema Cured.

Jacob Thomas, employed by the well-known stationery house of Buxton & Skinner, says: For over a year I have been troubled with a terrible breaking out on my hands, pronounced by the doctors eczema, and although I tried all sorts of remedies and several doctors, failed to get relieved. About two months ago, seeing the advertisement of the Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedy Co., I determined to give them a trial, with the result that I not only feel better generally, sleep and eat better, but have been cured of the very annoying disease, eczema of the hands. I recommend their remedies to all sufferers.

JACOB THOMAS,
922 Russell av., St. Louis, Mo.

General Debility Cured.

GILLESPIE, Ill., Sept. 21, 1890.

Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedy Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I feel it a duty I owe to you to say that since using your last remedy I feel like another person. Words cannot express my gratitude to you. May God help you to continue your good work toward suffering humanity is my wish. I shall remain a true friend to you, and will do all in my power for the cause. Respectfully yours,

MISS K. B. FOSTER.

Consultation and advice FREE. All business conducted with the utmost privacy, having private consultation rooms. If the Remedies will help you they will be sold to you. If nothing can be done for you you will be frankly and honestly told so. Persons at a distance who cannot call are invited to correspond. All communications will be considered sacredly confidential. The Remedies can be safely sent by mail or express to any part of the world. In writing inclose 4 cents in stamps for reply.

☞ Gun Wa Chinese Herb Blood Purifier cures secondary blood poisoning.

Parlors open SUNDAY, 9 to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m. Daily office hours, 9 to 12 m., 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

GUN WA CHINESE HERB REMEDY CO.,

1010 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MUSICIANS' MELANGE.

SOME INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS ABOUT LOCAL SINGERS.

Miss Maud Pannill's Success As a Solo Singer in the Gilmore Concert—Engagement for the Local Church Choirs—Service of Song at the Temple Shaare Emeth—General Gossip.

THE reception accorded Miss Maud Pannill at the St. Louis Exposition Friday evening last, when she rendered a very difficult solo during the second part of the Gilmore concert, was proof that a solo well rendered would be a very pleasing part of the programme. It breaks the monotony of the instrumental music and gives it greater charm. Miss Pannill was most heartily applauded and responded with the ever popular Scotch ballad, "Comin' Thro the Rye."

Still the audience were not satisfied, recalling her a second time to sing the favorite song. Miss Pannill has had a very good offer from the Emma Abbott Opera Co. but will not go on the stage. At the request of Prof. Gilmore she will sing again at the Exposition before the end of the season.

The musical programme for the service of song at the Temple Shaare Emeth to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock will be as follows:

Hymn, "The Lord is Great," .... Davis
"Praise the Lord," ....Kitzlger
"Hear, O Israel," .... Epstein
"Eternal Truth," (for solo and double quartette.) Composed and dedicated to Temple Shaare Emeth by ....A. I. Epstein
"Consider and Hear Me," .... Pflueger
"Make Us to be Thine," Gounod. ....Epstein
Baritone solo and chorus.
"Out of Zion Perfection Came," ....Blumner
"Hear, O Lord," ....Watson

Mr. Fred Pates of Alton, who has a great many friends here, was not long since offered $75 per week to take a position as tenor in one of the leading English opera companies of this country.

The Ideal Banjo Club appeared last week at the Exposition and also at the first of the Press Club "Smokers." The club is composed of the following gentlemen: C. W. Hughes, J. G. Cosby, S. M. Stringer, R. T. Kenyon and H. J. Isbell; the latter is leader and musical director.

Mr. H. M. Blossom, organist of the First Presbyterian Church, is one of the oldest musical directors in the city, having been twenty-eight years in service.

Mr. Harry Keady, formerly of St. Louis, has just joined the Abbott Opera Co. after a summer engagement in Washington, D. C.

Mr. A. G. Robyn's great record of seventy-eight weddings last season seems, from the present outlook, likely to be passed this season, as he has to play at thirty-four up to the 1st of November; each to be followed by the usual organ recital. He leaves on the 30th of this month for Tennessee to play at the wedding of Miss Irene McNeil.

Mr. Fred Swift filled the position of basso in a very creditable manner during the absence of Mr. A. G. Bauer of the Temple Israel.

All the present members of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Choir have been re-engaged for next year. This includes Mrs. Geo. Burnett, soprano; Miss Gerhard, alto; Mr. Peacock, tenor; Mr. Groffman, baso, and Mr. A. G. Robyn, musical director.

J. B. Shields, until recently leading tenor at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, left a short time ago for Wichita, Kan., to reside there permanently.

Mr. Ray Douglas, the young organist, has been engaged as assistant organist at the Temple Israel.

It is rumored that Miss Ada Branson, as soprano, has been engaged at Temple Israel, vice Mrs. Joe Glaser, resigned.

It will relieve the minds of the congregation of the First Methodist to hear that Mr. Whittaker, their present able organist, has been re-engaged.

Mr. Ernest Kroeger, the popular young musician, will soon join the army of benedicts, his marriage to Miss Clark being set for an early day.

It is stated by one that ought to know, that

Mr. Frederick Archer, the celebrated English organist, and A. J. Robyn of this city will give joint organ recitals during the latter part of October.

Mr. Geo. Jarvis, the organist of the St. Peter's choir, is expected home from Europe early next month.

The choir at St. George's Episcopal Church will give the cantata, "Visions of St. John," during the early part of October.

D. J. McDonald has been re-engaged as organist of the Union M. E. Choir.

Although at present connected with the St. Charles Car Works, Mr. Geo. F. Townley makes it a point to come in every Saturday eve, so as to be on duty as first tenor at the Compton Avenue Church.

Mrs. Wm. Kammerer, soprano of the Third Congregational, and Mr. A. Rosen, organist have been re-engaged for next year.

Mrs. Geo. Kerr, nee Rosen, formerly of the Third Congregational Church of this city, has accepted a position as soprano in Christ Church Cathedral of Louisville, Ky.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club will in December begin their seventh year under the direction of Bollman Bros. and the tenth of their existence.

Mr. Charles Webber, who sang with the Dixon-Bell Co. at the Cave during the past season, is still in town.

Mr. Charles Xanton, who has a number of friends in this city, writes that he has been studying very hard. Cultivation was what his voice needed most. He took chorus parts last year with the Emma Juch Opera Co.

Mr. L. D. Cabanne, the athlete, is probably one of the best whistlers in the city.

Mr. W. F. Barrel, who was leading tenor in St. John's Catholic Church here in the year 1877, is now manager of the Carncross minstrels of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Hawkins of the St. John's Episcopal Church choir is gifted with a remarkably strong basso-profundo and knows something about the art of using it too.

Mr. Frank Taft, a well-known artist of the east, will give organ recitals at the Pilgrim church, about the middle of October.

Mr. Benedict, formerly assistant organist at the Second Baptist Church, under Prof. E. M. Bowman, and who has been in Europe for the past two or three years, is expected to return shortly to this city. If he comes he will be tendered the position of organist in one of the prominent churches of the city.

Mr. Conrath of South St. Louis has recently composed a duet of much merit for piano.

One of the most popular pieces of Gilmore's repertoire is a polka composed by Dr. E. Voerster, and arranged for cornet.

The Detroit Philharmonic Club, which has among its members some very fine artists, has been engaged to play here during the winter.

It is quite likely that Miss Mary Howe will be heard here shortly. This young lady is said to be one of the most beautiful women on the concert stage and a rising soprano.

Probably the most remarkable musical family in St. Louis is that of Mr. A. H. Cowan, which contains seven singers representing three generations; they are as follows: Miss Aggie, soprano; Mrs. Mamie Chenet, alto; Laura, contralto; Wm. B., tenor; Frank, baritone; Edward E., basso.

The Hatton Quartette Club is rehearsing a large number of new pieces for this winter's engagements.

The Church of the Holy Communion will in future have a double instead of a single quartette.

Mme. Ysidore Clark of Beethoven Conservatory returned from the East this week.

Miss Bertha Arnold is the name of a rising young soprano who has lately been engaged to sing in the Church of the United Hebrew on Twenty-first and Olive streets.

James A. Wright & Sons.

An exhibit of special interest to those using carriages is that of the James A. Wright Carriage Co., in the north nave of the Exposition Building. Their exhibit is complete with every style of buggies, surreys, phaetons and heavy vehicles. The carriages of this firm are of guaranteed construction, nothing but the best seasoned woods and iron being used in their manufacture, and in finish they lead all others.

Van Horn Nominated.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The deadlock in the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twenty-fourth District was broken here this morning. George Van Horn was nominated on the forty-fifth ballot for the long term and John Pindar for the short term to succeed David Wilbur, deceased.

Men's and Boy's Shoes at the Globe.

Splendid Calf Shoes, all styles and widths, $1.50, $2 and $2.50; our fine hand-sewed French Calf and Kangaroos at $4 and $5, are sold elsewhere at $5 and $6.50.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

OUR AMERICAN SONGS.

OLD BALLADS THAT HAVE BEEN AS FAMOUS AS "ANNIE ROONEY."

One That Sold for $15 and Brought Its Publisher $15,000—Some of the Recent Hits—The Men Who Make Them—The Words of Many That Have Taken the Popular Fancy.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

IT has been said that American music is yet in its infancy. But if that be true this country will be very productive of rhythm set to melody ere American music has reached its majority. The world has been flooded with American songs during the last half century, the most of which have in their day enjoyed nearly all the fame that is now accorded to "McGinty" and "Little Annie Rooney." The songs of this country may not be quite equal in classical or literary tone to the songs of some other countries, but they win popularity, and one is produced nearly every year which is sang at the theater, on the street and in the home until it is more familiar than the greatest work of any of the famous composers. The ballads of thirty or forty years ago were different from those of the present time. They were more simple. Sensationalism had not then as full command. Such songs as "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," and "Must We Then Meet as Strangers?" were of a better style than those written to-day. The music of the former was written by J. R. Thomas and the words by George Cooper, and the song was as well known in this country and Europe as any of the later productions have been. During the civil war the names of Thomas and Cooper were as closely associated in ballad music as those of Gilbert & Sullivan have since been in light opera. Cooper continues to write his pretty and poetic words to the music of later composers, but Thomas was some time ago bereft of his mental powers, and is slowly marching toward the grave through softening of the brain.

Thomas was also the author of "The Cottage by the Sea," but the song was written at his home in Wales before he came to this country. It was here, however, that it was first produced and where it leaped into popularity. After Thomas' mind gave way, Harry Tucker took his place and has filled it well. He first became known through Cooper's song, "Sweet Genevieve," which he set to music, and then he fixed his name as a star in the galaxy of American composers by "When this Cruel War Is Over." The partnership between Tucker and Cooper continued until the former's death. During their collaboration, however, a large number of popular songs were brought out.

Charles F. Pratt succeeded Tucker and is now setting Cooper's words to music. One of the most popular productions of this combination is "See That My Grave is Kept Green." They also evolved "When Jamie Came Over the Sea."

Will S. Hayes wrote a number of pleasing ballads that were very popular in his day, but they are almost forgotten now. "Evangeline" was among them and had an enormous circulation.

"See-Saw," which had such a run six or seven years ago, was an English ballad, although it was generally supposed to be of American parentage. "Whoa, Emma," is another importation from abroad, which was at one time all the rage. Both of these songs were introduced by Tony Pastor in New York. A song written and dedicated to Miss Hilda Thomas by Al W. Filson is used by that pretty songstress whenever she applies for an engagement, and as a result she generally gets it. It is "Maggie, the Cows are in the Clover." The air is very taking, and these are the verses:

I love to wander by the brook
That winds among the trees,
And watch the birds flit to and fro
Among the autumn leaves;
'Tis my delight, from morn till night,
To ramble on the shore,
But when I do my mother's voice
Comes from the kitchen door—
Maggie! Maggie!

CHORUS—
The cows are in the clover;
They've trampled it since morn;
Go and drive them, Maggie,
To the old red barn.

I'm not allowed to have a beau,
Except upon the sly,
So yesterday he came and took me
Walking through the rye.
We strolled along so lovingly—
It seemed just like a dream,
When just from out that kitchen door
Came that familiar scream—
Maggie! Maggie!

He took me to a country fair;
We went in a balloon;
Says he to me, we'll go and see
The Man up in the Moon.
We drifted over toward the farm,
Perhaps a mile or more,
When suddenly I heard that voice
Come from the kitchen door—
Maggie! Maggie!

Another song in something the same style is "Since Maggie Learned to Sing." The words and music are both by B. H. Janssen. It was first sung by Charlie Reed in "The City Directory" and it made a great hit. The words are:

Terrance Grady has six children,
Five are girls and one a boy,
And till late life was a pleasure,
Each one gave him boundless joy.
But the eldest joined a choir,
Terrance now is nearly mad.
Some one said "she sang soprano,"
Tho' a voice she never had.
Then she plagued poor Terrance daily
That some lessons she must take;
She was going to sing in op'ra;
What a furore she would make!
He said "Yes!" and now the family
One by one have passed away,
And the neighbors all go crazy
When they hear this round-de-lay:

CHORUS—"Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do,
All day long you hear;
Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do,
Grates upon your ear.
Mar-guer-ite! Fare-well, my own;
To thee, my love, I cling."
We're having rain 'most every day
Since Maggie learned to sing.

She can sing in ev'ry language,
Be it old or be it new,
And she howls in French or German;
It will all be Greek to you.
She takes high "C" and she holds it,
But you wish she'd let it go.
She sings a la chills and fever,
And she calls it trem-o-lo!
"Just like Patti!" she will tell you,
When she sings "Il Trovatore."
Tho' you faint and cry for mercy,
She will surely sing once more.
Every cat will cease its howling
When her voice is soaring high;
They all join her in the chorus
When she sings "Sweet Bye and Bye."

The words were written by Janssen after "Since Katie Learned to Play," which was a song of the same order. Another song by Janssen, with which Reed made a great hit, was "Since Casey Runs the Flat."

We've got a brand new janitor,
And Casey is his name;
The way he runs McNally's flat
I think an awful shame.
He walks around just like a lord,
You'd thing he owned the place;
He has a frightful rasping voice,
And "scraps" around his face.
All lights go out at 8 o'clock,
Your friends must leave at 9,
And if you don't obey the rules
He makes you pay a fine.
He cleans the halls up with a hose,
And scrubs them with a mat;
The place looks like a public bath,
Since Casey runs the flat!

REFRAIN—You can't chew Tuti Fruti,
You can't sneeze in the hall;
You've got to get a permit
If you want to make a call.
You can't have songs or dancing,
You can't have dog or cat;
Life's scarcely worth the living now,
Since Casey runs the flat!

There is a story told of a song by Julian Jordan, which has a tinge of pathos. The story, as Jordan relates it is as follows: Mario, the great singer, was walking along one of the Paris boulevards one day when he passed a blind beggar soliciting alms. Mario had a tender heart, but on this particular occasion was without money—two circumstances which very often go together. He was very anxious to do something for the poor man and he suddenly bethought himself of his voice, which he knew if he used would certainly fill the beggar's cap with money. He tried the experiment and the beggar went home that night happy. The song is called "A Touch of Humanity:"

"There walked one day in a city fair,
A city beyond the sea,
A singer whose fame in that city fair
Surpassed by none might be,
Lightly humming a favorite air
As slowly he walked along,
Until at length there came to his ear
The strain of a plaintive song
A poor blind beggar was singing
By the wayside asking alms,
A sorrowful sight, 'mid the world so bright,
And gently waving palms.
The great singer paused to listen,
The beggar knew not who heard,
Or how great was the fame of that singer
Whose heart with pity was stirred!"

"And when the beggar had finished his plaint
A thought of the singer came,
One song I'll sing for sweet charity,
One song in humanity's name!
And then by the side of the beggar he stood
And grandly he sang a song,
'Till all the beggar's wants were supplied,
Then the singer passed along!
There was one poor heart made happy
And the angels smiled from above!
There was one poor heart made happy and glad
By that act of pity and love!
And that song was recorded in heaven,
That song for sweet charity,
And the Father of Love will remember
That touch of humanity!"

"Life's Story" was written by Fred Solomon of the Casino Co. when coming to America on the City of Rome. It was first introduced and sung by Chauncey Alcott of Philadelphia.

W. J. Scanlan always writes his own songs, but gets some one else to set them to music. "Peek-a-boo" is one of them which, perhaps, won him more fame than any of his others. The music was written for him by Charles E. Pratt. His songs are all popular. His swing song is one of his best efforts, he thinks. He first sang it in "Myles Aroon" last winter. The first verse runs thus:

Just like a flower in spring time,
Swaying to and fro;
Like bells when ringing,
Swinging high and low;
Swings my bud of beauty,
Happy as days are long;
Who would not be like me
Bubbling with joy and song.
See those eyes of sunshine
Dance with childish glee
On thy face my darling,
May they ever be.

Refrain—
"Just like a flower in spring time,
Swaying to and fro;
Like bells when ringing,
Swinging high and low,
Swings my bud of beauty
Happy as days are long.
Who would not be like me
Bubbling with joy and song.
See! there she goes!
See! there she goes!"

Although Mr. Scanlan is a very prolific song writer, his manuscripts cannot be bought for love nor money. He sings them all himself, and that feature of his show has become one of his greatest drawing cards.

Francis Wilson's "Omniscient Ostrich" has already made a sensation in "The Merry Monarch." J. Cheever Goodwin wrote the music and the words are by Woolson. They run:

"In an African desert once there dwelt,
An ostrich wondrous wise,
Who carled his head so proudly high,
It almost touched the skies.
He had lived so long and had seen so much,
He was vain as vain could be;
And this wonderful bird was frequently heard,
To remark complacently:

"If you seek for information,
Or desire an explanation,
I'm a brimming forest of wisdom that responds to every call.
For assorted gilt-edge knowledge,
I can discount any college.
I'm a simple little ostrich, but I know it all.

CHORUS—
"Ha! ha! ha! how very silly,
We must laugh tho' willy nilly. Etc.

"Now this imbecile fool was frequently warned
Of hunters to beware,
But he turned up his nose at all advice
With a supercilious air.
Said he: 'No bird with a brain like mine
From hunters needs to flee,
You seem to forget there never was yet
A bird as wise as me.
There is nothing you can teach me,
Bows and arrows cannot reach me
They may lay their snares with cunning
But I'll ne'er into them fall,
All in vain they seek to harm me
There is nothing can alarm me
I'm a simple little ostrich;
But I know it all?"

"Now this ostrich had an occasion soon
His wisdom to display,
For a couple of hunters gave him chase
In a highly hostile way.
'Observe, my friends,' he merrily cried,
'How I'll fool these sons of Ham;
For I'll hide my head in the sand,' he said,
And they won't know where I am.
Its an easy operation
To elude their observation
In emergencies like this one.
On your brains, not less you call,
And in spite of their endeavor
I will prove them far from clever;
I'm a single little ostrich,
But I know it all!

"There was something wrong with his well-laid plan,
For they scorched him out of his hiding place
Without the least delay.
They plucked his long-tailed feathers out
Till he was a sight to see;
And they clipped his wings with shears and things,
Tho' it hurt confoundedly.
Then they shipped him o'er the ocean,
And to-day, if you've the notion,
At a second-rate museum in this neighborhood to call,
You will see a sight pathetic,
For with mein apologetic
Stands the single little ostrich, stuffed,
Who knew it all!"

"There's a moral tied to this ostrich tale,
That must be plain to see;
That a pride with too much embonpoint
recedes an awkward fall.
Tho' a Solomon's wisdom you possess
Don't good advice deride!
For a head that grows abnormally large
Is a difficult one to hide.
So unless you crave a stumble
You'll do wisely to be humble,
And the melancholy ending of the ostrich to recall,
For the man of highest wisdom
Of his merits is always dumb,
And the men who know but little always know it all!"

DeWolf Hopper's great hit in "Castles in the Air" was a song entitled: "This Little Pig Went to Market." It was written by J. Cheever Goodwin and set to music by Gustave Kerker. It takes the inimitable Hopper to bring out its best singing qualities, but it is not without interest as a "song without words."

"When the shades of night begin to fall
And in the quiet skies,
The little stars peep slyly out,
Like baby angels' eyes;
When every bird has ceased its song
And slumbers on its nest,
We romp together for a time
And then she sits her down
And takes her shoes and stockings off,
With many a dainty frown;
Then climbs upon my knee and says;
'Please, papa, one more time
Tell me about the little pigs,'
And so I sing the rhyme:—
This little pig went to market,
This little pig staid at home,
This little pig had roast beef,
This little pig had none,
This little pig cried, wheek! wheek! wheek!
I cannot find my home!

"Five little dainty, rosy toes,
I count them each in turn
And all in vain the baby tries
The jingling rhyme to learn.
She mixes all the piggies up
And misses half the toes.
But still she tries and every time
Is sure that now she knows.
She thinks I'm very mean to laugh,
And then a frown appears,
And then her lips begin to pout,
Her eyes to fill with tears.
But long before the tear-drops fall
I kiss them all away,
And once again I count the toes,
And once again I say:
This little pig, etc.

"She makes one last endeavor now,
She says it very slow;
But still there's not enough of pigs
Or else an extra toe.
She don't know what's the matter
And she guesses that will do;
She says, 'I don't think, anyway,
That pigs are nice, do you?'
Her little eyes grow heavy,
And she thinks she'll go to bed.
So kneeling in her gown of white
The 'now I lay me's' said;
A last good night to one and all,
A last kiss, long and sweet,
And as I leave her to her dreams,
I hear her still repeat—
'This little pig went to market,' " etc.

Simply the melody of a catch nursery rhyme with a song appended is quickly taken up by the popular ear. This was the case with "Rock a Bye, Baby," which was written by Mrs. Canning of Boston. "The Letter That Never Came," by Paul Dresser, was published in Chicago in 1887, and was first introduced by Miss May Howard, who sprang into popularity by singing it. She is fortunate enough to share the profits of the song with the author, and her commission on it sometimes reaches $200 or $300 per month.

"White Wings" was written and set to music by Banks Winter, and was introduced by Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrel company in 1882. It was an immediate success.

A song which has not yet lost its place in public favor and which will probably always rank among the prettiest of Scotch ballads is "Annie Laurie." A young man named Wallace wrote this on his death bed and dedicated it to a young lady by that name whose cruel parents prevented her from marrying him. Annie Laurie was born in 1827, and was about 17 years old when the incident occurred. Wallace was one of her father's farm laborers and was discharged when it was found that he was in love with Annie. He went home and was taken ill the night of his arrival. When she heard of his illness Annie Laurie went to his bedside and waited on him till he died.

It was Billy Rice, the famous minstrel, who first sang "Listen to My Tale of Woe," which became so popular last year in Francis Wilson's "Oolah." It was written by Eugene Field of Chicago several years ago and was first published in the Chicago *News*.

"Down Went McGinty" made a hit at Tony Pastor's about a year ago, where a variety performer, in doing his "turn," sang it. Its success was immediate. The song was evolved from the teeming brain of a young Irish Bohemian named Joe Flynn. He wrote it in April, 1888, but did not think enough of it at the time to put it on the market. Of its origin Mr. Flynn says:

"If you ever heard the story of the Irishman who was successfully carried in a hod to the top of a seven-story building by a friend as the result of a bet that the feat could not be accomplished, and who remarked on paying over the money: 'Well, Pat, you've won fairly; but when yer foot slipped at the sixth story, be jabbers, I had hopes,' you know what suggested the first verse of the song. If you ever heard the air of the old song about the old man who had a wooden leg, and who 'had no tobaccy in his old tocaccy-box,' you can guess where the suggestion for the tune came from." It took Mr. Flynn just half an hour to write the song, and so little did he care for it then that he sold it after a while for $5. Mr. Nolan, an English-born Irishman, is the author of "Annie Rooney." It was never coprighted, and every music publisher put it on sale. It is undoubtedly the swing movement in the chorus which has made it so popular, and it would have been worth $100,000 to any one publisher who could have bought it out.

Music publishers have not so great an opportunity to make money as they had a few years ago. Singers are now writing their own songs. Within five or six years a song could be bought for little or nothing, but now handsome royalties have to be paid. The authors will not put their songs on the market without due consideration. Publishers have frequently purchased for $5 what has afterwards brought them in thousands of dollars. As an illustration "Silver Threads Among the Gold," by H. P. Danks, was bought for $30, and sold with musical arrangements for $14,000. "See That My Grave Is Kept Green" sold for $15, but realized $15,000 to the publisher, so that the proverb, "Sold for a song," has a most significant application.

To the making of songs there is no end. The simplest may turn out a big hit, so there is a good deal of lottery in the work. Harrison Millard made a wonderful success of his song entitled "Waiting." He offered it to a publisher for $15 and went away disgusted because he did not accept it. He afterward published it himself and made a small fortune out of it.

FLORENCE C. IVES.

FUCHS' FINERY.

Some of the Novelties in Ladies' Headgear—Hat Styles.

The past week has been a gala and a busy week at A. H. Fuchs, corner of Broadway and Lucas avenue. It has been their opening and their windows and cases are gay with feathers and tips and ribbons and birds and gold and silver and steel braids and embroideries and buckles and pins, everything that goes to make up the dainty confections so dear to the hearts of all women. There are hats and bonnets galore, of all shapes and styles and colors, no two of them alike, but all of them beautiful indeed. One of them is a dainty little confection of heliotrope, with twists of velvet of a darker shade, interspersed with a delicate embroidery and gold passamenterie.

Another, a Princess toque, is of shrimp pink with puffed border, the crown formed of jeweled gold lace, the back trimmed with feather tips and bows of pink velvet ribbons.

A charming novelty is of black feather bands, forming the crown, with French tips at the back and large gold butterflies perched upon the back and front.

A toque with peaked front is of seal-brown velvet, combined with gold embroidery and finished with tips and the two-toned velvet ribbon, which is one of the leading features of this establishment.

A picturesque novelty for a child is the "Witch's Hat," of the high peaked style familiarized by "Mother Goose." The broad brim is of old pink felt, with high sugar-loaf crown of cream felt, ornamented on one side with bows of narrow velvet ribbon and on the other with tips and plumes of old rose. The same thing is made up beautifully in black velvet.

One of the favorite combinations of the season is yellow and black. A pretty hat is shown here with broad brim of feather bands, next it, a row of yellow velvet, overlaid by jet, a round sailor crown of yellow velvet banded with ostrich feathers; nest of black birds at the back. Another has a jet crown, and the brim of yellow velvet, and feather bands, with bows and streamers at the back of black velvet, combined with yellow pompons.

The red toques, which are very much in vogue here, are shown in many pretty styles, also the large black velvet hats, with plumes, which are so fashionable this season.

Wedding Reception.

BRIGHTON, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Brightwood Cottage was the scene of a brilliant and merry party last evening, the occasion of a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Scobee in honor of their son James, who was married on Wednesday evening at Potosi, Wis., to Miss Lydia Wright of that city. The bride and groom arrived here on Friday in time to welcome the guests bidden to meet them on that evening. The cards of invitation gave the hour of 8 as a specified time for assembling and following that hour a large number of the elite of Brighton's young people arrived to extend their congratulations to the happy bride and groom. A most elegant repast was served at 10 o'clock in the spacious dining hall, to which all did ample justice. Many handsome presents were displayed, received by the bridal party as evidences of the esteem in which they are held. Among the guests present from abroad were: Mrs. J. G. Cash, St. Louis; Mrs. N. E. Cash, St. Louis; Mr. Henry Johnson, Carrollton, Ill.; Miss Wright, Potosi, Wis., and Mrs. Maud Miller, St. Louis. The approach of midnight's holy hour was the signal for the dispersing of the crowd, which bade the host and hostess and the charming bride and newly made husband a reluctant good night, with the heartiest wishes for prosperity and happiness.

A Panic Among Hatters.

Five hundred dozen latest Youman, Miller and Dunlap blocks fine stiff hats, worth fully $2.50, at $1.50; regular $4 hats $3. All the latest fads, boys' and children's hats and caps, 25 cents to $1.25. Latest blocks $5 Silk hats, $3. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

The King's Daughters.

The King's Daughters of Union M. E. Church, Lucas and Garrison avenues, gave a unique entertainment last evening which they styled a "Quaker Tea." A coupon attached to each ticket entitled the holder to a cup of tea, the beverage being served by a group of pretty girls in demure gowns, which were in harmony with the subdued bits of decoration, the whole producing an effect entirely and charmingly Quakerish. There was also a meritorious programme rendered. The members of the society have vindicated their right to their title by much good work in and out of the church, prominent of which has been the establishment of a free library and reading room at the old Y. M. C. A. building, Eleventh and Locust streets. The society is officered by Miss P. C. Cozzens, President; Mrs. W. E. Morgan, First Vice-President; Miss Mary Taylor, Second Vice-President; Miss Mary Moffitt, Recording Secretary; Miss May Buckingham, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Emma Hollister, Treasurer. It meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 4 p. m. in the office of the church.

WE have not reduced the size of our bread, and will not during the winter. See "Horse and Jockey" label on every loaf.

VIENNA MODEL BAKERY,
107-109 South Eighth street.

MONARCH OF THE TURF.

SALVATOR, THE GREAT RACER OWNED BY HAGGIN.

Instantaneous Photographs of the King of Horses in Various Attitudes—His Weight and His Training—The Races With Tenny—A Handsome Horse, but Not So Remarkable in That Way as Some Others—An Interview With Him.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

THE supreme head of the American turf is not easy to approach. When King Salvator is in his stable casual visitors are expected to pay their respects from a respectful distance. Without proper credentials, callers are regarded with suspicion. The monarch's most immediate attendant is a colored boy named Brandon. There isn't a stable lad in America who wouldn't give up all claims upon watermelons for the balance of his life if he could have the honor which Brandon enjoys, and this, it will be conceded, is saying a good deal. When the Haggin horses are out for an airing, the king is invariably at the head of the procession. The fitness of things finds further illustration in the fact that next in line comes the queen of the track, Firenzi, whose claims to royal honors have been vindicated on so many hard-fought fields. Successes have not turned the head of Salvator; greatness sits as easily upon him as his exercise blanket. A more tractable animal was never foaled. He is apt to be a trifle sluggish in the early spring when it becomes essential that about fifty pounds of his superfluous tissue should be worked off.

High living and little exercise, however, do not make him inordinately fat, and he takes kindly to the rather disagreeable business of getting down to his running weight of about a thousand pounds. His royal highness is a chestnut, bald faced and white legged below the knees. It would be easy to mistake him for an English horse with his remarkable muscular development and unusual length. A thousand pounds is not above the average weight, neither is his height unusual, but the shoulders stand up in more than proportion to his altitude and account in some degree for his phenomenal propelling power. He is a handsome horse, but not remarkably so. Senorita has perhaps greater beauty to the square ounce of tissue than Salvator has to the square pound, but he is a superb looking beast notwithstanding. Senorita is a perfect model of equine daintiness and finish; Salvator's light barrel and magnificent quarters tell a story of speed and strength. All his lines are consistent with his astonishing achievements. To see Salvator in his stable and to see him under a jockey is to look at two different quadrupeds. When he is being exercised at a slow walk his head is carried low and his motions give little promise of his possibilities; when he is fighting for his head and leaving his "field" behind, his stride, long, easy, smooth and natural, is perhaps as pure a gait as ever adorned the turf. For entertaining the opinion that take him all in all we shall see Salvator's like no more, Trainer Matthew Byrnes may readily be pardoned. The racing at Sheepshead Bay was not over for the day when he introduced me to the monarch.

"Why didn't you wait and see the last race run, Mr. Byrnes?" I asked.

"I would rather come here to see Salvator walk than to see other horses going at full speed," was the reply.

Salvator received me with condescending graciousness.

"You are perfectly welcome," said the affable autocrat of the track, "to any information I can give, but I have a natural reluctance to entering upon anything in the nature of a personal discussion."

"How about your close finish with Tenny?"

CLOSE FINISHES.

"Place not your faith in close finishes. I am not in a position to disclose the secrets of my profession, but if I were, I could tell you a story which would make interesting reading."

"There's one thing I want to tell, and people can make the most of it. The fact is that up to the time of that affair at Sheepshead Bay, Tenny and I had an understanding. He didn't keep faith with me and so I gave him a licking at Monmouth that he won't forget in a hurry."

"What was the understanding?"

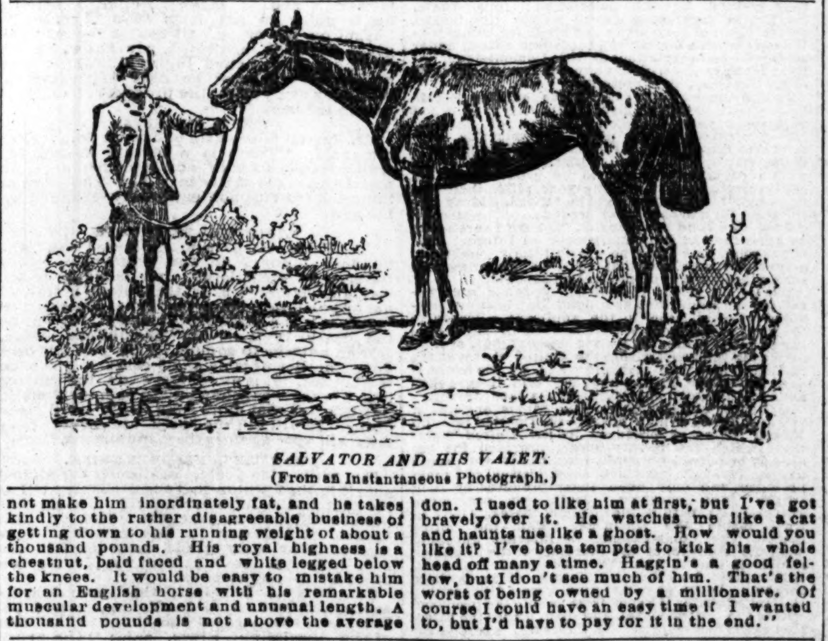
"Well, you see Mr. Haggin told Byrnes in my presence that if I held my supremacy until the end of the season he'd retire me. I put the matter to Tenny in this way: He could have a clear field next year if he wouldn't bother me this season. Tenny agreed, and you know how he tried to steal a march on me at Sheepshead. Well, the game didn't work, and I made a show of him at Monmouth."

"What on earth do you, of all other horses, want to retire from the turf for? Now, if you were an old plug, bringing up the rear all the time, I could understand it."

"Well, you go into training during the hot weather, and you'll find out. To say nothing of the hard work, I can't take a drink when I feel like it. Then there's that fellow Brandon. I used to like him at first, but I've got bravely over it. He watches me like a cat and haunts me like a ghost. How would you like it? I've been tempted to kick his whole head off many a time. Haggin's a good fellow, but I don't see much of him. That's the worst of being owned by a millionaire. Of course I could have an easy time if I wanted to, but I'd have to pay for it in the end."

EXERCISING AFTER A RUN.
(From an Instantaneous Photograph.)

A MORNING TROT.
(From an Instantaneons Photograph.)



SALVATOR AND HIS VALET.
(From an Instantaneous Photograph.)

A SPIN AROUND THE BEND AT FULL SPEED.
(From an Instantaneous Photograph.)

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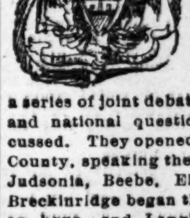
POLITICS IN ARKANSAS.

EXCITING CONTEST IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Breckinridge and Slaven in Joint Discussion—The Force Bill and Its Influence on the Canvass—The Pine Bluff Convention—The Wheelers' Cotton Warehouse—Political and General News.



LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 27.—The canvass in the Second Congressional District is attracting national attention. Maj. C. R. Breckinridge and Rev. I. P. Langley, the Democratic and Union Labor candidates, are holding a series of joint debates, in which local, State and national questions are thoroughly discussed. They opened the campaign in White County, speaking the past week at Searcy, Judsonia, Beebe, El Paso and Center Hill. Breckinridge began the debate in a speech of an hour, and Langley replied, occupying about the same length of time. The audiences were unusually large and the speakers were accorded a patient hearing. The debate has thus far been conducted with courtesy on either side, and there is no reason to believe that any bad blood will be engendered as it is continued. At Judsonia, Langley said he was mainly in accord with the Democratic view of the tariff and also on other points. Breckinridge suggested that if he (Langley) meant to act and vote with the Democrats in Congress, if elected, it would be well to call a convention of the Democrats of the district and submit their claims to it, and if the Democrats preferred him (Langley) he (Breckinridge) would withdraw from the race. He asked Langley for whom he would vote for Speaker, if elected to Congress—a Republican like Reed, or a Democrat like Carlisle or Mills.

ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.

In his rejoiner Langley declined to give his choice for Speaker, but indorsed the sub-treasury scheme, and read the demands of the Farmers' Alliance. He also indorsed the latter, and asserted that the farmers needed more representation in Congress. He is using the Alliance demands and the sub-treasury scheme as chief issues in the canvass, while Breckinridge is talking tariff. White County is one of the most important in the district. At one time it was strongly Democratic, but when the Wheel movement originated in this State, the farmers of the county went into it with much enthusiasm and the county has been regarded as the center of Wheelism since. At the State election Fizer carried the county over Eagle by 71 majority, though nearly all the candidates on the Wheel ticket for county officers were defeated by the Democrats. In the Congressional election of 1888, Breckinridge carried the county by a large majority, receiving 1,995 votes, against 705 cast for John M. Clayton. The electors residing in the county are mainly intelligent farmers, and the tariff ideas as presented by Breckinridge won him their support. Langley lives at Beebe, one of the chief towns in the county, and he is making a big effort to poll a majority of the votes in the county. Breckinridge and his friends are, of course, working to the same end. Hon. R. Q. Mills of Texas will speak at Searcy, the county seat, Oct. 9, in behalf of Breckinridge, and this will close the canvass in the county. The campaign has been one of education, so to speak, the issues being presented by both speakers, from their standpoints, in an unusually masterly manner.

A CAMPAIGN "INCIDENT."

The force bill is cutting an important figure in the joint debate. During the canvass for State officers Langley, in a speech made at Cross Roads, Prairie County, declared himself in favor of that measure. At the opening of the Congressional canvass he denounced it and declared it would be a dark day for the South when it passed Congress. Ex-Attorney-General Dan W. Jones has made an affidavit as to the truth of Langley's first utterance concerning the bill, and Langley is trying to explain his sudden change of opinion. The "incident" is likely to cost him a good many votes. The appointments for the joint debate in the district are as follows: To-day (Saturday) the candidates (Breckinridge and Langley) will speak at Mountain View, Stone County; Clinton, Sept. 29; Scotland, Sept. 30; Eglantine, Oct. 1; Enders, Oct. 2; Rose Bud, Oct. 2, at night; Mount Vernon, Oct. 3; Holland, Oct. 4; Greenbrier, Oct. 4, at night; Springfield and Center Ridge, Oct. 6; Rondo, Oct. 7; Appleton and Coglesville, Oct. 8; Scottsville and Dover, Oct. 9; Carlisle, Oct. 11; Hickory Plains, Oct. 13; Des Arc, Oct. 14; Devall's Bluff and Hazen, Oct. 15. Hon. R. Q. Mills of Texas will speak in the district at the following towns and dates: Cabot, Oct. 8; Quitman, Oct. 10; Conway, Oct. 11; Morrilton, Oct. 13; Russellville, Oct. 15. United States Senator Jones will also stump the district for Breckinridge. The Democrats will make a heroic fight to carry the district and are hopeful of success.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the district has been called to meet at Pine Bluff on next Wednesday, Oct. 1. The convention will either indorse Langley or nominate a Republican candidate for Congress. In that event the defeat of Langley is assured, for it is only by combining the Union Labor and Republican vote that he can hope for election. It is generally understood, however, that he will be indorsed by the convention, although there is no little opposition among the Republicans to such action. Gen. Powell Clayton is said to favor Langley, and as Clayton controls the Republican party in the district and State as well, the convention will no doubt decide to support Langley. Should this be done he will become formidable, for without the Republican vote he could hardly be said to be in the race, the actual strength of the Union Labor element in the district being very slight. Langley himself evidently expects to be supported by the Republicans and his friends also count on this support to secure his election. The action of the Republican Convention, therefore, is a matter of deep concern to himself and the Union Labor party in the Second District, and will be the turning point in the canvass. The spirited campaign made by the Democrats is having good effect, and Breckinridge's chances have greatly advanced. His friends claim that he will carry the district, no matter what action the Pine Bluff Republican Convention may take.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

In the First District the canvass can hardly be said to have been formally opened, although the preliminary work is now being done. Judge Cate will speak at all the important towns in the district, and it is probable that Congressman Featherston, the Union Labor candidate, will arrange for a joint debate with Cate. The speeches thus far made have contained little matter of general interest, but the fight will nevertheless be sharp and bitter. Both Cate and Featherston are good stump speakers, and in addition to them there will be a number of the best orators in the State, and the voters of the district will have the benefit of a full discussion of local and state issues together with the leading questions of the hour. Hon. R. Q. Mills will make one speech in the district during the canvass in support of Cate's candidacy. He will discuss the tariff. Cate's friends expect that the discussion will make him many votes. Reports from the district, up to this writing, say that a good deal of hard work is being done by the managers of both Cate and Featherston, and that a largely increased vote may be looked for at the November election.

MINOR POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. W. L. Terry, the Democratic nominee in the Fourth District, has written a letter to Dr. E. M. Harrison, the Republican candidate, proposing a joint canvass. Dr. Harrison declines the joint debate, pleading professional duties, but says he will try to meet Terry at some of his appointments or have a representative present.

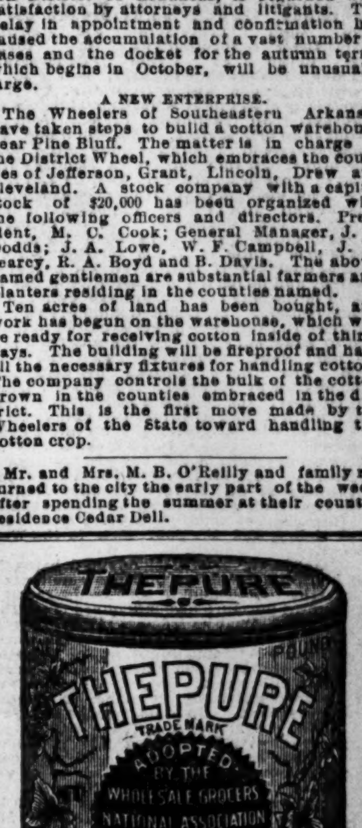
The confirmation of John A. Williams as Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas, is regarded with satisfaction by attorneys and litigants. The delay in appointment and confirmation has caused the accumulation of a vast number of cases and the docket for the autumn term, which begins in October, will be unusually large.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

The Wheelers of Southeastern Arkansas have taken steps to build a cotton warehouse near Pine Bluff. The matter is in charge of the District Wheel, which embraces the counties of Jefferson, Grant, Lincoln, Drew and Cleveland. A stock company with a capital stock of $20,000 has been organized with the following officers and directors. President, M. C. Cook; General Manager, J. B. Dodds; J. A. Lowe, W. F. Campbell, J. R. Searcy, R. A. Boyd and B. Davis. The above named gentlemen are substantial farmers and planters residing in the counties named.

Ten acres of land has been bought, and work has begun on the warehouse, which will be ready for receiving cotton inside of thirty days. The building will be fireproof and have all the necessary fixtures for handling cotton. The company controls the bulk of the cotton grown in the counties embraced in the district. This is the first move made by the Wheelers of the State toward handling the cotton crop.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. O'Reilly and family returned to the city the early part of the week after spending the summer at their country residence Cedar Dell.



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TARIFF TIDINGS.

St. Louis Merchants Discuss the Effects of the McKinley Bill.

The Shrewdness of Local Business Men in Laying in Big Stocks

The Poorer Classes Will Suffer Most From the Increase in Duties—The Inferior Kinds of Dry Goods Will Be Higher—Advances in Cutlery—Carpet Duties—How the China and Glassware Dealers Will Be Affected—The Drug Trade—Over $900,000 a Year Saved Small Dealers in Tobacco—Information Which Will Interest Everybody.

THE Conference Committee's report on the McKinley bill was adopted by the House yesterday by a vote of 151 to 79, and the Senate will undoubtedly follow suit to-morrow. As a result the bill as amended will in all probability be in the hands of the President by Tuesday or Wednesday at latest. Unless something unforeseen occurs the last stage of the bill will be reached to-morrow and the forwarding to President Harrison will in this case be very little more than a matter of form, it being an open secret that the Conference Committee has studied his views in the matter and that he will append his signature without delay or hesitation. Oct. 6 is the date named in the act for the new duties to take effect and Feb. 1 is the last date on which goods deposited in bond on before Wednesday next may be withdrawn at the existing rates of duty.

St. Louis is largely interested in the bill, owing to the immense wholesale and manufacturing business transacted here, and the progress of the measure has been watched with care, several protests having been made against exceptionally unjust propositions. Exactly how the bill as finally amended and agreed to will affect the interests of the city may be gathered from the interviews with prominent manufacturers and wholesale dealers given below. It will be observed that there is no prospect of any sudden general rise in prices. It had been anticipated that the moment the McKinley bill received the President's signature, prices of protected articles would be raised in proportion to the increased tariff, and the fact that merchants have been increasing their stocks rapidly has added weight to the prediction. But in this case the expected will not happen, and goods will be sold as low as ever as long as the existing stocks hold out. St. Louis has held its own and gained ground as a distributing point by selling the best that can be procured and also by selling at lowest prices, and its merchants do not propose to deviate from the standard of their own formation. Hence they will sell at current prices, although they will have to replenish their stocks in many cases as high and even higher than those at which they are now selling. In other words they propose to give their customers the benefit of their forethought in stocking ahead to avoid unnecessary payments in the shape of tariff, and also in procuring goods which from Oct. 6 will be practically shut out of American markets altogether. No particular branch need be specified in the matter. The wholesale dry goods houses have perhaps done more than any others and they will reap a rich reward. Most of these firms are very wealthy and they have been enabled in consequence to accumulate large stocks of imported goods which are always in demand. In other cities which have been trying for years to cut into St. Louis territory a great deal of business is transacted on borrowed capital, and hence the impossibility of buying ahead in the way our houses have done. The result is plain. St. Louis drummers will be able to enter territory hitherto closed to them and to undersell rivals all the way from 10 to 50 per cent, according as the article has been favored or discriminated against by Congress. Already St. Louis has control of the Southern and Southwestern retail markets and it will now be able to carry the war of competition right up to the gates of other cities where a hand-to-mouth policy in regard to stocks is and has always been a necessity. Thus St. Louis will gain a decided advantage in an indirect manner from a measure which was framed with the deliberate intention of making the rich men in the East richer, and the poor men in the West poorer.

During the tariff discussion and debates the administrative customs bill has been largely lost sight of, although this comparatively unheard-of measure has influenced trade to a great extent. That its framers really expected its effect would be what it certainly has been is a matter of extreme doubt, but in some instances it has increased duties more than the McKinley bill can do. One of its prominent features was enlarging the scope of existing tariff legislation. Up to its passage duty was demanded on specified articles without exacting high tariff on bona fide packages. Now packages are dutiable, and not only that, but consul fees are even added to values when ad valorem duty is charged. In some cases the added duty was equal to an increase of 50 per cent, and the McKinley bill schedule will make the increase still greater. If importers and wholesale merchants in St. Louis had overlooked the importance of the issue, the trade of the city would have been seriously injured, but as it is the stability of our leading houses, and the care with which their business is transacted, has turned what might have been a curse into at least a temporary blessing.

INFERIOR DRY GOODS TO GO UP.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter called on Mr. Barney of the firm of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney for the purpose of asking his impressions of the material changes which would be caused in their trade.

"I am not posted in the matter, but you can see one of our representatives who is familiar with it and who will tell you how it will affect our trade."

The man referred to talked as follows: "It looks as though the articles used by the poorer class of people were the ones to be principally affected. The lower class of goods are coarser and heavier than the finer grades, and when the duty is placed at so much per pound it raises the cost of the coarser goods much greater than the cost of the finer class of goods. Velvet and plush are exceptions to this rule. The former duty on velvets was 50 cents per pound. By the new bill it is made $1.75 per pound. The principal advance is on low grade woolens and goods with a cotton mixture. In linens the increase is very marked and the plan of making linen in this country to offset this high duty is impracticable, as linens cannot be made in this country because of the dry climate. The poor man is the one who will suffer most from the advances in the duties. A financial panic will probably be caused because of the tightness of money which will soon follow. The importers and merchants have their money tied up in goods, and the people's trade will fall off on account of the raise in prices which will be caused."

Mr. Franklin, Manager of Barr's establishment, said: "The increased duty will affect the poor man worse than the richer class. The party in power probably thinks that the increased duties will cause the establishment of more factories here and if flax and other raw materials can be imported free it may result in that end. The Republican party thinks that this will be the result, the Democrats don't, so there you are. Time alone will tell. We now have an immense quantity of goods purchased in Europe subject to the changes in the tariff bill. If we pay the duty then we will charge more for our goods. The people have to pay the duty, you see. New York is full of goods bought up by importers, and as they have all their money tied up they must unload soon. This may cause cheap prices for awhile, but will ultimately result in a raise in prices. The cheaper goods are the more people want them, and trade will fall off to a considerable extent when the prices go up."

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Mr. John S. Moffitt, President of the Moffitt-West Drug Co., has given the tariff question very careful consideration. The business of his house has increased to a remarkable extent this year, and when called on this morning an extra staff of men were found at work trying to get a number of urgent orders filled to-day. Asked whether the rush was the result of stocking up in anticipation of increased prices owing to the tariff bill, Mr. Moffitt replied:

"No, that is not so. We have opened accounts with a great many new houses this year, and we are supplying firms whose business is growing up with the country. That explains the rush. So far from stocking up the indications are quite the other way. Orders are given for present needs only."

"Is this the case generally?"

"Yes, I believe so. The number of articles especially affected by the tariff bill in the line of drugs and chemicals is not large. Quinine is the most important so far as duty is concerned, and that does not seem to be affected by the McKinley bill at all. It enters very largely into the drug business, especially in the West. At present, you know, there is no duty on manufactured quinine, though the bark is dutiable. American manufacturers tried hard to get quinine taken off the free list, but they do not appear to have succeeded. Since the duty on manufactured quinine has been taken off the industry has almost died out in this country. So far this year about 2,500,000 ounces have been imported, against 2,000,000 ounces for the corresponding period of last year, and prices have never ranged so low. There is no immediate prospect of a rise in quinine."

"How are other lines affected?"

"Coal tar dyes and sulphurous acid will be dearer, and higher duties will cause a 10 per cent advance in prices in cod liver oil, sugar of milk, bay rum and foreign proprietary articles. There has not been any marked increase in the demand for any of these in view of the impending increase in duty. Very few articles will, as I have said, be increased in price, and the changes will be less numerous than those caused by the administrative bill. This caused the collection of duty on packages and boxes, and in some instances made prices very high, the advance in some toilette preparations being as much as 20 per cent. Take French blacking, for instance. Formerly the tariff was only on the blacking, but now it is on the tin boxes and the cases as well, and the effect on the price of the article is in consequence considerable. This is not generally understood, but those who handle the article are not benefited a cent by the increase, though I suppose home manufacturers will have an increased demand."

"Are any of the clauses prohibitory in effect?"

"I think paragraph 73 may be so classed. It fixes the duty on medicinal articles, proprietary or otherwise, in the preparation of which alcohol is used, at 50 cents a pound. If this clause is construed to the letter it will result in the imposition of a duty of 50 cents per pound on preparations which cannot stand any such duty and which will be kept out of the market in consequence. I don't think though there has been any attempt to stock up, and really the importance of the bill has not been fully recognized in the trade. I think we shall benefit greatly by the Permanent Customs Commission. This is to consist of five disinterested persons to be appointed by the President. Not more than three are to belong to any one political party and each is to hold office for six years, subject to removal for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. The salary is to be $7,000 a year, sufficient to secure good men, and the commission is to give its entire attention to the tariff question and can be relied upon to deal with it in a more business-like manner than can be expected from bodies like the Senate and House."

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Mr. John Stephenson, President of Miller & Stephenson China & Glass Co. says the effect of the changes in the tariff will be a stiffening of prices, though he does not think the effect will be marked in the St. Louis market before the close of the year. The passage of the bill was anticipated and his firm has been stocking up in anticipation of the rise all summer, so that now their stock is fully 75 per cent above the average at this season of the year.

"Will you advance prices on Tuesday, supposing that the tariff bill is settled on Monday?"

"No. It would have been possible for all the dealers in the West to meet and arrange to raise prices. But that has not been done, and we shall go on selling at old prices, notwithstanding the fact that we can't buy at those prices at New York, let alone pay freight."

"The increase in tariff is very great in your line of goods?"

"Yes, very. In glass the new tariff will be prohibitory, and the representative of the largest house in this line in the world, Val St. Lambert of Belgium, tells me his firm will have to go out of business altogether. In common brown earthenware the change is not great, but in finer grades and in china there will be an increase in price of from 15 to 25 per cent as soon as present stocks are exhausted. Jobbers in the East have been stocking to an extent entirely without precedent, their operations being limited only by the amount of money they could borrow. Many of them have impoverished themselves to pay duty and manufacturers' charges, as the business is entirely cash, and credit is neither given nor asked."

"Will the increased duty shut out English made goods altogether?"

"No, I think there is no doubt the manufacturers will meet the cut by reducing the already very small earnings of their employes. They won't reduce their selling prices; they never do that. All English manufacturers are bound to sell under an agreed scale, and the way they meet tarif and competition is to increase the discounts, which sometimes are as high even as 90 per cent. The present discount is 55, 5, and 5; that is to say, 55 per cent is deducted from the invoiced price, then 5 per cent is deducted from what remains, and then the process is repeated, so that the actual discount is now a trifle over 60 per cent. To compete under the new tariff it will be necessary to make the discounts 75, 5, and 5, or little over 80 per cent. It seems funny, but it is right. A New York jobber buys goods which are invoiced to him at $1,000, but he now only pays about $375 for them and will pay less than $200 when the new tariff goes into effect. The whole thing is a farce because the manufacturers' scale is away higher than merchants' retail prices."

"Do you think this advance necessary?"

"Frankly, I do not. The American factories are driving English goods out of the market by sheer competition. Take these two sets of dinnerware, for instance. One is marked $10.65 and the other $7. The dearest is American made and the cheaper is imported, and we sell three of the American to one of the English. Why? Simply because the body of one is as good as the other, while the American ware is so much handsomer in decoration and finish that it is really worth twice the other in the eyes of nearly every purchaser."

Mr. Stephenson repeated his opinion that prices will be higher next year, but that in St. Louis, at any rate, there will be no change this fall.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Mr. David C. Jaccard, Vice-President of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., when questioned as to the tariff bill, said the matter was one of no interest to the trade. It would not effect the prices of watches, clocks or jewelry to the extent of a fraction of a cent.

COTTON MEN DISCUSS IT.

Theodore G. Meyer, in speaking of the effect of the new tariff bill on the cotton business here, said: "The duties, as I understand them, are on the manufactured goods, and do not affect us here to any appreciable extent. The cotton exports, that is the raw article, are about one-fifth of the product, and the home manufacturers take all the rest, so that the tariff makes no appreciable difference. All together, I do not approve of the tariff bill on general principles, but as to the cotton trade here, it makes no difference whatever."

Jerome Hill said: "I don't care a straw about the tariff on cotton manufactures and don't want to talk about it, as it makes no difference whatever to me what it is, we get the same amount of cotton here and the market holds all right. The thing I want to protect against is the binding twine and jute bagging. Here they go and fix up the Northwestern end of the country on the binding twine and make the poor darkey in the South pay four prices for the bagging for his cotton."

THE WOOL TRADERS TALK.

Thos. Colwell of Senter & Co., wool merchants, said: "The tariff bill has helped the wool market here very much. You see, here in St. Louis we handle only raw wool, as there is not a single woolen mill in St. Louis. Now that the tariff is practically settled and buyers know just where they stand and are ready to make their purchases, the prices have gone up naturally, as imported wool costs more and a corresponding raise can be made here. The market for wool has been better since the bill passed the Senate than it has been before for a long time. As to the effects of the bill on manufactured goods I do not know much, as that is out of my line. I am not in favor of the tariff bill because I am a Democrat, but it has certainly made a good market for the present. What the after effects will be I cannot say and will not try to predict."

Mr. Taussig of Taussig Bros., wool merchants, said: "I hardly like to discuss the tariff bill, because I would not benefit myself any, as I have business relations with people interested both ways. Wool has been good here and the prices all we could ask. The ones really affected are the manufacturers, and they would be able to tell you whether the result is good or bad. If it has had any effect here it has been in the direction of helping the market."

Mr. Edward Douzelot, in speaking of the wool tariff, said: "The market has not experienced exactly a boom, but has been very much improved by the decision on the tariff question, because we have something to go by and can get something to fix prices by. Wool has been very free but the producers, especially the small ones, are beginning to hold their stuff for a rise, as they calculate that an increased duty on imported stuff will cause a big demand for home produce and it is for this demand that they intend to wait. You see the only wool handled here is raw stuff and none is manufactured. All the dealers here in the manufactured article will have to fix their prices to conform with those of the manufacturer. There is no doubt that the price of all woolen goods will go up, as it cannot well be otherwise, as the home supply of raw material is not equal to the demand for home manufacture, and the home monufactures are not equal to the home consumption. As it is now we have no exports of wool of any kind to amount to anything, so that an increase of tariff is an increase of cost to the consumers here."

ANNOYING TAXES REMOVED.

If the tariff bill, as reported to the Conference Committee of the Senate and House, becomes a law, there will be great rejoicing on the part of a lot of small shop owners, for the bill provides for the repeal of all special taxes imposed by laws now in force upon dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco, manufacturers of cigars and peddlers of tobacco. These taxes have been an annoying burden upon small dealers, and as all Federal statutes are rigidly enforced the penalties for failure to pay these special taxes within the time allowed by law, have been collected by the Government's officers with unfailing regularity. Persons who failed to pay tax or penalty were prosecuted criminally and great hardship put upon many persons whose only crime was poverty. What difference this repeal will cause in the total receipts of the local Internal Revenue Office cannot be definitely stated at present as in published reports receipts of special taxes from tobacco dealer and manufacturers and liquor dealers are massed. The total reduction in the revenue of the entire department in consequence of this change will be about $1,300,000.

The farmers who have felt the heavy hand of the law because they sold at retail more than $100 worth of tobacco, which they had raised upon their own farms, will also rejoice in this repeal, as the phrase, "retail dealers in leaf tobacco," is aimed directly at them. They have been forced to pay a special tax that was as burdensome on them as the dealers' tax was on small shopkeepers.

This repeal was in the bill as it originated in the House, but the clause was stricken out in the Senate. The Conference Committee restored it to the bill.

The same rule applies to the following part of sect. 29:

"That on and after the 1st day of October, 1890, or within sixty days after the approval of this act, the internal taxes on smoking and manufactured tobacco shall be 6 cents per pound, and on snuff 4 cents per pound.

This reduction from 8 cents per pound on smoking and manufactured tobacco to 6 cents will cause a much heavier falling off in the receipts of the local internal revenue office than the abolition of the tobacco dealers' special taxes. This, the First Missouri District, produces more manufactured tobacco than any other district in the country. The city of St. Louis produces 99 per cent of the district's product. Last year—that is, from Aug. 31, 1889, to Sept. 1, 1890,—there were 48,514,900 pounds of tobacco manufactured and stamped in this district. The production is constantly increasing. Each month shows a growth, but if the coming months should show no increase at all, the net loss to the Government on the reduction of 2 cents per pound would be $970,298 in twelve months after the date mentioned in the section quoted. This would be at the rate of over $3,000 per day.

It is nearly seven years since the rate of tax of 8 cents per pound on manufactured tobacco was established. Prior to that time the tax had been 16 cents per pound. The reduction had been anticipated and dealers ran for a long time before the change was made on exceedingly short stocks as they did not want to buy with the heavy tax on the tobacco and sell in competition with dealers who waited until the tax was reduced and the price cut in consequence. The factories were crowded with crates of goods awaiting stamping and the rush on the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue when the law went into effect, for stamps, was tremendous.

There has been no waiting in anticipation of the reduction now to be made, as it was very generally understood that the bill would not be passed this session. Nearly all the correspondents in Washington sent out dispatches some weeks ago stating that the tariff bill was too far in the rear to be reached, and tobacco manufacturers and dealers had given over expecting the reduction.

In consequence stamp purchases have been made up to the production of the factories, though for the next sixty days it is probable that the stamp purchases will be light, and the sales from the factories exceedingly light.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES SECTION.

Another feature of the bill that will bring joy to some farmers in Missouri, many in Kansas and the sugar planters of the South is the bounties section which is as follows:

That until July 1, 1905, there shall be paid from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated under provision of sec. 3,689 of the Revised Statutes, to the producer of sugar testing not less than 80 deg. by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown within the United States, (149) or from maple sap produced within the United States, a bounty of 2 cents per pound, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe.

The producer of said sugar to be entitled to said bounty shall have first filed (150) prior to July 1 of each year with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a notice of the place of production, with a general description of the machinery and methods to be employed by him, with an estimate of the amount of sugar proposed to be produced in the (151) current or next ensuing year, (152) including the number of maple trees to be tapped, and an application for a license to so produce, to be accompanied by a bond in a penalty, and with sureties to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, conditioned that he will faithfully observe all rules and regulations that shall be prescribed for such manufacture and production of sugar.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon receiving the application and bond hereinbefore provided for, shall issue to the applicant a license to produce sugar from sorghum, beets or sugar cane grown (153) within the United States (154), or from maple sap produced within the United States at the place and with the machinery and by the methods described in the application; but said license shall not extend beyond one year from the date thereof.

No bounty shall be paid to any person engaged in refining sugars which have been imported into the United States, or produced in the United States upon which the bounty herein provided for has already been paid or applied for, nor to any person unless he shall have first been licensed as herein provided, and only upon sugar produced by such person from sorghum, beets, or sugar-cane grown (155) within the United States, (156) or from maple sap produced within the United States. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall from time to time make all needful rules and regulations for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, beets, or sugar cane grown (157) within the United States (158) or from maple sap produced within the United States, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, exercise supervision and inspection of the manufacture thereof.

And for the payment of these bounties the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to draw warrants on the Treasurer of the United States for such sums as shall be necessary, which sums shall be certified to him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by whom the bounties shall be disbursed, (159) and no bounty shall be allowed or paid to any person licensed as aforesaid in any one year on any quantity of sugar less than 500 pounds.

Only recently have Missouri farmers become interested in the raising of the sugar beet. German farmers, who were familiar with the method of culture in their native land, have been experimenting with it in a small way for some time, but it is less than two years since the large body of farmers were attracted to the crop. It is doubtful if at the present time the beet sugar crop of the State amounts to 1,000 pounds. The bounty will give an impetus to the industry. There is a quantity of sorghum cane grown in this State, though Kansans have given more attention to it.

Collector of Internal Revenue Wennecker is speculating over the changes the reduction of the income of his office will make in his office force. The special taxes collected from tobacco dealers were collected at a cost for labor much out of proper proportion to the amount of revenue collected from this source, and the lopping off of this branch of the office work would naturally cause a reduction of force. But the law requires a register to be kept of dealers, and the sugar bounties will be disbursed through the Internal Revenue Department. However, Mr. Wennecker is of the opinion that two clerks will be dropped, one now receiving a salary of $1,450 per annum, and the other $900 per annum, and one clerk whose salary is now $1,600 will be reduced to $900.

ADVANCES IN CUTLERY.

A pocket knife that can be bought now for 50 cents will cost 75 cents when the McKinley bill goes into effect.

A razor which sold for $3 heretofore will bring $3.25 to $3.50 after next week.

There will be a corresponding increase in all kinds of cutlery, such as carving knives, table cutlery, butchers' knives and other tools.

Such is the effect of the McKinley bill on cutlery, and it will be noticed that it is not the high and fancy grades of goods that are taxed so heavily. It is on the cheap grades that the burdensome taxes are imposed. On that class of goods bought by the poorer and middle classes, the unequality of the taxes can be seen in a glance at the bill under the head of "Cutlery." It says:

"Pen-knives or pocket knives of all kinds or parts thereof, and erasers or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, valued at not more than —— per dozen," as follows:

Per dozen.	Duty.	Ad valorum taxes.
$ 50.	$ 12	50 per cent
$1 50.	$ 50	50 per cent
$3 00.	$1 00	50 per cent
More than $3 per doz	$2 00	50 per cent

A knife which the dealer here imports from Europe for 25 cents or $3 per dozen cannot be of the best make, and the additional expense of as much more for duty and taxes does not add to the quality of the article in the least. Yet that class of purchasers who cannot buy a knife that costs the dealer more than 25 cents at the factory, must pay as high as $1 for it at the stores next week on account of the excessive duties.

"Are the duties excessive?" repeated Mr. Charles Jordan, manager for and brother of A. J. Jordan, the Broadway cutlery dealer. "Well, I should think so. You have come to the wrong house, I am afraid, to get a talk on the tariff, as we only have our store in St. Louis while our factory is in Sheffield, England. We are naturally opposed to any tariff and would like to see all duties removed so as to let our goods in free and allow us to compete. As it is now we are not competing with anybody. We make and handle only first-class goods, and handle none of the cheap or intermediate grades. We have no knives we try to sell that cost us as little as $3 per dozen, and you see the tariff is not increased on knives costing over $3 a dozen. You can see it will not affect us much, as $2 added to a dozen knives costing $12 to $30 a dozen is hardly noticeable. But the purchaser of cheaper grades of knives will feel the advance. Take for instance a dozen knives laid down in our store for 16 shillings or $4. Under the new order of things they will cost us $6 to $6.25 and then we must add our profit and make the purchaser pay the taxes.

"I tell you this increase in the tariff rates is going to change some things. I see the English papers talk retaliation, but that cuts no figure, as anything the English advocate the Americans will suggest and do to the contrary. I believe that the increase in the tariff rates, however, will cause some English manufacturers to move their factories over to this country and some American manufacturers will learn what competition is. But, as I said, you should go to an American house and get a talk on the tariff."

A visit was made to the Simmons Hardware Company. Mr. E. C. Simmons who is as familiar with the tariff as any member of Congress, if not more so, is out of the city, but a gentleman representing him consented to give a few facts showing why the tariff should be reduced instead of increased.

"The hardware dealers have fought the McKinley bill from its inception," he said "not for our own sakes, but for the sake of our customers. The manufacturers had the money, however, and we lost the fight. I could write you a volume on this subject if I had time, but having double duty to perform now, cannot spare the time. I have figures here which form the groundwork for the argument we have made to every member of Congress and they speak as forcibly as a column dessertation.

"In cutlery the heaviest burden in each case is put on the cheapest goods. On pocket knives the present duty is 50 per cent ad valorum; the proposed duty is 132 per cent. On razors the present duty is 50 per cent ad valorum; the present duty is 160 per cent. The duty on carving knives at present is 35 per cent; the proposed duty is 99 per cent. Table cutlery bore a tax of 35 per cent, but it is now increased to 70 per cent. Butcher knives were taxed 35 per cent, but under the new rule they will pay 65 per cent duty. These rates are actually prohibitory and will shut out goods and patterns not made in this country and which cannot be made here for years, and furthermore, they are purchased largely by the laboring classes, who will be the sufferers as a result. There is no good reason for the advance and it is evidently made with the direct intention of benefiting a comparatively small class of manufacturers to the disadvantages of the toiling thousands. Such restrictions, it is considered, will seriously limit and injure our trade; in fact the damage is apparent even to the casual observer."

"Will you advance your prices in accordance with the increased duty?"

"Of course we will. I am at work on the schedule now. The clerks, salesmen, carpenters, engineers, machinists, and in fact every artisan who uses tools will have to pay more for them after the McKinley bill becomes a law than they do now. There is no help for it. We fought long and hard to defeat the bill for our own sake and in the interests of our customers, but, as I said before, we lost the fight."

HOW THE FARMER IS FOOLED.

William M. Graves, Superintendent of the Dozier Cracker Co., was asked if the increase of the duty on barley, wheat and oats would affect the prices of his goods after the passage of the McKinley bill.

"Not in the least," he replied. "You see this country grows more wheat and barley than it can use, and we sell the surplus to other countries. The politicians in Washington have increased the tariff on wheat, flour and barley, just to gull the poor farmer and make him believe he is going to get from 25 to 45 cents per bushel on his crops. Of course he will not get it, but he is protected, you know, on his crop, but is compelled to pay 25 to 50 per cent more for everything he uses to produce it. McKinley can't affect the products of our factory in the least."

FRUITS AND NUTS.

Mr. Farrell of the firm of Judy & Co., fruits, etc., said: "There is a certain amount of fruit consumed under any circumstances, no matter what the price may be. The price of imported fruits is not materially changed by the new bill."

WINES WILL BE DEARER.

Mr. Peter Nicholson delivered an announced opinion on the tariff bill: "It is purely a political issue, and is made to kill foreign commerce with the United States. I am opposed to it from principle, outside the fact that it is a matter of business. It will be the death knell of the Republican party. It is an outrage to compel us to pay $10 on a dozen bottles of wine and 3 cents a piece on the bottles. It is an outrage on the people who pay for what they buy to compel them to pay 33⅓ per cent more than they have been doing. It will kill the party and every poor man will vote against the Republicans."

WHAT THE LUMBERMEN THINK.

The white pine dealers of the city are almost a unit in the opinion that the McKinley bill so far as it relates to reduced tariff on white pine lumber will have no practical effect on that branch of industry in this country. Pine lumber is the only grade mentioned in the bill, although in a minor way, some few other kinds may come in.

Col. John H. Douglass, the general manager and President of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, the largest pine lumber firm west of the Mississippi River, said: "The prime cause of the introduction of the bill is to enhance the value of pine in Canada held by Michigan and Maine lumber men. If any appreciable effect is felt, and no doubt it would only be in the far East, it would not be of strength enough to hurt the American industry."

Mr. G. A. Gruner, Vice-President of the Philip Gruner & Bros.' Lumber Co., said: "The reduction in the tariff is so small, 50 cents per thousand, that it will not in my opinion disturb the trade in this country. There is not enough standing timber in the Canadian country effected by the McKinley bill to pour in a vast quantity of lumber, and so far as the home market is concerned, it will not be felt at all."

Mr. Wm. Druhe, President of the Wm. Druhe Lumber Co., said that freedom from duty entirely would not have any particular effect on the trade anywhere in the country, and certainly a reduction of 50 cents per M. would not have.

MR. KENNARD ON CARPET DUTIES.

Mr. S. M. Kennard knows a great deal about the effect of the tariff bill and talks of it very plainly. He said: "That tariff bill will cost the people of the West more money than they can pay, and is one of the most unjust measures ever passed. In my business I'll tell you what it does. I have letters from a dozen Eastern manufacturers and they all tell the same tale, we can get carpets at an advance of 7½ cents, 5 cents and 2½ cents per yard, according to grades, but only in limited quantities. They can supply the immediate demands, but no more, all because of the tariff bill. The duty on yarns has gone up from 4 to 10 cents, and there is the result. The carpet wools are Australian, South American and Russian and must be imported. The duty must be paid, so up go the prices. Every carpet factory in the country is holding things down as close as possible. In our business everything will cost more money. There is not a single article that we handle which is not affected. Then take this administrative bill. We got a shipment of linoleum from England the other day. The boxing cost $266. Now under this administration bill we will pay 40 per cent on those boxes—which we can use for kindling wood afterwards. The whole bill is simply outrageous and will cause a great deal of trouble. We have to get goods in small quantities and the result is that the people must pay 15 per cent more now than they did before.

CARPET BUYERS, ATTENTION!

Bargains This Week in Every Department.

Moquette Carpets $1.15
Body Brussels Carpets 85c, 95, $1, $1.15, $1.25
Tapestry Brussels Carpets 45c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c
Ingrain Carpets 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c
Linoleum 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, $1
Nottingham Lace Curtains, taped edge 75c, $1, 1.50, 2.50
Brussels Effects Curtains $3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.50, 7.50
Irish Point Curtains $8.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00, 20.00
Portieres $2.50, 3.50, 5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 10.00, 12.00

KNAUPP & KRAMER

615 and 617 N. Broadway, Bet. Washington and Lucas Avs.

Predicts a Panic.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The evidences of the conference report on the tariff bill were evident in Chicago to-day shortly after the dispatches from Washington became known. The most significant of these were telegrams received by numerous agents from New York importing houses ordering them to return home at once. Among those who were ordered back was Daniel McCarthy, who represents A. Urmpfelmer & Co., the largest and oldest importing house in America. Mr. McCarthy, on arriving at the hotel this evening, found this pithy telegram awaiting him: "Owing to changes in the tariff you need sell no more goods. Return at once."

Mr. McCarthy, who is well posted on inside matters regarding the state of Eastern trade, stated that in a short time there would be several large and startling failures in New York, and that the effect of the new tariff bill would inevitably result in one of the worst panics the country has ever known.

A Train Load of Catsup.

It is wonderful to what an extent the business in sauces, catsups, etc., has grown in this country in ten years past. We are advised by letter that a train load of tomato catsup in glass will arrive in St. Louis Sunday, Sept. 28, inst., shipped by the T. A. Snider Preserve Co. to the St. Louis market, consigned to various wholesale grocers. The train will consist of nine loaded cars and will arrive via Vandalia Line. We understand that this shipment does not fill orders, entirely, as four other cars are to follow as soon as ready.

THE UNITY CLUB.

An Interesting Programme of Studies in Dante Arranged.

The Dante class of the Unity Club, a society of the Church of the Unity, Rev. J. C. Learned, minister, will commence the study of that poet Oct. 19, and the meetings will continue weekly until April 12. The programme for the winter is as follows:

Oct. 19—Preliminary—Recorder's report, organization of the class.

Oct. 26.—Dante's Education and Boyhood—(1265-1282), Inferno: Cantos i, ii, iii.

Nov. 9.—The New Life—(1282-1290), Cantos iv, v, vi.

Nov. 23.—Married and Public Life—(1290-1296), Cantos vii, viii, ix.

Dec. 7.—Conflict, Defeat and Exile—(1296-1302), Cantos x, xi, xii.

Dec. 21.—Wanderings and Death—(1302-1321), Cantos xiii, xiv, xv.

Jan. 4.—Origin and Sources of the "Divine Comedy"—Cantos xvi, xvii, xviii.

Jan. 18—The Symbolism of Dante—Cantos xix, xx, xxi.

Feb. 1—Dante and Beatrice—Cantos xxii, xxiii, xxiv.

Feb. 15—Relation to the Church—Cantos xxv, xxvi, xxvii.

Mar. 1—His Theory of the State (De Monarchia)—Cantos xxviii, xxix, xxx.

Mar. 15—Florentine Art at That Time—Cantos xxxi, xxxii, xxxiii, xxxiv.

Mar. 29—His Place and Influence in Literature—Quotions by the Class.

April 12—Dante Illustrated in Art and Music.

Last year the class studied Milton. The previous six years, other poets. The meetings of the club are decidedly interesting and very entertaining as well as instructive.

DR. ENNO SANDERS' SPARKLING TABLE WATERS are pure and delightful. Sold everywhere. Telephone 779.

A DIGNIFIED BODY.

Conference of the M. E. Church South—An Interesting Programme.

CLINTON, Mo., Sept. 27.—Bishop J. S. Key, presides with dignity at the conference of the M. E. Church, South. To-day Rev. W. M. Pettsman, W. B. McFarland and Rush McDonald were placed on the list of superannuated. A class of eleven of the first year was called, the characters passed and they were advanced to the second year. Thirteen young men were called up for admission into full connection. Bishop Key gave them a searching examination, and warming to his subject, delivered an eloquent address, which moved the vast audience to tears. The members of the class will be received into full fellowship.

An afternoon session was held at which the routine work was continued. The place of holding the next conference was decided in favor of Sedalia, Mo. Ministers in attendance will fill the pulpits of all the churches in the city and those contiguous.

Among those in attendance are Dr. A. P. Parker and wife, missionaries to China; Bishop Holzey of the colored Methodist Church of Georgia, Dr. J. B. Barbe, Dr. Hammond of Central College, Col. Lon V. Stephens and wife and Dr. Hayes of Georgia.

WE have not reduced the size of our bread, and will not during the winter. See "Horse and Jockey" label on every loaf.

VIENNA MODEL BAKERY,
107-109 South Eighth street.

English Races.

The English racing season is nearly over. Only two big races remain—the Cambridge and Cesarewitch Stakes—both great betting events. More money is lost and won over these respective results than any races on the English turf. For the Cambridge, Tosig, on the strength of greatly improved form, is a favorite at 8 to 1, with the Duke Westminster's Blue Green at 100 to 6. For the Cesarewitch Baron Rothschild's Alicante stands 7 to 1, followed by Gov. Salvo, who was third in the St. Leger a fortnight ago, at 10 to 1. Col. North purchased Lord Fingall, who is entered for a race this week for $50,000. He means to try to win with the horse.

Gents' Furnishings at the Globe.

Regular $1.25 P. K. and linen bosom Dress Shirts, 75c; splendid Underwear from 50c to the finest camel's hair, Arabian fleece, derby-ribbed, Wright's health and black wool Underwear. Gold-headed Gloria Umbrellas, 69c.
GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

FROM THE RACE TRACK.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS RECORDING YESTERDAY'S DOINGS ON THE TRACK.

The Usual Saturday Crowd at Gravesend—Los Angeles Again Wins a Rich Purse—Cincinnati's Trotting Meeting—Opening Day at the Latonia Course—Interesting Items from the Turf.

GRAVESEND RACE TRACK, N. Y., Sept. 27.—This was another poor day for racing, yet the regulars were present in full force and were reinforced by a delegation of the Saturday visitors. The track was deep in mud, which caused the usual amount of scratching. Tanner was made such a favorite in the first race that he was barred in half the books. He was ridden by Garrison and won handily. The talent again made the rogue Reporter the favorite and this time he didn't fail them, but landed the second race easily. Chespeake and Kempland were about the only two that were backed to any extent for the Sea Breeze Stakes. The former won in a common canter. Eon, Prince Royal and Los Angeles were the only ones to face the starters for the second special. Eon was the favorite, but Los Angeles beat him two lengths, while Prince Royal was helplessly beaten.

First race, sweepstakes, $20 each, for horses that have run without winning at the meeting, with $1,000 added, six furlongs—Aurania set the pace to stretch, when Tanner drew away and won by half a length. Aurania beat Sorrento six lengths. Time, 1:18½.

Second race, handicap sweepstakes, $20 each, with $1,000 added, one mile and a sixteenth—My Fellow was first away and led until turning into the back stretch; there Sluggard took command and led to the stretch, where Reporter drew away and won by three lengths from Sluggard, who was half a length before Now or Never. Time, 1:51½.

Third race, Sea Breeze Stakes, for 3-year-olds, $50 each, with $1,250 added, selling allowances, one mile and a sixteenth—Chesapeake was in front all the way and won, a length from St. James, who was eight lengths before Anne Boleyn gelding. Time, 1:51½.

Fourth race, second special, $100 each, with $2,500 added, winner of first special (Kingston) 7 pounds extra, mile and a furlong—Los Angeles cut out the pace and won by two lengths from Eon, who was twenty lengths before Prince Royal. Time, 1:59¾.

Fifth race, sweepstakes, $20 each, for 2-year-olds, non winners of a race of the value of $850, with $1,000 added, allowances, five and a half furlongs—Flutter filly made all the running and won by two lengths from Stratagem, who was four in front of Algonquin. Time, 1:11.

Sixth race, sweepstakes, selling allowances, five furlongs—Won by Houston; Ranococas, second; Mamie B., third. Time, 1:03½.

Latonia Track.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—To-day was the opening of the fall meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club. The weather was threatening, though the track was fairly good and the crowd was about 2,000. McDonald, the jockey, road four winners, all of Megibben's stable.

First race, purse for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile. Starters—Flitaway, 109; Catalpa, 109; Sportsman, 113; Lady Frazer, 99. Post odds, Flitaway 15 to 1; Catalpa, 3 to 2; Sportsman, 7 to 10; Lady Frazer, 3 to 1. The horses all started a length ahead of Sportsman. At the quarter Sportsman went to the front and increased his lead to the last, coming in four lengths ahead of Catalpa, with Flitaway six lengths back. Time, 1:47 2-5.

Second race, purse for 2-year-old fillies, five furlongs. Starters—Eugenie, 105; The Maid, 105; Maud B., 107; Birdella M., 107; Woodbena 110, Miss Hawkins 112, Miss Bowling 105, Paoli 107, Canto 105, Dosta 105, Minnie Kosko 105. Post odds—Birdella M., 3 to 1; Miss Hawkins, 4 to 1; Eugenie and Maud B., 6 to 1; Woodbena, 5 to 1; others between 10 and 30 to 1. Woodbena led at the start, but at the head of the stretch Birdella M. took first and won by three lengths; Miss Hawkins, second; Eugenia, third. Time, 1:04 4-5.

Third race, selling, purse for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards. Starters—Robin 103, Mildale 108, Maj. Tom 108, Mamie Fonso 110, Tenacity 110, Ormie 122, Mary Mac 90, Prince Albert 100, G. W. 100, Consignee 101. Post odds: Robin and Maj. Tom, 8 to 1 each; Tenacity, 6 to 5; Mildale, 5 to 1, others between 6 and 30 to 1. Maj. Tom was first away, but soon began to fall back, both Mamie Fonso and Tenacity showing at the head of the bunch during the race. Maj. Tom, however, at the finish won by half a length; Tenacity, second; Robin, third. Time, 1:50 2-5.

Fourth race, the Merchants' Stakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter. Starters—Camilla, 104; Marion C., 119; W. G. Morris, 100; Meckie H., 107. Post odds, Marion C., 3, to 5; Camilla, 3½ to 1; W. G. Morris, 15 to 1; Meckie H., 8 to 1. W. G. Morris led past the stand, immediately increasing his lead and winning by eight lengths from Marion C., who was about the same distance in front of Camilla. Time, 2:12 1-5.

Fifth race, purse for 2-year-old colts, five and a half furlongs. Starters—Vallera 113, Roseland 113, Bob L. 113, Kingman 115, Dungarvan 110, Col. Wheatly 108, Yale 91 108, Harry Ray 108, Fero 110. Post odds—Vallera, 4 to 1; Roseland even money; Dungarvan 10 to 1; Kingman 6 to 1; others between 8 and 30 to 1. Raceland led, with Kingman and Dungarvan close behind. In the stretch, however, Vallera came up, winning by a length; Roseland, second; Dungarvan, third. Time, 1:11 2-5.

The Cincinnati Trotting.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—This week's trotting and pacing races at the park of the Queen City Driving Club were marred by bad weather. On Monday, the free day, the attendance was very large and the trotting was good. All the races were well filled and well attended. On Tuesday, the first day when admittance was charged, the attendance was larger than that of Monday, the free day. Splendid trotting and pacing contests satisfied the spectators and gave the meeting a good reputation. Wednesday was a sort of an off day on the face of the programme, but the contests were spirited and thorough. The weather meanwhile had grown almost too cool for comfort. Thursday was to be the great day. Susol was dated to beat her own record, and Nancy Hanks and Alabaster were to try conclusions in the stake race. Great crowds of people came by train on Wednesday night. Eight carloads came early Thursday morning from Dayton. But it rained. The races were postponed till Friday when Palo Alto was to be added to the other flyers to see if he could not beat his 2:12½. He had tried it on Tuesday, but broke and made but 2:14½. But it rained again on Friday and the visitors were disappointed.

This afternoon New York Central took the Hotel stake money with a walkover. In the latter Nancy Hanks and Alabaster were entered but were withdrawn. An event of today, not on the programme was the speeding of Hal Pointer, the great pacer. The 2:40 class trotting was finished from last Weinesday.

Avena	1	2	5	3	5	2	1	1
Della Magee	4	7	2	0	1	1	3	3
Maj. Flowers	7	5	4	5	2	3	2	2
Maumejan	8	3	7	6	4	4	4	4
Lamar	5	4	3	0	3	dis.		
Lucetta	2	6	6	4	w.			
Nettie B	6	1	1	7	dis.			
George Clark	dis.							
Delegate	dis.							
Dave Wilson	dis.							

Time, 2:25½, 2:25½, 2:27, 2:28, 2:32¼, 2:37½, 2:33½, 2:33¾.

The last three heats were trotted on a very bad track.

A match for $3,000 on Oct. 11 was announced for Nancy Hanks and Alabaster on the same track.

Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—First race, five furlongs—Benmarsh, first; Annie Clark, second; Patrick, third. Time, 1:02½.

Second race, one and one-sixteenths miles—Loupe, first; T. H., second; St. Albans, third. Time, 1:49½.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—Longlight, first; Ernest Race, second; War Peak, third. Time, 1:55.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Creole, first; Spalding, second; Lida L., third. Time, 1:15¼.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Enterprise, first; Warren Leland, second; Barnett, third. Time, 1:15¼.

Fifth race, steeplechase—Evangeline, first; Winslow, second; Joe D., third. Time, 3:11.

Rain Stopped the Trotting.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The races of the Belmont Driving Association were again postponed to-day on account of rain.

Gentlemen's Driving Club.

The matinee races are now coming to an end, the days are getting short and the annual line storm is about due. The trotting and pacing races are now held subject to interruption by the clerk of the weather. There is no settled rule for this interference, as the racing season in St. Louis for this year has about come to an end. The two races on the programme yesterday were very amusing and closely contested. The judges were President Scaling, A. S. Peper and George Spellbrink. Timers were S. C. Kelly and F. Van Dike.

First race, unfinished 2:50 trot, mile heats, three in five, purse $20; $10 to first, $7.50 to second and $2.50 to third:

L. Spellbrink's b. g. Ben Harrison	1	1	1
Colman Stock Farm's b. h. Monocrat	2	2	2
Mr. Frey's ch. g. Parker Boy	3	3	3
L. Kavanaugh's b. g. Jimmy O'Kay	4	dis	

Time—3:07, 3.00¼, 2:57½.

Second race, 2:30 exhibition, mixed trot and pace, mile heats, three in five:

G. Reismeyer's blk. m. Katie Cloud	1	1	1
Colman Stock Farm's b. h. Monitor Prince	2	2	2
H. Mill's b. g. Oscar Wilde	4	dis	

Time—2:40, 2:38, 2:43¼.

The Colored Betting Trust.

The bookmakers now have in the "Colored Trust" an opponent worthy of their steel. Those who doubt the existence of such a Trust should either go to the Gravesend track or carefully read the racing reports. These reports indicate that honors are about even between the two forces. One day the record shows that the Trust had sent the bookmakers home impoverished and the next day's history proves conclusively that that dusky combination has been driven in disorder to the financial wall. All the prominent residents of the African quarter give the Trust cordial countenance and support. A special committee is in charge of its operations, and the gentlemen who compose it are in league with the colored jockeys. Whenever a good thing in racing is ripe, the committee is informed and the stockholders of the Trust are immediately notified by wire or special messenger. A recent race will serve for purposes of illustration: Mabel Glenn was entered against many good horses, including Reporter. Odds of 10 to 1 were secured against Mabel and the trust made a "clean sweep." Later on, and before the same day's racing came to an end, the trust again unmercifully raided the bookmakers and the result was that much "red fire" was consumed in Thompson street, New York, that evening. The trust, it may be mentioned, is by no means limited to the sterner sex. On the occasion alluded to its feminine ornaments were out in full force, arrayed in green satin and yellow silks. There was no commotion and the business of the Trust was conducted in the most methodical fashion. The Trust is patient to the extent that it does not attempt to force matters. There are "good things" for those who wait for them, but they come only once in a while. The Trust rests on its oars during the intervals, not being sufficiently in love with its own judgment to believe that it it can "beat" the bookmakers until the cards are, so to speak, stacked in its favor. Even when trumps are apparently surest to turn up, they are occasionally hit hard, which is why it happens that honors up to date are about even, for when they plunge they don't mince matters and one side or the other is badly scorched. In the meantime the public is rather glad than otherwise, however unprincipled the Trust may be, to see the bookmakers engaged in a conflict in which the odds, for once, are not so overwhelmingly in their favor as they usually are. Outsiders do not much care where the banner of victory ultimately perches.

Kentucky Trotters Supreme.

Kentucky's supremacy as a trotting horse producing State is nowhere more apparent than in the 2:20 list. The following table shows as nearly as can be ascertained from a careful examination of the records of 2:20 performers that now stand to the credit of each State and country that has produced a horse with such a record: Kentucky, 89; New York, 50; California, 42; Michigan, 28; Indiana, 11; Ohio, 11; Illinois, 9; New Jersey, 8; Rhode Island, 8; Tennessee, 7; Maine, 6; Iowa, 5; Wisconsin, 5; Massachusetts, 5; Canada, 3; Missouri, 3; Connecticut, 2; unknown, 2; Minnesota, 1; Maryland, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Vermont, 1. In this table, in all cases, the State in which the parents were mated is intended to be credited with the performer, no matter where the residence of the breeder may have been. Thus a gentleman residing in Liverpool may buy a mare in Kentucky and leave her here to be bred to a Kentucky horse; the resulting foal is credited to Kentucky and not to England. The table does not include performers that have entered the 2:20 list in 1890.

GOLD-HEADED Gloria Umbrellas, 69c.
GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

Cloaks, Suits —AND— Dry Goods.

Sonnenfeld's

Millinery —AND— Fancy Goods

Who is it that could be so foolish as to imagine that Sonnenfeld's is the only place where bargains can be had? Surely not you. Every house, we will grant, has a few good things that they sell cheap. (You see we are more liberal than most houses.) We think that it is a mighty poor concern that would not have a few leaders. Are you willing to take advantage of a good thing when you see it? Of course you are. Well, then, consult your own interests and read carefully. Sonnenfeld's, you know, are THE LEADERS in Millinery; you can not help but acknowledge it. For Style and Low Prices we have no equal this side of New York; and to that high standard our NEW DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT, likewise our CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT, is forging its way to the front. And why? Because our Low Prices deserve your patronage. Read the endless list of Bargains.

A PERFECT HURRICANE OF PRICES

—IN OUR—

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT!

We will place on sale to-morrow and through the week over **1000 DOZEN ASSORTED NEW FALL HATS**, in all shapes and grades, at prices never before attempted, especially at the beginning of the season. Read them carefully and take advantage of this golden opportunity.

HATS.

250 dozen New Black Fall Shapes at ...... **39c Each**
In turbans, walking, street and dress shapes, all with bound edges. These goods are worth 75c each.

150 dozen new English Felt Hats, *in black and all colors, in all the new and latest shapes, at* **69c Each**
This lot comprises all leading manufacturers' latest styles, each and every hat worth $1.25.

100 dozen new Trimmed Children's and Misses' Felt Hats, tastefully trimmed with cords and ribbons, in all colors; these goods would be cheap at $1.75; we will give them away at **75c Each**

50 dozen Boys' Caps, assorted cloth shapes, in steamers, bicycle, college, turbans, etc., at **19c Each**
Here is a picnic for you; this does not pay for the material in them.

WINGS AND BIRDS.

250 dozen large Black Imported Parrots, large bill and long tails, worth $1.50; our price ...... **49c Each**

150 dozen new Stiff Wings, in assorted colors ...... **3c Each**

500 dozen new Fancy Feathers, in assorted patterns; this lot represents all colors, at ...... **19c Each**

RIBBONS

To Be Almost Given Away.

We Will Place on Sale To-Morrow the Cheapest Lot of Ribbons Ever Sold in This City.

1 lot of No. 30 Black and Colored Fancy Ribbons, all silk; just think of it, at ...... **10c per Yd**

1 lot of No. 16 Silk Velvet Satin-back Ribbon, all colors, at the low price of ...... **29c per Yd**

1 lot of No. 30 all-silk Black Gros Grain Satin-edge Ribbon at the surprising price of ...... **19c per Yd**

1 lot of Silk Surah Sashes, with fringed ends, 3½ yds long, 9 inches wide, worth $1.50, at ...... **98c Each**

1 lot of Black and Cream all-silk Surah Sashes, with fringed ends, 4½ yards long, 10 inches wide, worth $3, at ...... **$1.89 Each**

1 lot of Black and Cream all-silk Surah Sashes, with fringed ends, 4½ yards long, 12 inches wide, worth $4.50, at ...... **$2.85 Each**

Call and see the grandest assortment of Trimmed Hats in America, from the very cheapest to the finest imported patterns.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

*To-morrow we shall inaugurate two of the most unusual **SPECIAL SALES** of Silks and Dress Goods.*

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS.

We have made arrangements with one of the large importers of fine silks to buy their entire line of sample pieces of silks at the end of each season at about half of the importation value; this means nearly 100 pieces of plain and fancy Silks, Lyons, Novelty Brocades, Stripes and checks; high-class Novelties in Persian effects.

Beautiful tints, suitable for evening dresses, black and white mixtures, for half mourning, choice in the entire lot at

65c Per Yard.

We can say without hesitation that these goods are worth from $1.00 to $1.50 per yard. An examination is solicited, whether you wish to purchase or not.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS GOODS.

Our opening sale of Dress Goods last week far exceeded our expectations. The reason is simply this: **Not a dollar's worth of old Dress Goods in our stock.** We now propose to keep the ball rolling by offering extraordinary bargains at this special sale. 225 pieces fine Dress Goods will be thrown on our counters to-morrow at prices that will fill the store and delight our customers.

At 29c—Your choice in 75 pieces of Tartan Plaids, in fifteen different combinations, all new fall shades, full 36 wide; would be a bargain at 50c.

At 47c—The greatest bargain ever offered in the city—50 pieces fine Scotch Plaids, in the most magnificent combinations, small and very large plaids; we have the same class of goods in stock at $1.47 per yard, only the former is English, and the latter French goods; it will take a close examination to tell them apart; it is worth your while to examine them.

At 37½c—25 pieces all-wool Henrietta; a bargain at 60c.

At 74c—25 pieces silk and wool Henrietta Cloth; usually sold at $1.15.

At 17c—50 pieces black and colored French Henriettas, full width, all new fall colorings; worth nearly double.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

Flannels, Blankets, Comforts, Table Linens and Domestics

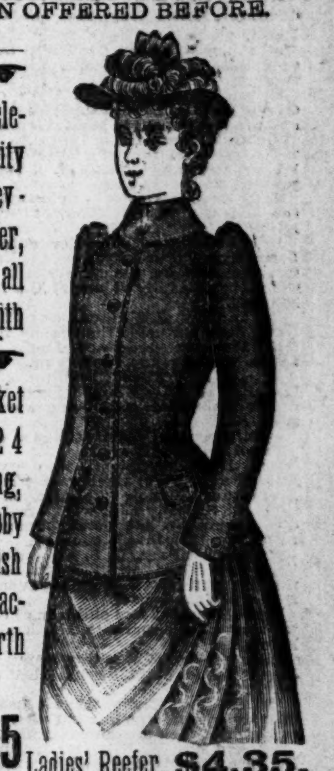
It will pay you to examine them.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Thousands of new garments have found their way into our spacious Cloak Parlors within the past few days. Such NOBBY GOODS at such LOW PRICES have actually NEVER BEEN OFFERED BEFORE.

Misses' Reefer, very fine quality, navy blue beaver, bound all around with gold cord. Pocket laps and plaits on back trimmed the same, large gilt buttons; ages 12, 14, 16 and 18 years; actually worth $6.00, **$3.75.**

Ladies' Reefer, elegant quality Black Cheviot Reefer, bound all around with gold cord, pocket lapels, 24 inches long, a very nobby and stylish garment, actually worth $6.75; **$4.35**



Misses' Reefer, **$3.75** Ladies' Reefer, **$4.35.**

Thousands of new effects in Reefers, Blazers, etc., at astounding Low Prices.

PLUSH GARMENTS—OUR GUARANTEE with every Plush Garment sold. We guarantee to REFUND THE MONEY if the same quality can be purchased anywhere else for less money. Seek the prices of others, then come to us. We will save you money. Plush Jackets from **$5** to **$25**. Sacques from **$10** to **$50**.

FUR CAPES AND TRIMMINGS—Largest stock in the city.

Nobby Astrachan Cape, high shoulder, pointed front $2.50
Stylish Astrachan Cape, rolling collar, pointed front $3.00
Baltic Seal Cape, rolling Astrachan collar, pointed front $15.00
Lynx-back Trimming, $1 yard; Black Hare Trimming, 10c yard; Lynx Fleece Trimming, $3 yard; Genuine Beaver Trimming, $3 yard; 5,000 Russian Hare Muffs, 25c.

ART NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.

Butcher Linen Scarfs, 1½ yards long, one row open-work, knotted fringe, 23c each.
Same as above, 2 yards long, 37 each.
Momie Cloth Scarfs, open work, knotted fringe, 1½ yards long, 50c each.
Same 2 yards long, 62c each.
Diamond shape open-work Momie Cloth Dresser Scarfs, 2 yards long, 75c each.
Yarns, Zephyrs and all kinds of material for Art Needlework.

BABY CAP DEPARTMENT.

Plush Caps, with cashmere bow and tie strings, 39c each.
Cashmere Caps, all colors, 25c each. (Would be a bargain at 50c.)
Fine Plush Caps, with plush rosette, 79c each. You would consider them cheap at $1.25.)
Floss Infants' Sacques, 25c each.
Zephyr Infants' Sacques, 39c each.

Sonnenfeld's--Millinery, Cloaks, Suits, Dry Goods and Fancy Goods--815, 817, 819, 821 North Broadway.

THE SEASON'S GOWNS.

SOME STARTLING CHANGES IN WOMAN'S DRESS PREDICTED.

The Physical Culture Fad Very Likely to Lead to the Adoption of Grecian Costumes—Hoops, Bustles and Bouffante Draperies a Thing of the Past—General Gossip of Interest.

THERE are conflicting rumors as to what we are to expect in the world of gowns this season. The season is scarcely far enough advanced for one to speak with absolute certainty upon these matters, but there are some shadows of coming events, and startling changes are predicted. One good authority asserts that draperies are to be more bouffant with ruffles and pleatings, and trimmings galore, and that the pannier draperies are to be revived—agreeable news to slender persons—and there is a hint of a revival of hoops. Common sense forbid! With the increased bouffant effects in skirts, comes the full sleeves, which for other than street gowns, grow fuller and larger. It is even hinted that the fashion of our grandmothers of stuffing the leg-o-mutton sleeve with light and inexpensive materials to preserve the shapely effect is again to be revived.

On the other hand, Worth declares that hoops and bustles and bouffante draperies are a nightmare of the past, and that women are just beginning to recognize and appreciate the graceful beauties of the flowing, clinging and classic gowns now so much in favor. This is no doubt the secret of the craze for physical culture just now. The symmetrical and well-rounded figures, which are absolutely indispensible, and the prime requisite in this new order of things, are only to be obtained by proper exercise, and our sensible girls, recognizing this fact, go to work head and heels to bring about this much desired result. But as there are cranks and fanatics in all new departures, let them beware of carrying this one too far beyond the beauty line. A good generous waist measure is all well and good and sensible, but when the development of waist puts the Venus de Milo to shame, it is time to draw the line. Not a few of our young girls did this last winter in adopting the Jenness Miller gown, and going in for physical culture.

RETURNS.

Mrs. Ada B. Metcalf and daughters, Misses Grace and Mabel, have returned from La Grange, where they have spent the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sudduth. They are located for the present at 3124 Locust street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Bascom, who have been spending the summer at Geneva Beach, have returned to their home on Delmar avenue.

Mrs. W. H. Clark of No. 1120 North Compton avenue has returned from her summer trip.

Miss Belle Healy, who has been spending the summer at Far Rockaway Beach on Long Island, returned home last week.

Miss Mary E. Hough, who has been spending the summer in Colorado, has returned home.

Miss Jennie Lou Finney has returned home after spending the summer on the seashore.

Mrs. Thomas Niedringhaus and her daughter Dorothy have returned from a visit to Miss Susie Richardson at her home in Quincy, Ill.

Miss C. Bingham returned a few days ago from Chalevoix, Mich., where she has been with friends during the past three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimmock, who have been spending the summer at the seaside and in the Eastern cities, returned home a few days ago.

Mrs. W. A. Dodson returned last week from a visit to her relatives in the country.

Miss Clara Fleschert has returned from a visit to her friend, Miss Lulu Miller.

Mrs. A. A. Gilliam, who has been spending the summer at the lake resorts in the Northwest, has returned to her home in Chamberlain Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Obear and family returned from Lake St. Joseph, where they spent the summer at the famous Planck Hotel.

Miss Steele has returned from a visit to Miss Octavia Lessen at Jefferson City.

Mrs. T. W. Anderson and her mother returned from a visit to relatives at Sullivan, Ind.

Miss Marian Peckham and her mother have returned to the home of Mr. O. H. Peckham after their summer visiting.

Mr. W. O. Coyle of Washington avenue will return next week from a two weeks' visit to New York.

Mrs. Margaret Rule has returned home from her visit to Manhattan and Kansas City.

The Misses Willie and Gertrude Mitchell have returned from their Eastern sojourn of some months.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and family of Delmar avenue have returned from Kennebunk, where they passed the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben O'Fallon and family will return home next week from Jamestown. Their daughter, Miss Sallie, will remain in New York at school.

The Misses Jennie and Mamie Smith have returned home from Indianapolis, where they have been visiting relatives.

The Misses Anna and Sarah Glasgow have returned home from their country residence, where they spent the summer.

Prof. and Mrs. Engler have returned home from their summering in New York City and at seaside resorts. The Professor has resumed his duties at the University.

Mrs. Robert Flaven has returned home with her children from the lakes and will continue to reside on Delmar avenue, having abandoned her intention of building this season in Westminster place.

Mrs. Chouteau Smith, who has been visiting her relatives at Green Castle, Ind., has returned home.

Miss Camille Stephens, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lon V. Stephens at Jefferson City, has returned home.

Mrs. Edgar Lackland and family have returned from Jamestown, where they have spent the summer, and are at their home on Laclede avenue.

Miss Lillie Kurtzeborn has returned from the seashore, where she spent the summer at various resorts.

Miss Anna Bain, who has been visiting relatives at Louisville, Ky., returned home on Thursday.

Miss Anna Hendricks has returned from a short visit to her friend, Mrs. Theodore Muench.

Mrs. Kayser and her daughter, Miss Charlotte Kayser, who have been spending the summer at Jamestown, are among the recent arrivals from that favorite resort of St. Louisans.

Mrs. I. P. Lusk and her daughter, Miss Mildred Lusk, have returned from the Wisconsin lakes, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hurst, who have been spending their honeymoon in St. Louis, enjoying the Exposition and Gilmore concerts, have returned to their home in Brunswick.

Mrs. Clark and her daughter, Miss Ellie Clark, have returned from their summer journeying and are with her sister, Mrs. Mary Campbell, on Pine street, near Twenty-seventh.

Mrs. A. R. Fleming returned last week from a visit to her parents at Lexington, Mo. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Ozete Cox, who enters Mary Institute this season.

Miss Ella Frederick returned last week with a party of St. Louis friends from the Minnetonka Lake regions.

Miss Myrtle McGrew has returned from a visit to friends in the country.

Miss Marie Hilger returned on Tuesday from her visit to friends in St. Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. McCluney and family of Locust street, have returned from the various seaside and mountain resorts in the East.

Mrs. O. A. Bartholomew of Locust street is home again from a pleasant little visit to Kentucky.

Mrs. R. P. Spalding has just returned from Louisville, Ky., where she spent a couple of weeks with Mr. Spalding.

Mr. and Mrs. James Scullen have returned from a visit of a few days at St. Charles.

Mrs. J. H. McKeigan of Vandeventer place is home again from a pleasant little visit to relatives at Galena, Ill., after spending the summer at the lake resorts.

Mrs. Andrew McKinley, after spending the summer at the seashore is at home again on Washington avenue, near Garrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hays and family are at home again after spending the summer at the seaside resorts. They are domiciled in their new home in Westminster place.

Mme. Charlotte Hoffman has returned from Edwardsville, where she made a visit of a few days.

Mrs. Henry Hermans and Mrs. Pulvermacher have returned from a visit of a week to relatives at St. Charles.

Miss Juliet Wilkinson, who has been spending the summer with her sister, the wife of Lieut. Johnson, U. S. A., at Salt Lake City, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rhorer have returned from a short visit to Illinois, where they attended a family reunion.

Miss Mamie Wiley has returned from a visit to her friend, Miss Sadie Garrett.

Mr. and Mrs. Renfrew McArthur have returned from Jerseyville, where they attended the Kennedy-Bothwell wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Filley, Mr. Giles Filley and Mr. F. H. Filley, who have been spending the summer at Lake Geneva, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Stockton have returned from a short visit to their country place, and are at the Southern Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hyett have returned from their summer journey, and are at Hotel Beers for the winter.

Mrs. Harry Brolaski and her daughter, Miss Belle Brolaski, who have been spending the summer at Alton, have returned home and are located at No. 3018 Franklin avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George Goddard and Miss Alice Goddard have returned from Hyannisport, on the Cape Cod coast, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. E. A. W. Clymer and Mrs. Van Schraeder have returned to the city and are domiciled at Hotel Beers for the winter.

Mrs. A. A. Talmage and her daughter, Miss Marie Talmage, who have been spending the summer in the White Mountains, returned home last week.

Mrs. G. Y. Kendall and children have returned to their home at Kirkwood after spending the summer in the East.

Mrs. E. Shelp and Miss Carrie Shelp have returned from the seaside resorts, and have taken apartments at Hotel Beers.

Miss Emma Ritschey, who has been spending the summer in Maryland, returned home this week.

Mrs. F. Ritschey and children returned from New York this week.

Mr. Emile Sennewald, a popular young druggist of the South Side, returned from Elkhart Lake a few days since.

Mr. L. Frank Ottofy has returned home after an absence of three months in Europe.

Mrs. Charles Wagner of the Lincoln, with her son, Corwith, and maid is home again after two months at the different Eastern resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gifford, who have been spending the summer in Denver, Colo., will return next week.

Capt. John M. Keifeln, the superintendent of the Consolidated Coal Co., returned home yesterday from the North to be presented with a pair of lovely baby girls.

Miss Annie Douglas, after spending the summer in the East, has returned home and has gone back to school at Lindenwood.

Mrs. B. B. Blue has returned from a visit to her relatives in Mississippi.

DEPARTURES.

Miss Ottilie Blumenthal of the South Side left last week to return to her school.

Miss Clara Wipperman and Miss Julia Walter will soon leave for the West, to be gone several weeks.

Miss Mamie Meoler, who has been visiting with her sister in the city, left last Thursday to return home.

Col. and Mrs. L. F. Sheldon left on Thursday to return to their home in Sedalia, after visiting the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. Thos. H. Rockwood has returned to Petoskey, where his family are still occupying their cottage.

Mrs. Robert Peckham is visiting her daughter at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. West and daughter have returned to their home in Lebanon, O., after spending last week here visiting the Exposition.

Mrs. Violet Duesbury after a visit here of several weeks has returned to her home in Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. Robinson and her daughter, Miss Morgie Robinson, will leave on Wednesday for Indianapolis, where they will attend the wedding of their cousin, Miss Annie Holliday, which takes place early in October.

Mrs. W. A. Munger left on Wednesday to return home, after spending a couple of weeks with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. R. H. Stillwell, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Green, left on Tuesday to return home.

Mrs. Jno. N. Dyer and family have returned and will occupy their home, No. 3511 Franklin avenue for the winter. Mr. Chouteau Dyer remained in the East to enter his class at Harvard.

Mrs. Whitmore and Mr. Charles Mullikin are home again after a pleasant summer at Nonquit.

Miss Muldoon, who has been visiting Miss Vancleave, returns to her home in Louisville, Ky., Saturday.

Mrs. C. H. Dent and children of No. 1229 Lynn street left for the East Thursday morning to join her husband. Her friends gave her a surprise party on the eve of her departure.

Mrs. K. Woolsey of Chicago, who has been visiting Mrs. Carroll of Laclede avenue, returned to Chicago Saturday morning.

Mr. Floyd Stewart has been visiting his parents at their home, No. 4114 Morgan street and will return to Sewanee College on Oct. 1.

Mrs. S. A. Gaylerd, Miss Daisy Billon and Mr. and Mrs. Garland are at Blooming Grove Park, Pa.

MATRIMONIAL.

If the gossips are to be believed there will be much marriage and giving in marriage this season. On Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, Mr. William C. Norris will be married to Miss Carrie N. Blish.

The marriage of Miss Lillie Pilcher of Cabanne place to Mr. Alexander B. Pearce will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 30th of September.

The marriage of Miss Hetta May Albers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Albers, to Mr. Edward M. Flesh, will be celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Miss Tillie Steinwender's marriage to Mr. Mr. Benjamin Griesedick will be celebrated on Thursday, Oct. 2.

Miss Irene McNeil's marriage to Mr. Albert Swazey will be celebrated at her home in Bolivar, Tenn., Oct. 1.

Miss Lydia M. Achilles, formerly of the South Side, was married not long since at Passaic, N. Y., to Mr. R. C. Goldsmith.

Miss Alice Parker, only daughter of Mrs. Thomas Parker of North St. Louis, was married on Monday evening to Mr. Henry Berger. The ceremony was performed at 8:30 o'clock at Grace Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Ingraham officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Berger left immediately for Toronto, Canada. When they return they will be located at No. 3934 North Eleventh street, where they will be at home to their friends after Sept. 29.

The engagement of Mr. Ben Harney, son of Mr. John Harney, formerly of this city, to Miss Lucia Burnett of Los Angeles, has been announced to their circle of friends.

Miss Helen McDonald's engagement to Mr. Gus Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Jones, has been announced. The young lady is the daughter of Col. R. S. McDonald.

The engagement of Miss Guy Hammett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hammett, to Mr. James S. Davis of St. Joseph, has been announced.

The marriage of Miss Nina Butler to Dr. Casey Witherspoon has been hastened two weeks, owing to the necessity for his early departure for Colorado. Instead of Oct. 14 it will take place Oct. 2 at 7 o'clock; a church wedding, to be followed by a reception at the house.

VISITORS.

Miss Ellen Garcelon, daughter of ex-Gov. Garcelon of Maine, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Clark at her home, No. 1120 North Compton avenue.

Miss Emma Weirs of Morrison avenue is entertaining Mrs. Clara Bauer of Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Elise Halloway of Arkansas is making a visit to her cousin, Miss Corinne Mosby of Missouri avenue, and will remain until the end of October.

Maj. Skipwith of Mississippi, father of Lieut. Skipwith of St. Louis, is visiting his son and will be here during the carnival season.

Miss Alice Renouard, who has been spending the summer with her uncle at Fort Sherman, Neb., has gone to Granite, Mont., to meet her mother and sister, and they will all spend the winter with Mrs. Ben Thayer.

Mrs. R. B. Morris is entertaining Miss Effie Steed of Virden, Ill.

Miss Gracie Adams and Miss Jennie Smith of Indianapolis are in the city attending the Exposition.

Miss Fannie Graham arrives this week from Fort Leavenworth to visit Misses Nancy and Sybil Rex.

Mrs. R. M. Yost and children are visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Claiborne.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Grimes arrived last week from Pittsfield, Ill., to attend the Exposition and Gilmore concerts.

Mrs. William Paddock of Kansas City has been during the past week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Applet of Delmar avenue.

Mrs. Chapman of Sweet Springs arrived this week to visit her sister, Mrs. Edward T. O'Rear.

Miss Nora Woodside of Alton arrived last week to visit St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Antonia Hauck is entertaining at her home, 905 Morrison avenue, her daughter, Mrs. Fred Metz, Jr., of Omaha.

Mrs. Ed Jones is entertaining Miss Edith Stevens of Chicago.

Mrs. O. C. Palmateer is entertaining a young lady, a cousin from Batesville, Ark.

Misses Hattie Withrow and Mittie Ellis are visiting friends and attending the Exposition. They will remain until after the V. P. ball.

Mrs. Eva Porter and her daughter, Miss Eva Porter of Fayatteville, Ark., arrived this week to make a visit to Mrs. Katharine Goodin of 4006 Bellefontaine road.

Miss Jeanette Trevor arrived last week from Cincinnati to visit Miss Mamie Teasdale.

Mrs. Norton, wife of Congressman Norton, has been spending the past week in the city visiting the Exposition and attending the Gilmore concerts.

Mrs. Enrique Miller of Indianapolis arrived last week to make a visit to Mrs. Frank O'Bear at her home in Cabanne place.

Mrs. Charles Pratt and Miss Nanie Pratt arrived last week from Little Rock to visit Mrs. Clarence Jones of West Pine street.

Miss Lutie Carroll of Leavenworth, Kan., after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Chester Harding arrived this week to visit St. Louis relatives.

Mrs. Isaac Jones of Olive street is entertaining Mrs. Louis Lyon and her daughter from Springfield.

Mrs. Von Widelstadt arrived last week from St. Paul to make a visit to her mother, Mrs. L. D. Garth.

Mrs. Hamilton of Montgomery City is making a visit to her sister, Mrs. Yancy, at her suburban home.

Mrs. Harry E. Wagoner has just returned from a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Hardaway, at Springfield, Mo. While there, on returning from a drive one afternoon they found the Southern Hotel, at which they were boarding, on fire, and it was only by strong efforts that they succeeded in saving Mrs. Wagoner's clothing. Miss Hardaway, whose room was on a higher floor, lost everything.

Mrs. Laura Pickett is expecting a visit from her nephew, Mr. Whit Massengale and his bride.

Mrs. W. M. Rowe of Virginia avenue is entertaining Miss Daisy Brown of Carlinville.

Miss Anna Boyd has been making a visit to her sister, Mrs. Denham.

Miss MacClain is spending the week with Miss Mae Theroughman at her country home.

Mrs. James Hunt Lucas is expecting a visit from her cousin, Miss Virginia Hunt of Greenville, Miss., for the Veiled Prophet's ball.

Miss Iola Young of Indianapolis is making a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hinchman and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Oyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Garesche are here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. P. Garesche.

Miss Sheckley is entertaining Miss Nellie Newton.

Commander Hitchcock, U. S. A., and his wife are enjoying the fall festival season, guests of Commander and Mrs. Coltor, U. S. A., and were delightfully entertained last evening by Mrs. Huntington Smith; an informal evening.

Mrs. Philippine Overstoltz is expecting a visit during carnival week from her sister, Mrs. Henry Lucas, and Miss McLaughlin of Chicago.

Mrs. Walter Carr of New York City has arrived to spend a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mason.

Miss Eliza Bell is making a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Zeb Wetzell of Washington avenue.

Mrs. A. P. Bent is entertaining her cousin, Miss Lizzie Newhill, of Louisville, Ky., who is a brilliant pianist.

Mrs. Theodore Shelton is entertaining her sister, Mrs. John R. Skinner of Vinita, I. T.

Mrs. M. A. Denning of 3939 Washington avenue is entertaining for the festival season Mrs. Postlewhaitt and Miss Denning.

Mrs. J. Will Bremser of 1415 Francis street, has been entertaining Mrs. Fannie M. Price and her daughter, Miss Mamie Price.

Misses Bettie and Bodie Mountjoy arrived on Thurday to visit their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watts. The latter young lady will spend the winter here.

Dr. R. J. Howsby and daughter visited St. Louis friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mat Roll of Springfield are visiting friends in the city.

Miss Marjorie Hutchinson of Shreveport, La., will be here shortly to visit Mrs. B. P. Newton.

Mrs. Alice Jackson of Fayetteville, Ark., is in the city with her cousin, Mrs. Addison Cobb, spending several weeks.

Mrs. Lucy E. Middlebrook, a former resident of this city, but recently from Denver, is the guest of Mrs. Pflager of Forty-first and Olive streets.

Miss Linnie Allison of Mexico is visiting her brother, Mr. James Allison of the South Side.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Martin are expecting their niece, Miss Lucy Porter of West Chester, Io., for the carnival season.

Mrs. Louise Meyers of Chicago will be here the 1st of October to visit her daughter, Mrs. H. E. Wagoner of Locust street.

Mrs. J. B. Fenn, a former resident of St. Louis, spent several days here last week en route from New York to her present home in Waco, Tex.

Miss May Blood of Keokuk is visiting Miss Virginia Carpenter of Lindell avenue.

Miss Louise Hamil is here on a visit to Miss Grace Leavenworth.

Miss Vic Jewett of Keokuk is here and will act as bridemaid for Miss Grace Albers.

Mr. P. Lynott has been visiting friends in the city, but returned to his home in Louisiana a few days ago.

Misses Ella and Lillie Allen of Louisiana, Mo., have been here to attend the Exposition for several days.

Mr. J. Reynolds, Jr., spent last week in Omaha.

Miss Edith Wagoner of Cairo has been visiting her aunt, Miss Bell Wagoner.

Miss Stella Reynolds of Brunswick has been visiting friends on Pine street, en route for Cairo.

Mrs. C. D. Hanson and baby are visiting Mrs. M. A. Hanson and family of North St. Louis.

Judge and Mrs. J. M. Broughton of New Madrid, Mo., are in the city viewing the sights and visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Broughton of the South Side.

Mrs. W. P. Mullen and daughter, Cora, of Boston are visiting Mrs. J. R. Mullen, 3215 Lucas avenue.

Miss Rose Buckly of Oregon is visiting her uncle, Mr. D. O. Sullivan of 2330 Howard street.

Mrs. Wm. H. Lamson of Chicago, nee Fortune of St. Louis, is in the city on a two weeks' visit to relatives.

Miss Mamie Dunn of Denver, Colo., is visiting Miss Louise Blome of Finney avenue, and will leave for Loretto, Ky., next week to join the Loretto Order.

EUROPEAN TOURISTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Taussig, who have been making a summer tour of Europe, returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Helen Ripley was in Heidelberg, Germany when last heard from.

Miss Lutie Parker and Miss Annie Taylor have extended their European tour and were making a trip up the Nile when last heard from.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. G. Luyties and daughter, who have been making an extended tour abroad, have just returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Harris are at home again, having spent their vacation in Europe.

The Misses Busch have returned from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch are expected back shortly from across the water.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Saussenthaler, after a lengthy sojourn in Europe are now expected

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CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

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ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
1312 & 1314 OLIVE ST.
OPPOSITE EXPOSITION
St. LOUIS

home, they having sailed by the steamer Elbe from Bremen.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Frank returned last week from a summer tour in foreign lands.

Rev. George H. Sterling, rector of Emanuel Church at Old Orchard, has returned from his European tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hirschberg are expected back this week from their trip abroad. They will probably be accompanied home by one of the Misses Frost, who has been visiting her sister in England.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Aloe have returned from their European tour and will spend the winter at the Southern Hotel.

Miss Anna Bang, the pretty South Side belle, who has been spending the past eighteen months in Germany, is expected home this week.

Miss Clara Bardenheier has just returned with her father from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Neville of Pine street are at home again, after a two months absence, spent in European travel, and a visit to his relatives in England.

Mr. Will Felton, formerly a pupil of the Washington University, Art School, has just returned from Paris where he has spent the last four years in pursuit of his art studies.

Capt. Lloyd Harris and wife have returned from their summer tour abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Nicholson and daughter have returned home after spending the summer months in foreign travel.

Dr. Digges of Page avenue, who has been spending some weeks in European travel, has just returned home.

Mrs. Reilly and daughters, who have been abroad all summer, returned home last week.

GOSSIP.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Salveter and their little daughter, Bettie May, have left the Laclede Hotel, where they have spent the past year, and taken a house on Lucas avenue, near Compton, where they will keep house this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Hays of Webster Groves have come into the city for the winter and are located at the Montesano Hotel.

Mr. D. K. Ferguson of Pine street began this week the erection of a handsome house in Westminster place, just east of Vanderventer place, for his daughter.

Mrs. Eugene Abadie celebrated on Friday evening the 16th birthday of her daughter, Miss Nina Abadie.

Dr. Eustathius Chancellor entertained last Saturday night at his residence, No. 306 North Compton avenue, the officers of the "K. O. G. Club (an assembly of stags), Le Regime,"—1854-1890.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Stockton of the Southern Hotel have perfected their plans for building a handsome residence on Lucas avenue between Ware avenue and Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bradford and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Blossom and their son Dwight, are at home again after being absent all summer.

Spanish Court Cream refines a coarse complexion; sold everywhere.

Mr. Hugh Campbell, who arrived from Europe a fortnight since with the remains of his brother, James, who died in Paris, will return to that city next week for the purpose of breaking up his establishment there in order to return to this country.

Dr. Charles Page, U. S. A., and family, being now stationed at St. Louis, have rented for the winter No. 3153 Lucas avenue, where they will keep house.

Mrs. Fairbanks and children of Chicago, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell.

The marriage of Miss Guy Hammett and Mr. Jasper Davies of St. Joseph, has been set for Nov. 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Abadie gave a party on Friday to a large number of young people in honor of their son and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Smith of Boyle County, Ky., are here visiting the Exposition.

Mr. A. N. Winn and daughter and Miss Lulu of Frankfort, Ky., are in the city visiting the Exposition and will remain till after the Fair.

Messrs. Crit Davis, Jack Chinn and Abe Coleman, leading stockmen of Mercer County, Ky., are expected to bring a fine display of fast horses to the Fair.

Dr. and Mrs. Mulhall of Twenty-third and Olive streets will take possession this week of their handsome new home which has recently been completed on Lindell boulevard near Grand avenue.

Mrs. Ewing, wife of Dr. Charles Ewing, surgeon in the United States Army, after spending the summer with him in St. Louis has gone back to spend a few months at her parents' lovely country house near Philadelphia. Dr. Ewing will join her shortly to spend his furlough there.

Judge and Mrs. Vastine have taken possession of their new home on Lindell boulevard and McPherson avenue, and are already keeping house there.

Mr. Wm. Trauernicht celebrated last week his 50th birthday anniversary. Quite a number of friends were present to participate in the festivities.

Miss Wolsten, so favorably spoken of by the New York press in connection with J. M. Hill's new play, is Miss Leila McCord of this city, a bright graduate of St. Vincent's Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Young, who spent the summer with the St. Louis colony at Hyannisport, are at home again.

Beautify your complexion by using Spanish Court Face Powder; sold everywhere.

Mrs. Frank C. Wicker and her son, Frank Wicker, Jr., after spending the summer at the lakes and a visit to relatives in Chicago, en route for home, have just returned to the city.

Miss Carrie Blythe has returned to the Sacred Heart Convent at Maryville, where she will graduate this year.

Mrs. Thomas Jacobs and her daughter, Mrs. Jones Irvine, are at home again from their summer wanderings in the East. She is expecting a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Vaughn.

Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Chapman of Kansas City, who have been spending the summer with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Burr, at their country home near Springfield, Ill., have returned to their home in Kansas City.

Mrs. Wm. Duvall is home again from Rye Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Field have built for themselves a beautiful new home in Clemens place of which they have just taken possession.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hubbard have taken possession of their home on Leonard avenue.

Dr. L. C. McElwee, who was made Second Lieutenant of the Rainwater Rifles last week, gave a handsome banquet to the company at his residence, No. 219 South Jefferson avenue.

Mrs. Pat Short is in Chicago making a visit to friends and will not return before next Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cushman returned to St. Louis from Denison and have taken a house on Leonard avenue, where they are keeping house. Her mother, Mrs. Mueller, is with them.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morton have given up their home on Pine street and have taken apartments at Hotel Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stewart have just moved into their new home, No. 4114 West Morgan street, which has recently been completed for them.

Miss Mary Timberlake of South St. Louis, after an extended tour of the Pacific slope, is at home again, greatly improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hodge have arrived from Buffalo, N. Y., to attend the Exposition.

Mrs. M. A. Patterson of Washington avenue is making a visit to relatives in Sedalia, but will return home in a few days.

Mr. W. J. Dunn and family will take possession soon of the pretty cottage which he purchased recently of Col. S. W. Lacey, at Old Orchard.

Mrs. A. Campbell is home again from Nashville, Ill.

A surprise party was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jirauch, of 1721 Geyer avenue, last evening, their tenth anniversary.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered Mr. George M. Flint, at his residence, 1524 Sarah street, Monday evening, in honor of his thirtieth birthday.

A very pleasant party was tendered to Miss Mary Hannegan, on Thursday evening by the Cydell Club.

One of the first parties of the season will be the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. H. Brentano. Over 300 invitations will be issued.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Clifton Heights M. E. Church will give dinners during Fair week at the old Planters' House to raise a fund for the church.

Mrs. Alexander Siegrist, who has been so seriously ill at her home in Blackburn, is now convalescent, and will arrive this week to visit her brother's family, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Siegrist.

Miss Alice Kingsbury of Chicago is visiting Misses Etta and Mollie Smith of Laclede avenue.

Mrs. George Spaulding and infant daughter have returned from Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Eva Noble of Marshall, Mo., is visiting Mrs. James Brunaugh of Lafayette avenue.

Mrs. Henry Boemler of 4053 McPherson avenue has returned home from Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Laura Leonhard, a debutante of this season, left Tuesday to visit friends in Highland, Ill.

Dr. Benno von Steinmetz celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of his wedding Tuesday evening at his home, 1412 Market street, and was visited by many of his friends and acquaintances who extended their congratulations and hearty good wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Alexander and their daughter, Miss Bertha, arrived three days ago from the East.

THE WEALTH OF KANSAS.

RAPID PROGRESS MADE BY THE STATE IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

An Interesting Statement From Official Sources—Enrollment of Old Soldiers—Reduction of Mortgage Indebtedness—The Sugar Product—Wolf Scalp Frauds—Central Kansas News—Political Notes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 27.—Secretary Mohler of the State Agricultural Department has just completed a compilation of statistics received from official sources in relation to the progress of Kansas in the last ten years in agriculture, wealth, population, schools, etc. This statement, which was made public to-day, makes a fine showing for the State. In 1880 there were 8,868,884 acres of field crops of the value of $63,111,634; in 1890 there are 16,821,572 acres of the value of $104,572,498—a gain of 90 per cent in ten years; the live stock of the State was valued in 1880 at $63,563,956, and in 1889 at $147,434,383—a gain of 88 per cent. The value of the farm products of the State in 1880 was $80,500,-244, against $147,434,383 in 1890, a gain of $66,-934,039, or 83 per cent. The total assessed valuation of the State in 1880 was $160,570,761; in 1890 it was $360,813,901, a gain of 116 per cent. Ten years ago there was invested in manufactures the sum of $11,192,315; in 1889 there is $29,016,760, a gain of 159 per cent. The number of school districts in 1880 was 6,134; the value of the school property was $4,633,-044 and the number of children of school age was 340,647. At the present time the number of school districts is 8,775, a gain of 43 per cent, the value of school property is $8,-608,202, a gain of 86 per cent, and the number of children is 532,010, a gain of 56 per cent. In 1880 there were 964 churches; at the present time there are 1,956, a gain of 103 per cent; the value of church property is $2,430,385, while in 1890 it is $6,415,-937, a gain of 164 per cent.

ENROLLMENT OF OLD SOLDIERS.

The last Legislature ordered an enrollment of the soldiers of the war, their widows and orphans, residing in Kansas, and made it the duty of the Adjutant-General to prepare and distribute the necessary blanks for this purpose, and, upon their being returned and properly filled out, to arrange them in form for reference and preservation. Suitable blanks were at once prepared and forwarded to each county clerk in the State, who, through the assessors of the county, secured the required enrollment. The enrollments have all been received at the office of the Adjutant-General of the State. There are now 100,000 service records on file, the enrollments having been completed this week.

REDUCING THE MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS.

Statistician H. R. Hilton has just completed a statement as to the mortgage indebtedness of the farms of Kansas. He gives reports from twenty-one counties which are distributed over the State, east of the ninety-ninth meridian, and will fairly represent the average of the entire State. The statement shows the number and amount of mortgages recorded and released between Jan. 1 and Aug. 26. The number of mortgages recorded was 4,061, aggregating $3,720,807. The number of mortgages released was 5,896, aggregating $4,684,273. This show a net decrease of $763,-566, or 17 per cent, for an average period of less than six months. As the percentage of decrease is greater since May 1 than prior to that date, Mr. Hilton estimates that the decrease for these twenty-one counties will be doubled for the entire year, or $1,577,132, and if these are to be taken as an average of the State then the total reduction in Eastern and Central Kansas for 1890 will be $4,581,396. The amount of chattel mortgages released will probably exceed that of real estate, and Mr. Hilton says Jan. 1, 1891, will see the farmers of Kansas at least $10,000,000 less in debt than on Jan. 1, 1891. Statistician Hilton says these figures show unmistakably that the Kansas farmer is bettering his condition, and by reason of better prices and rigid economy is gradually working out of debt. Mr. Hilton says: "There seems to be an impression that Kansas farmers are hopelessly in debt. I question if there are more well to do farmers anywhere in the United States to-day than are found in the older counties of Kansas, and the central counties will when as old have as many prosperous farmers within their bounds. I believe the problem as to the outcome of the depression that has existed for two years past is rapidly being solved, and if the farmers of Kansas harvest an average crop in the season of 1891 by the end of that year holders of securities in Eastern and Central Kansas will wonder that they ever felt any uneasiness regarding them."

THE SUGAR PRODUCT.

State Sugar Inspector Cowgill is making a tour of the sugar mills of the State. He says that except in Southwest Kansas, where the cane was greatly damaged by the extremely dry weather, the turnout of sugar is very fine. Three mills—Fort Scott, Topeka and Medicine Lodge—will produce nearly 1,000,000 pounds each. They find a ready market for every pound at the New Orleans sugar refineries. Mr. Cowgill says that it will be the best year the sugar industry has ever had in this State and that it will result in a big boom for sugar-making next year in Kansas.

THE STATE MILITIA.

Adjt.-Gen. Roberts has just issued his biennial report showing the condition of the Kansas National Guard. He says that peace and good order have reigned supreme throughout the State during the last two years, the militia having been called out only once. The State has been divided by the Military Board into four brigade districts, in each of which there is one regiment of infantry, and in two of them a section of artillery each. The Adjutant-General says in his report that the State should be divided into two instead of four districts, and so divided as to leave in each two regiments of infantry and one section of artillery. He says that the guard at present numbers 144 officers and 1,493 enlisted men. It is fully armed with the regular service rifles carried by the United States Regular Army, is well uniformed in the United States military fatigue dress, and in other respects quite well equipped. The Adjutant-General urges upon the Legislature the passage of a law exempting militiamen from the payment of poll tax and the performance of jury duty.

Central Kansas Notes.

ABILENE, Kan., Sept. 27.—The opening of the fall campaign all along the line has been in a more vigorous manner than ever known in an off year before. Throughout Central Kansas the State Committees of both parties are booking speakers for every crossroad and hamlet. The Alliance movement has especially frightened the Republicans, and the Central Committee has sent out a request for all the Republican farmers who can and will make ever so small a speech to give their names. A singular harmony exists between the Republicans and Democrats, both being confronted by the People's party. It is country against town. The old party rallies attract few farmers and the People's party picnics are veritable swarming hosts of farmers. They form in long processions reaching sometimes for five or seven miles and drive through and around the county seats like some conquering army. It is having its effect. The fine organization of the Alliance is going to perform wonders unless it is broken. The members are numerous and the leaders unscrupulous and it will require vigorous efforts if success is not theirs. The Democratic State ticket has a better outlook than the Republican in this section, owing to its kindly reception by the Alliance. Gov. Robinson will make a magnificent race.

The day of railroad bond voting in Kansas is over. Wallace County yesterday defeated a proposition to vote such bonds on the county by an overwhelming majority and at the same time the voters asked the commissioners to resign because of their incompetency in putting such a matter before the people. The people of Kansas are more conservative than ever before and will assume no more hard burdens if they know it. The ladies of Kansas are far from satisfied with the Woman's Relief Corps regulations and are organizing several new lodges of an organization known as the Ladies of the G. A. R. Only soldiers' wives and daughters can become members. Old soldiers can become honorary members. The wholesale admittance of ladies, not soldiers' wives or widows, has caused the feeling against the W. R. C., and the new organization threatens to become a powerful rival. In the Sixth District a district organization has been formed to meet with the old veterans annually.

Sensational accounts are furnished regarding a peculiar religious sect that has been causing a furore throughout Central Kansas. They resemble River Brethren or Dunkards, but travel in tents, going from town to town living on the generosity of their converts. At Concordia, Abilene, Wichita and other places they have become so obnoxious as to cause them to come near having suits of tar and feathers. In this place a prominent milliner, a widow lady, has eloped with one of the preachers, and it now transpires that he has a wife living in Illinois. Much indignation is felt, and the River Brethren, of whom there are many in this section, are shocked.

The farmers are looking again toward the meek and lowly sheep as a valuable producer on the farm. One firm will ship in 100,000 head for feeding in Central Kansas, bringing them from New Mexico. The low prices on cattle and hogs have made the sheep business once more profitable, and there is a possibility of another craze for them as there was in 1881. All the fodder of the fields will be used this year for feed, while last it was thrown away. With the greater economy there is a good indication of better times.

Wolf Scalp Frauds.

ULYSSES, Kan., Sept. 27.—The wholesale wolf scalp frauds by which the County Commissioners of Grant County robbed the county of about $20,000 by paying their agents fraudulent bounties on wolf scalps, has been settled by their paying back 10 per cent. The scalps were sold over and over again until enough wolves were accounted for to have made them three deep all over the county. The people are indignant at the ease with which the Commissioners got off, and threaten lynching. It is probable that each of the men made $6,000 out of the deal.

Fifth District Veterans.

MANHATTAN, Kan. Sept. 27.—The G. A. R. encampment of the Veterans of the Fifth District closed yesterday evening with a great camp fire and the meeting was unusually successful from the G. A. R. member's point of view. Among the prominent men present were Gov. Humphrey, Auditor McCarthy, Col. Phillips and Gen. Forsythe. The United States Government troops from Fort Riley were ordered to the encampment and gave exhibition drills. The chief object of the gathering was, however, political and to impress upon the Congressman from the district the necessity of more pensions. Both the candidates for the office were asked to be present and were instructed that a pledge to work for pensions of all classes and degrees was necessary to their support. Of course this kind of a pledge was at once forthcoming and the veterans went home happy in the belief that they would get what they wanted. The W. R. C. women were also in session and completed a district organization. The speeches have been mostly in the cause of Republicanism ane the whole business tinged strongly with that party's politics. The meeting will probably result in arousing the same disgust as did the Selina meeting last winter.

THE Exposition a glorious show
And Strauss's photos lead, you know.

NEW PATENTS.

Issued to Southwestern Inventors and Business Men During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon, solicitors of U. S. and foreign patents, having offices in St. Louis, rooms 215 and 216, Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts., and in Washington, D. C., rooms 36 and 37 Le Droit bldg., opp. U. S. Patent Office, report the following patents allowed during the week:

MISSOURI.

Sewing machine motor—John F. Weddendorf, assignor of one-half to A. Mueller, St. Louis.

Method of remelting iron in furnaces—Henry J. Graf, St. Louis.

Coal oil gas burner—Geo. Beck, St. Louis.

Type-writing machine—Wilbur M. Carpenter, St. Louis.

Shipping can—Chas. D. Chase, St. Louis, assignor to C. D. Chase Syrup Co., of Missouri.

Stirrup—Frederick A. Goodridge, St. Louis.

Axle box—James M. Knaus, Sedalia.

Motor for churns—Wilson Omer, Cainsville.

Steam pipe covering—Lansing A. Palmer and J. Baler, Kansas City.

Hood for stoves—Edgar J. Smith, Kansas City.

Bolt—Giles S. Smith, Ballwin.

Vine securing device—John Stangl, Harlem.

Clock synchronizer—A. G. Wiseman, Webster Groves.

ARKANSAS.

Anchor for buildings—Willard D. Baker, Rogers.

Mechanical and electrical railway signal—B. R. Davidson, Fayetteville.

Railway time signal—B. R. Davidson, Fayetteville.

TEXAS.

Treating cotton seed hulls—E. Bonn, assignor of two-thirds to T. Vinke, Galveston, and O. Engelke, Brenham.

Trace carrier—A. E. Clark, Buckholts.

Roof screw—D. B. Corley, Abilene.

Churn power—J. S. Dickey, Blanket.

Car coupling—W. J. Godsey, Cleburne.

Car coupling—B. R. Hooks, Waco.

Washing machine—Chas. W. Leubner, McGregor.

LABELS.

6,336—Title: "Hand-made by Union Labor Tinners' Union No. 2," Kansas City, Mo. Application filed July 21, 1890.

6,335—Title: "Ferro-Magnese Water," Excelsior Springs Co., Kansas City, Mo. Application filed Sept. 2, 1890.

The Finest on Earth.

450 styles of Baltimore merchant tailor suits and overcoats just received. All the latest effects, Prince Alberts, single and double-breasted three-button cutaways and sacks; also nobbiest oversacks, $12.50 to $25. Same goods merchant tailors would charge $25 to $50 for. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

UNION VETERANS' UNION.

The Battle of Pilot Knob to Be Commemorated To-Day.

The Union Veterans' Union, consisting exclusively of old soldiers who actually smelt powder and handled muskets during the war, will hold a grand entertainment at Concordia Park to-day in commemoration of the battle of Pilot Knob, Mo. The proceedings will be of a very interesting character and all who attend will be amply rewarded for their trouble and will meet some old soldiers of whom the State may well feel proud. A first-class military band will be in attendance and there will be addresses by Col. F. W. Lewis, Col. David Murphy, formerly Major First Missouri Light Artillery, and others; a grand march by the U. V. U., the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans, with raffles and other amusing numbers. The following are the officers for the year: Gen. W. T. Clark, Commander-in-Chief, Cleveland, O.; E. B. Putna, First Deputy Commander, Massachusetts; W. H. Smith, Second Deputy Commander, Michigan; Col. W. L. Crosby, Surgeon-General, New York; John A. Anderson, Chaplain-in-Chief, Pennsylvania; F. R. Loomis, Chairman National Executive Council, Ohio; Col. Isaac G. Gibbons, Inspector General, Ohio; Col. Wm. E. Rogers, Judge Advocate General, Washington; Joseph M. Brown, Mustering Officer, Ohio.

GO TO Shrewsbury Park to-day. Trains: 'Frisco, 1 o'clock; Missouri Pacific, 2 and 3:15 o'clock. Tickets free.

The Bridal Bulletin.

John U. Frey	2000 Morgan st
Dora B. Harkell	2000 Morgan st
Thomas D. Jackson	1217 N. 16th st
Charlotte M. Pawley	2620 Quincy place
Robert Steiger	1242 S. Broadway
Anna Bellin	2d and Spruce sts
Adolph Bruhn	2226 North Market st
Bertha Lovies	2226 North Market st
Peter Raidt	2013 N. Broadway
Rosie Lechuer	1829 S. 7th st
Frederick Weidner	California, Mo
Laura Dittner	Germany
John J. Collins	Hotel Rozier
Mamie F. White	1841 Caroline st
Frank Gainer	1004 Missouri av
Johanna Morx	1000 Chouteau av
Edward Meyer	614 Park av
Margaret Boehm	1325 S. 7th st
John Hogwood	3625 Lindell av
Mary Ball	Kansas City, Mo
Wm. Van	3622 S. Broadway
Kate Holstein	3622 S. Broadway
Alfred Altmann	1101 Monroe st
Rosa Garvey	2500 N. Broadway
Alexander D. Lauphelmer	1438 Mississippi av
Anna M. Wheatley	1607 Hickory st
Wm. J. Maloney	2634 Chouteau av
Eliza Cravin	1620 Chestnut st

PURE 18-KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY & LOCUST ST.

GO TO HOUSEKEEPING For $15!

For the benefit of those who want to know exactly what is necessary to go to housekeeping in a comfortable manner, and what it will cost, I submit the following complete list for three rooms, which includes knives and forks, dishes and bedding. Remember, this outfit can be changed as you may desire, and can be made cheaper or more expensive, as you want it. All my goods are marked in plain figures, and you will not be charged extra on some article to make up for something you buy extra cheap. If you want any Diamonds, Silk Umbrellas, or Watches, Clocks or Jewelry, my elegant stock will surprise you, and I have beautiful Rugs, Lace Curtains, Desks, Fancy Chairs, Chandeliers and Piano Lamps.

KITCHEN OUTFIT,

From Ingalls, 1103 Olive St.

1 Kitchen Safe	$ 2.45
1 Table	1.00
1 Lamp	.35
2 Chairs	.70
1 Stove and utensils	11.00
Dishes, say	3.00
6 Knives and Forks	1.00
6 Tea and Table Spoons	3.00
	$22.50

SITTING-ROOM,

From Ingalls, 1103 Olive St.

1 Table	$ 2.50
3 Chairs, cane seat	2.25
1 Good Carpet	11.00
1 Lamp, very pretty	.75
1 Sofa	7.50
Pictures and Lace Curtains	8.50
	$32.50

BEDROOM,

From Ingalls, 1103 Olive St.

1 3-piece bevel-plate Bedroom Suit	$18.00
1 Mattress & Spring, full size	3.50
1 Good Carpet	10.00
1 Cane Rocker	2.50
1 Table	2.00
1 Hanging Lamp	1.75
2 Chairs, cane seat	1.50
Comforts, Blankets, Feather Pillows	8.50
	$47.75

This amounts to $102.95. You can pay me say $15 down, and pay balance in weekly or monthly payments. Remember, you will always find everything exactly as advertised at Ingalls', and no disappointments. Radiant Home Base Burners, all sizes just received.

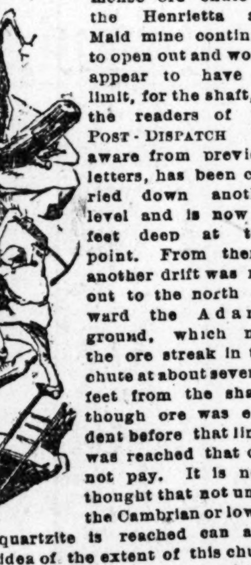
I keep a nice line of Parlor Furniture, Sideboards, Book-Cases, Sofa Lounges, and a splendid, entirely new stock of Carpets and Folding Beds.

F. H. INGALLS, 1103 Olive St.

MINING NEWS.

A WEEK OF FLUCTUATING QUOTATIONS ON MICKEY BREEN.

The Developments in the Rich Holes of the Colorado District—Items That Will Be of Interest to the Stockholders in the Mines—Strikes and Misses Recorded During the Past Week.



Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 27.—The immense ore chute in the Henrietta and Maid mine continues to open out and would appear to have no limit, for the shaft, as the readers of the POST-DISPATCH are aware from previous letters, has been carried down another level and is now 750 feet deep at that point. From thence another drift was run out to the north toward the Adams ground, which met the ore streak in the chute at about seventy feet from the shaft, though ore was evident before that limit was reached that did not pay. It is now thought that not until the Cambrian or lower quartzite is reached can any idea of the extent of this chute be had. Three levels have been driven off into the chute, each one catching it at about the same distance from the shaft, and each one containing ore that runs higher than the ore above it. More quartz is encountered in the pay streaks than hitherto, though the increase in the silver value more than makes up for the excess of silica with the smelters. Some of the streaks cut carry nearly 400 ounces of silver to the ton, with a large percentage of lead. A station has been cut at the new level in which a large Dean Station pump is to be placed with a capacity of 700 gallons per minute. This will easily handle all of the water from the lower level and will lift it to the 600 foot station where the immense Knowles pumps will send it to the surface. About 125 tons of lead carbonate ores is being shipped now, some considerable amount of which comes from the Adams ground. An upraise was lately made near the old Henriett incline which opened up about fifteen feet of a very fine class of lead carbonate ore in the contact. The Adams mill for concentrating is almost ready and it is now expected to start up during the first week in October. The old Brookland discovery shaft reached the water level, 500 feet, this week and now the water is being taken out preparatory to catching up the old station before sinking on virgin ground will begin. It will probably be sunk about 200 feet further, when drifting will ensue to connect with the main ore chute.

The Louisville is still opening up the ore chute caught on the 850-foot level, as well as doing a lot of new work on the carbonate, or 550-foot level. Almost fifteen tons per day are being shipped, though the prospects are very favorable for a rapid increase in the output. The Cleveland Mining Co. of St. Louis are doing exceedingly well with their Cleveland lode, a winze being now sunk in the ore channel that is still sides, top and bottom in good lead carbonate, which runs quite high in silver for that class of ore. They are shipping right along and to a large profit while the work of development goes on. The shaft will have to be sunk, as the ore is undoubtedly going down on the lime, and as that formation is known to be very thick at that point it will be difficult to place a limit to the extent of the ore channel.

The new shaft of the Sixth Street shaft has been sunk quite a distance this week and the pumping from the old one resumed.

Prof. Emmons left us for Washington after doing the camp pretty effectually, though he will probably return in the spring to complete his revision. Naturally, all the mining men gave him hearty assistance and co-operation, as to him, more than any man, are we here indebted for our knowledge of the geological structure and method of ore occurrence.

The Dillon has gotten into iron and a strike may be had there at any moment.

The Last Chip, at a depth of 170 feet, drifted out to the north on the limestone, finding but little as yet to encourage them, everything being much broken up and dislocated. Ore is found in detached pockets in the lime, but no body as yet. The chances are that the shaft will go deeper, particularly as the Lucy B. Hussey in only sinking twenty-eight feet below the level of the old workings came into another body of high grade argentiferous iron ore.

A BONANZA.

The White Cap is gradually turning out a bonanza. A visit paid to the underground workings of that property by your correspondent reveals the fact that in nearly every place opened on the Imes' limet ore channel, as it runs through the property of the White Cap Co., bodies of ore are uncovered. They are now shipping about twenty-five tons per day of as fine lead carbonate ore as was ever shipped from any mine in our district and are expected to soon be in a position to double that amount. The shaft has now reached a point about three hundred and sixty-five feet from the surface, though it will have to go down quite a distance still to get to the plane upon which they will drift to connect these ore bodies. Meanwhile, as it is close at hand, all hoisting is done through the main incline of the Silver Cord property.

A strike of considerable importance has just been made in the workings from the Jones shaft of the Morning Star. This is about 250 feet deep, and there are now about seven feet of good lead ore disclosed in these workings. All of the ore runs high in silver, and vanadate in quantities is found mixed through the mass of the ore.

A strike of importance has just occurred in the First National mine. It will be remembered by the readers of the POST-DISPATCH that these people struck a vein of ore in sinking the shaft and that they were following it down. Now the entire bottom of the shaft is in a fine grained galena ore intermixed with lead carbonate that runs very high in silver to the ton. The strike tends to show that the chute of ore upon which the Frank people are working is much wider than was at first supposed. These workings are about four hundred feet apart, and the ore found in them is identical. About ten feet of this has been cut through in sinking and some little cutting out has been done on either side of the shaft, disclosing ore at all points. Bins are now going up for the reception of this ore, and negotiations are pending for a heavy hoisting plant to go over the shaft. As this body has also been found in the limestone, and that is very thick at that point, it is more than probable that the First National people have a bonanza here.

One of the latest organizations of our camp is the Lucky Ive Mining Co. This company, in marked contrast to a number of others, has gone to work very quietly, and has secured a very valuable piece of territory on Rock Hill, near the Nisi Priu's claims, and has put a large shaft-house 80 feet by 25 feet in the clear, and placed a heavy 50 horse-power double cylinder hoisting engine over the shaft, and are now sinking to catch a chute of ore which is known to pass through their ground from the Nisi Prius Co.'s property. The working shaft of the Lucky ore is about 200 feet deep, and it is estimated that a further sinking of about 50 feet will put them into ore. As the shaft of the Crown Point of the Nisi Prius Co. is about 150 feet deeper than that point even, no water will be apt to bother them.

The Iron and Breece Hill tunnel is getting on fast. As a full description of this work has been given it will suffice to say that the work is being driven ahead from two headings, one starting from the Imes station of the Silver Cord incline, 700 feet under ground, and working outwardly, and the other from California gulch going in. The former has advanced about two hundred and seventy feet and is being cleaned up as it goes in, so that when the headings meet the tunnel will be at once ready for business. Double track of railway iron is being laid, and it will undoubtedly prove of immense advantage to Iron and Breece hill when completed. The outer heading is in 140 feet. All water rights, to enable the company to run its motors by electricity generated by water power, have been secured, and every thing is being done to expedite the work.

The Mahala is over eight hundred feet deep now, and the chances are that the Carbonate hill chutes of ore will be soon cut.

The Pyrenees is down 390 feet with the bottom in iron stained porphyry, which gives evidence that the mineral may be encountered much sooner than was at first expected.

The north slope of Rock hill has laid comparatively quiet for a number of years, but latterly the Hewett and Maid people have taken a lease on the Crecentia, Mary Murphy and Ben Burb claims belonging to the Emmet Mining Co., and have started up on the former claim. The shaft was already down about 450 feet and full of water.

IN A BAD CONDITION.

It is now known that the bottom is in a very precarious condition, so the shaft has been cut out and retimbered down to the 400-foot level, and a big station is being cut there, in which a powerful station pump will be placed, and when the lower part is thoroughly repaired sinking in new ground will commence. Large and commodious shaft and engine houses have been placed over the shaft, and powerful hoisting engines are now on the spot, so that no hitch in the development work can occur.

Quite a number of claims to the west of this group have been leased to St. Louis parties, who will also soon commence operations. This ground lies to the west of the Emmet fault in the nearest claim to which, the Columbia, a deal of most excellent lead carbonate ore was found by the last people working it, though the water proposition was more than they could handle with their limited capital. That does not deter the present folk, however, as they are used to deep mining and water.

Below the Cleveland lies the property of the Quartette Mining Co., and the success met with by our St. Louis friends in working the lime channel in the former has stimulated these people to start up on their property, and negotiations are now pending looking to such a result. Hitherto all work at that point has been confined to the lime-porphyry contact, but it is now known, by the data furnished by the Cleveland, that the lime itself is ore bearing, and nearly all of the shafts in that vicinity will be sunk deeper.

The Big Six people leased their shaft to a prominent Leadville man who is now doing an immense amount of prospecting out at that point, with very encouraging results. In fact, it is more than probable that he will soon be in ore there. The shaft is over 500 feet in depth and the bottom is looking very finely.

The Robert E. Lee continues to put out about thirty-five tons a day from the cage, and the south shaft, while on No. 3 the outlook is very encouraging as some very high grade ore is being found in the flint.

Numbers of Eastern capitalists have visited one camp lately with a view of putting money into mines and nearly all of them have expressed themselves as more than pleased with the outlook. There are many very promising prospects here, though good mines that can be purchased are scarce. Any one possessing such a one is quite willing to keep it as without doubt legitimate mining is the most pleasant and facinating business on earth.

Special Notice About the Veiled Prophet's Ball.

Gentlemen who are going to attend the V. P. Ball must appear in Full Dress, black spike-tail coat and low cut vest.

These Full Dress Coats and Vests can be rented for this occasion for $2 at Famous. If you want your fit come early; there are only one hundred and fifty left. They will be sent to your house and called for the day after the Ball, without extra charge.

FAMOUS SHOE & CLOTHING CO.,
Broadway and Morgan street.

RECOGNIZED THE BURGLAR.

John Hoffman Identified by Mrs. J. P. Sweeny of Jennings Heights.

John Hoffman is now a prisoner in the City Jail awaiting a preliminary hearing in the Court of Criminal Correction on the charge of burglary in the first degree. On last Tuesday evening the residence of Mr. J. P. Sweeny at Jennings Heights was entered through the cellar and considerable property carried away. The thief, in order to get into Mr. Sweeny's room, passed through a lighted hall and was clearly seen by Miss Ruby, the 16-year-old daughter of the victim, who was lying wide awake across the bottom of the bed in her apartment.

The young lady was paralized with fright, and permitted the intruder to get away with his plunder before she recovered sufficiently to give the alarm. She was enabled, however, to give Detectives Gaffney and Harrington of the Fifth District an accurate description of the thief. The officers suspected the man John Hoffman, who lived on a small farm near the village. Miss Sweeny insisted that she could identify the man in case she saw him in the position in which he appeared on Tuesday evening. On Friday night Hoffman was called to the house on the pretense that he was to be given some employment. As he passed through the hall Miss Sweeny entered her own room. The moment she caught a glimpse of the man's face in the dim light she cried out her recognition.

Mr. Sweeny lost a quantity of clothing, several jars of jelly and preserves, a sack of oats and $14 in money. This, however, was not the first burglary of the kind at Jennings Heights, Messrs. Wm. A. Farrar, H. V. Bailey, E. A. B. Garesche and Edward Mills having previously reported losses to the police. In almost every instance jellies and preserves were taken. A search of Hoffman's house disclosed enough fruit to stock a grocery. The prisoner is a small farmer living on a rented place near the Heights. He, of course, denies the burglary, but Miss Sweeny is positive of her identification.

$10,000 in Presents Free.

Fine Imported Merschaum Cigar-holders with $10 suits or overcoats. Fine Imported Merschaum sets, consisting of Cigar and Cigarette holders, pipe and matchbox, put up in a pretty case with purchase of $15 or above. A positive saving of 25 per cent on every purchase beside. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

THE MEXICAN MUSICIANS.

The Famous Ninth Battalion Band Sent to St. Louis by President Diaz.

All rumors to the contrary notwithstanding the celebrated Ninth Battalion Band of the regular army of Mexico will be in attendance at the St. Louis Fair. Yesterday morning official notification of this fact was received in this city in the shape of a telegram to Mr. Cahill, the Mexican Consul at this point. The dispatch was from Hon. Ignacio Mariscal, the Mexican Secretary of State, and gave notice that President Diaz had detailed the Ninth Battalion Band to report to the Mexican Consul at St. Louis.

From Mr. Cahill it was learned that picked musicians to the number of 125 would leave the City of Mexico on Sunday, Sept. 28, thus reaching St. Louis next Friday. They will be accompanied a part of the distance by Zepadore's Band, which, it appears, has been detailed to play at the international exposition soon to be opened at San Antonio, Tex.

At the depot the visiting musicins will be met by Mr. Cahill, the director of the Fair Grounds Association and a complimentary body of citizens in carriages and escorted to quarters at the hotels.

In reference to the statement that the band would not be permitted to play in the city on account of the Contracts labor law, Mr. Cahill exhibited a communication which had been prepared to be forwarded to District Attorney Reynolds. The communication denied in the most positive language that the band was under any contract to play in St. Louis, and closed with: "The assumption by those who endeavor to make it appear that a Mexican Government band, a military organization of its regular army, could be hired out to earn a few dollars in a local exhibition, is evidence that such persons know very little of the nature of national honor and dignity, and less of international courtesy and inter-American reciprocity."

No further action on the part of the representatives of the local musicians is now probable.

WE have not reduced the size of our bread, and will not during the winter. See "Horse and Jockey" label on every loaf.

VIENNA MODEL BAKERY,
107-109 South Eighth street.

AT THE CITY HALL.

A Vacancy to Be Filled by the House of Delegates—Municipal Matters.

There is a vacancy in the House of Delegates causes by the death of August B. Hilgeman of the Twelfth Ward. The place will have to be filled by election. At the next meeting of the House the Clerk will be instructed to notify the Mayor officially that a vacancy exists and it will then devolve upon the Mayor to order an election. As the regular elections will be held soon, it is very probable that the Mayor will set the same time for the filling of the Twelfth Ward vacancy.

The garbage contract is still unapproved because of a new move made by the projectors of the scheme who have filed a bond not to charge the city for the reduction of more than 100 tons a day. The matter was laid over for consideration. Street Commissioner Murphy had a number of applications for positions to-day, all of which were politely declined, as the intention now is to make as few changes in the department as possible.

Capt. Dan Able took hold of the Harbor office yesterday and very soon made himself at home. He will begin to overhaul the entire department on Monday.

Mr. C. J. Clark was appointed Deputy Supply Commissioner yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Walker.

A Most Liberal Offer.

Men's Black Cheviot Suits and Overcoats, $7.50 to $25. The better grades are Baltimore merchant tailor work. Single and double-breasted. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

Centenary Church To-Day.

Centenary Church pulpit will be well supplied to-day. Bishop E. R. Hendrix of Kansas City, an eloquent divine, will preach at 10:45 o'clock this morning, and Rev. John D. Vincil, D. D., the Secretary of the Missouri Masonic Grand Lodge, will preach at 7:45 p. m. It is not yet known by the officers of the church when the new pastor, Dr. Caradine, will arrive.

V. P. Hair de Rigueur.

Godefroy respectfully calls to ladies' attention that the past years have taught him to be in readiness for any emergency. He has therefore secured for that day the assistance of former well-known help, and with the large space now at his command at 623½ Olive street, also at 3802 Olive street, he will accommodate any amount of unappointed hair dressing. Remember Godefroy's Face Powder!

ANOTHER GREAT CROWD.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NIGHT BRINGS AN ENORMOUS ATTENDANCE.

The Exposition Building Thronged With People Last Evening—Preparations for Royal Arcanum Night Next Wednesday—The Banner Week of the Season—News and Features of the Great Show.

MERCHANTS' and manufacturers' night proved a wonderful success. One of the greatest crowds the Exposition building has ever held was present last night. They commenced coming early. When the first concert opened there were more people in the building than would fill the Music Hall, and yet they had only commenced coming. From that time on they poured in at all the doors. The special tickets, which had been sold to merchants and manufacturers for their employes, were presented by the thousand, but yet so many more were purchased at the box office that the large force of ticket sellers were utterly unable to keep up with the demand, and there was for an hour or more a constant line at all the ticket windows. When all the people had gained admission to the building the vast structure was packed with humanity from basement to galleries. It was a wonderful gathering, being such a crowd as is never seen anywhere, except at the Exposition. The afternoon attendance was also very large and the week just closed was the greatest of the season in point of attendance.

* * *

Next Wednesday evening, October 1 will be Royal Arcanum night, for which occasion the councils of the order have made elaborate preparations. The members will be present in force with their families, and special features have been provided. With characteristic kindness Col. Gilmore has arranged one of his very best and most pleasing programmes. The audience will also have the rare privilege of hearing a soprano solo by one of the city's favorite vocalists, Mrs. Thos. P. Morse, who has yielded to urgent solicitation and will favor the Royal Arcanum on this occasion. As Miss Fannie Flesh this lady has won distinction as an artist, and hosts of her admirers will be delighted to again hear her sweet notes. The Olympia Quartette of Valley Council, composed of Messrs. Chas. A. Metcalf, first tenor; Geo. H. Bahrenburg, second tenor; Geo. A. Kissel, first bass; Henry F. Niedringhaus, second bass, will sing the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," by Dudley Buck." The words of this beautiful composition are by Cardinal Newman and are invested with additional interest by the recent death of their distinguished author, at whose funeral the hymn was sung by a choir composed of the most eminent vocalists of Great Britain.

The committee have prepared and will distribute a souvenir programme for the evening which will also give information as to the history and work of the Royal Arcanum. Members of the order who have not procured their badges can obtain them on the evening of the 1st at the Directors' Room on the Thirteenth street side of the building.

* * *

The following members who have been appointed as the Reception Committee are requested to meet the chairman in the Directors' room at 8:15 o'clock, sharp, in full dress: Thomas P. Morse, P. G. R., chairman; Rev. John D. Vincil, P. G. R.; Wm. H. Mayo, P. G. R.; H. W. Chandler, P. G. R.; B. R. Bonner, Grand Regent; Asa Maddox, Grand Vice-Regent; Charles B. Cox, Grand Orator; W. E. Robinson, Grand Secretary; Jos. W. Goddard, Grand Treasurer; L. A. Fassett, Grand Chaplain; Thomas F. Marley, Grand Guide; F. A. Hatzfeld, Grand Warden; A. J. Steele, Grand Secretary; A. S. Robinson, Jr., Carl Moller, Jere Haldeman, S. J. Junkin, W. J. Britt, George W. DeStaebler, M. E. Craft, John F. Tarbold, S. G. Clark, F. H. Meinhardt, Dr. F. O. Drake, C. E. M. Champ, C. W. Blankenmeister, Geo. Bryan, Wm. Morgan, H. J. Braun, A. J. Hoenny, James A. Morris, C. A. Schmalz, Otto Hortkamp, F. E. Schmalz, Rich. D'Deuch, W. H. Avis, Chas. W. Barstow, Jas. O. Churchill, Anthony Ittner, Dr. P. G. Robinson, Hon. L. B. Valliant, L. D. Dozier, Smith P. Galt, Geo. M. Simpkins, A. C. Stewart, Jno. S. Moffitt, H. F. Niedringhaus, O'Neil Ryan, Isaac R. Trask, Jas. L. Ford, Dr. R. J. Hill, Chas. Miller, Thos. Booth, Geo. P. Doan, Jr., Geo. E. Cuming, Frank Wyman, Sidndey A. Aloe, Jas. P. Burdeau, Walter L. Gilliam, W. H. Hofmeister, Wm. J. Hesse, Geo. M. Huston, D. J. Macdonald, Wm. E. Schoreppe, Thos. S. McPheeters, Jno. B. Harlow, Web M. Samuel, Dr. G. A. Bowman, James L. Blair, Sanford G. Scarritt, John H. Spinning, Charles L. Thompson, August Manewal, O. H. Peckham, Henry Wyman, Robert H. Whitelaw, Dan F. Noonan, Douglas W. Robert, E. G. Moses, William Fisher, James E. Bock, John Roth, Jesse Cornelius, F. A. Fanning, F. H. Thomas, J. G. Butler, Geo. M. Wright, C. M. Jennings, Chas. F. Miller, Hon. Jacob Klein, Richard Forrester, Frank Galennie, Philip Brockman, F. R. Meyer, Ben Adkins, J. W. Mass, S. Benedict, J. Hammerstein, Robt. Osterkamp, F. H. Bacon, Ed Beckman, Geo. L. Graham, W. T. Franklin, G. V. R. Mechin, Jos. W. Branch, Wm. H. Etter, A. S. Partridge, R. L. Little, W. B. Evans, C. H. Vandewater, J. G. Cash, J. L. Braun, Howard Stanton, T. C. White, F. B. Brownell, Peter L. Green, L. F. Schwabe, John H. Bohle, J. H. Hubbard, Geo. L. Grabbe, H. Raining, G. T. Boebe, H. B. Peters, J. Waddell, Samuel Loevy, Geo. H. Hussman, R. G. Oberbeck, H. H. Putnoff, F. M. Hickman, F. B. Delaplane, J. W. Good, E. H. Lycett, C. H. Stephens, Jas. Anderson, J. S. Wishart, W. W. Charnley, E. S. Cronk, G. G. Abrams, H. H. Morris, Clem Singleton, H. W. Kaltwasser, W. J. Conzelman, Joseph Weir, H. H. McIntyre, W. E. J. Schaaf, A. G. Wegman, Aug. Heper, Jr., E. H. Strathmann, E. A. Osters, C. L. Newport, J. H. Teckmeyer, A. C. Meyer, Wm. J. Rae, C. C. Fink, L. A. Hassemer, C. H. Hickman, John Wissmuth, F. F. Gottfried, Mark Hudson, John Berghoff, Chas. E. Werner, Ford Smith, B. Eiseman, Thos. E. White, Thos. W. Woods, D. Wasserman, A. A. Aal, C. P. Pryor, Ernst Edwards, F. W. Wrider, F. J. Cafferata, Fred Gains, Jr., W. B. Field, W. L. Tamblyn, Jonathan Rice, W. Daligraves, H. W. Pfluger, Wm. Condell, Louis Frank, J. H. Pohlman, William V. Waloti, M. Heller, Seneca N. Taylor, H. S. La Barge, A. Von L. Brokaw, Edgar Skinner, F. X. Magina, Fred P. Zepp, Charles E. Amos, M. J. Nash, H. L. Kreutzer, Jr., W. J. Louis, John D. Welch, W. L. Spicer, John L. Lister, Wm. F. Marggenan, John A. Steilam, Fred F. Miller, E. F. Kuechler, L. A. Steber, O. M. Dean, B. Schnurmacher, Dr. B. M. Hypes, Wm. Stumpf, J. B. Roeder, Chas. Rausch, Fred Berg, Leo Lehman, Dr. J. C. Nidelet, E. S. Walton, A. A. Selkirk, J. C. Lachance, A. H. Frederick, F. G. Flanagan, Geo. F. Ryan, A. E. Little, Henry Brown, James J. Ring, Hon. Daniel Dillon, Dr. R. C. Volker, Jack P. Richardson, James R. Gray, N. A. Hoock, E. H. Hill, O. F. Doering, John C. Lyons, George S. Johnston, Wm. J. Johnston, E. A. Allen, J. C. Terry, H. C. Robinson, W. C. Johnson, P. B. Gratiot, Jas. McCausland, Geo. H. Whitman, F. W. Raeder, W. A. Brasher, C. F. Reynolds, A. L. Pape, Thos. P. Penn, Geo. F. McCabe, L. B. DeWitt, S. H. Overbolt, D. S. Brackett, Geo. D. Barnard, T. K. Wormer, W. Y. Boyd, C. T. Jenkins, Dr. W. A. Wilcox, M. S. Forbes, L. A. Brown, L. S. Allen, J. D. Abeles, E. H. Holton, John H. Bell, W. G. H. Merton, George E. Stuckey, R. F. Stephenson, John A. Fritz, J. J. Kinsella, W. W. Denny, James Hardy, S. P. Craft, Wm. Holy, H. A. Huning, Louis S. Kohlory, Thos. H. Whitchill, C. W. Steiner, W. G. Chappell, W. A. Meyers, J. W. Otto, M. D. Strait, Ed Gundlach, Dr. G. W. Schade, John C. Crothers, W. B. Sourbeer, R. Harrison, T. J. Clare, H. R. Condy, Chas. H. Duffer, A. C. Niedringhaus, H. C. Perkins, S. Silverburg, O. S. Mears, C. W. Gause, Jos. Billings, R. W. Staley, J. T. Hesser, Jos. G. Adderton, Fred Manget, Geo. Settle, A. H. Laflin, Ed Cunningham, Wm. Mitchell, Franklin Ferris, F. C. Riddle, J. A. Parker, Moses P. Johnson, Frank Obear, L. M. Hall, Jas. A. Harris, Chas. H. Wyman, W. A. Sisson, H. S. Christic, Frank E. Richey, Dr. W. N. Lowry, Arthur Boyce, Dan F. Daly, D. J. Sweeney, J. W. Headen, H. Sperflage, Jr., T. J. Bradshaw, Frank W. Bryden, E. Henner, F. F. Jutz, G. H. Wagner, Dr. J. R. Crosswhite, Sam E. Epstien, James Simmons, C. W. Chase, E. W. Shannon, Dr. E. S. Northrup, B. Ganz, N. Mayer, Edgar Wakefield, A. C. Willis, J. S. Martin, Jake Marx, W. P. Stewart, Dr. E. H. McBride, W. H. Gottfried, Lee Holland, E. A. Barbour, R. L. McElhany, Jr., Chas. K. Sams, J. Walter Jones, T. W. Keet, F. H. Calcott, Jas. A. Lyman, H. C. Litchfield, O. W. Philbrook, R. E. Bainbridge, C. A. Hughson, S. E. Rumble, John A. Paxton, E. F. Allen, C. G. Nichols, J. D. Bassert, B. M. Payton, J. P. Hubble, J. A. Moon, Dr. J. W. Weir, Dr. A. F. Fleischman, Dr. E. F. Yancy, D. S. Willard, E. M. Collins, H. T. Allen, W. P. Loofburrow, J. C. Thompson, J. J. Frey, J. D. Hollister, F. Meriwether, Robt. Webster, Geo. S. Randall, W. K. Reeves, F. M. Doll, S. K. McCoy, A. E. Lang, L. L. Sanders, J. R. Gerhart, J. T. Gilmore, W. A. Lord, J. H. Collins, Dr. E. S. Garner, W. A. Michael, R. Q. McBride, J. J. Judson, Frank A. Moore, Dr. J. J. Newell, J. M. S. Lane, W. B. Dougherty.

* * *

The game of base ball between the Gilmore Band and the Exposition exhibitors' nines for the benefit of the Blind Girls' Home will be played at Brotherhood Park a week from to-day. All the girls employed at the Exposition Building will be given complimentary tickets. As the proceeds are to go to a most worthy charity a large attendance is expected. The teams will be as follows:

Gilmore nine: Nagle, c.; Garbarine, 2b.; Sanguinette, s.s.; Levis, 1b.; Dufur, p.; Gatti, c.f.; Emmet l.f.; Clayton, r.f.; Fitzgerald, 3d base.

Exhibitors' nine—Beneke, pitcher; Duprez, A., catcher; Hanson, 1st base; Wylie, 2d base; MacKanany, 3d base; Duprez, C., short stop; Tobin, center field; Englebrecht, right field, Fagan, left field.

Nave Notes.

Scotch music was a big success.

Stein's Medicinal Tokay Wine at Frost & Ruf's display.

The week just closed has been the banner week of the season.

One thousand commercial travelers will be be in line T. P. A. Night.

T. P. A. Night, Oct. 4, will be one of the big successes of the Exposition.

The POST-DISPATCH EXPOSITION ECHOES contains all the news of the building.

The First Regiment Band will head the T. P. A. parade next Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

Stuart's sparkling orange phosphate is the grand success. Do not fail to try the popular drink.

The crowds gather, the crowds linger in amazement to hear the wonderful performance of the electric piano in Bollman Bros. Co. display.

Don't fail to visit the basement and see in operation the big POST-DISPATCH perfecting press, the greatest of all achievements in the line of mechanism.

The display of gas and electric fixtures and novelties made by the A. Siegel Gas Fixture Co., is the finest ever shown in the West. There is nothing in their line which this house does not carry.

The summer guests returning home imagine themselves back at the seashore when they aisit the Exposition and see B. Nugent & Bros.' beautiful white ship rocking at anchor on the heaving waves.

Mr. Pleasants, the young artist who cuts the silhouettes with such wonderful skill at the Exposition, is a Texas boy who never received a lesson in his life. In this line of work he has no equal in America.

At the display of Bollman Bros. Co., are to be found the choicest and finest collection of artistic pianos ever grouped together and are simply samples of the enormous stock that they carry at their warerooms, No. 1100 Olive street.

Lovers of art should not fail to visit the photograph galleries of the Exposition and view the display made by Strauss. No such exhibit of photographs has ever been made in America as he shows. In his collection are also some remarkably fine specimens of oil paintings and crayons.

The St. Louis Florist Club holds its floral show to-morrow and Tuesday nights. There will be five displays. The plants will be on exhibition both to-morrow and Tuesday nights, but the cut flowers will be exhibited Tuesday night only. There will be a much larger display of plants than of cut flowers, though the exhibition of the latter will be very fine, and handsome prizes will be awarded for the best exhibits in various lines.

Mr. Mayfield, a young St. Louis artist who formerly did illustrations for the POST-DISPATCH, but who is now in Paris pursuing his studies as a painter, is represented at the Exposition by two very clever pieces of work. His pictures are Nos. 369 and 370 of the art collection. The former is a water color sketch of a landscape. It shows a quiet country spot with a winding road leading through the fields to a house in the distance, which is half hid by trees. No. 370 is a "study head." It is the head of a young woman, and in it the young artist displays marked ability at coloring and picturing expression. The works by which he is represented indicate that Mr. Mayfield has a brilliant future before him in the field of art.

Among the water colors of the Art exhibit of the Ex. there is a very pretty little sketch which bears the number 337, and its title is "The Neglected Highway." An oil painting by the same artist (No. 277) is called "Coming Home." Both pictures are very pretty, indeed, and full of merit, and it may not be uninteresting to know that they are from the hand of one of the best magazine artists of this country. J. P. Woodward's home is in New York, and magazine readers have opportunity to admire his work often in well-known monthly publications. At his home he is known as the "sky painter," partly because his study is on the top of his house, but more so still because of the wonderful effects of his skies. Both his pictures in the art exhibit are worth of especial attention.

THE DUFFY HABEAS CORPUS DISMISSED

Allowed to Remain With Her Grandmother—A $10,000 Damage Suit—Notes.

The habeas corpus proceeding of Adeline Duffy was dismissed yesterday, a compromise having been effected. The girl is 7 years old and was given to her aunt by her father. The grandmother took the child, and the aunt tried to recover her through the courts, but has finally consented to allow the girl to remain where she is until the death of her grandmother.

LOST HIS EYE.

Otto Winkler by his father, William Winkler, filed a $10,000 damage suit against the livery men, Harrigan & Sheehan, yesterday for the loss of an eye. He was crossing Seventh and Chestnut streets last month when he was run into by a vehicle belonging to the defendants. His left eye was gouged out, and his face was badly torn. He claims the driver was negligent.

NOTES.

The D. L. Parrish Laundry Co. has incorporated with a capital stock of $3,000 all paid up. D. L. Parrish holds twenty-four shares, J. J. Parle four shares and Wm. E. Hess two shares.

Catharine Offer began a suit for divorce yesterday against Charles H. Offer, alias Chris. She charges him with habitual drunkenness, cruelties and threats to kill. She was married in January 1883 and has two children, 4 and 2 years of age, the custody of whom she requests.

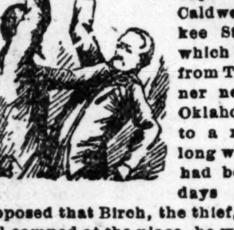
Mr. Blaine Goes to Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Hon. James G. Blaine, who with his wife and daughter arrived from Bar Harbor yesterday, spent the morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A delegation from Atlanta, Ga., headed by Mayor Glenn of that city, waited on Mr. Blaine and invited him to the Exposition at Atlanta to deliver a speech on the opening day, Oct. 30 next. After the meeting Mr. Blaine said, "I have not accepted the invitation, nor have I refused; I may be too busy to go." He then said he would give Mayor Glenn an answer in a few days or a week. Mr. Blaine left for Washington this afternoon.

A HEADLESS CORPSE.

THE AWFUL FATE OF A HORSE-THIEF IN THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

A Murderer of Six to Hang—On Trial for Train Robbery—Six Des Moines Aldermen in Serious Trouble—A Defaulting Ex-Sheriff—Homesteaders and Lumbermen at War—Minor Criminal News.



WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 27.—The body of John Birch was found to-day ten miles south of Caldwell in the Cherokee Strip. A horse, which had been stolen from Thomas Rechestner near Kingfisher, Oklahoma, attached to a rope fifty feet long was near by. It had been stolen ten days ago and it is supposed that Birch, the thief, started north and camped at the place he was found dead. The head was severed from the corpse and could not be found. A watch and a small amount of money were found on the body. The horse, having only a short rope, was almost starved. Birch is a well known horsethief and had many personal enemies who were looking for him. It is thought that while camping there he has been attacked possibly shot through the head while asleep and his head carried away to prevent positive evidence of murder.

Accused of Pension Frauds.

MACON, Mo., Sept. 27.—Macon has, as it appears, a fraudulent pensioner in the person of William Scott, colored. Scott is charged as having received a bounty from the Government and attempting to precure more by representing himself as another William Scott, colored, now residing at Denver, who was a member of Co. G of the Seventy-ninth Kansas regiment. The Government admits that the Macon Scott was a member, though a deserted one, of a Kansas battery.

Mr. George D. Reynolds, United States District Attorney, was present here before Commissioner Roberts to-day. He presented three colored witnesses from Kansas, who testified that the Macon Scott was never in Company G, but they knew another Wm. Scott who was, who now resides at Denver. The Macon Scott testified he was in Company G, but on cross-examination he could tell definitely of no one who was there with him. Col. Williams of Macon represents Scott. He was bound over to the United States Court at Hannibal. His bail was fixed at $500. Deputy United States Marshal Eakle of St. Louis arrested Scott and was at the trial.

On Trial for Train Robbery.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 27.—John A. Williams, John Brawley and Napoleon McDaniels, the three men who are charged with wrecking and robbing a Cotton Belt passenger train at Spur Switch, four miles south, in May last, and who were taken by the sheriff of this county to the Bonham (Tex.) jail for safe-keeping and to prevent lynching, are again in jail here awaiting trial before the Bowie County District Court, now in session, and their case will probably come up during the ensuing week, when it is thought a change of venue will be asked by defendants' counsel, although Williams, who is recognized as the leader of the gang says he prefers a trial here at home, where he has lived and been in the detective business for ten years past.

It is reported, and most probably is true, that Brawley will, when the trial comes up, turn State's evidence, but whether he does so or not, the chain of evidence seems already so complete that everyone regards conviction of the prisoners as certain. The crime of which the prisoners are charged was a most fiendish one, and the trial attracts wide attention.

Anonymous Abuse.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Sept. 27.—Mayor Dreyfus of this city has been annoyed for the last two months by the receipt of frequent anonymous letters through the Post-office. The letters were of an abusive and scurrilous nature, and were even intended by innuendo to reflect on members of his own family. The Mayor called the City Marshal to his assistance, and for the past week a sharp watch has been kept on the Post-office, and on yesterday evening their efforts were rewarded by detecting a well-known young lady of this city in the act of depositing another letter in the post-office.

While the aforesaid young lady and her family deny the authorship of the letters, there is no denying the fact of her having mailed the last one. The Mayor is of the opinion that she is merely the tool of others in the matter, and will ferret the scheme to the bottom.

Heading for Canada.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—Omar Brown, the defaulting ex-Deputy Sheriff of this county, who fled from home on the same day that a warrant was issued for his arrest on charges of embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretences, was seen and conversed with several days ago on the streets of Alton, Ill., by Gus Hall, a former citizen of this city, who stated in a letter to a prominent citizen here that Mr. Brown said he was going North to visit relatives. Mr. Hall said also that the ex-deputy was on the direct route to Canada, and the general belief is that he is now there. The amount of the defalcation was about $18,000.

Released From Jail.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 27.—The bond of R. L. Dusenberry, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty-five years for criminal assault, was approved by Judge Black, and the prisoner will be released from the jail in this city at once. After his sentence by the Audrain Court, he was granted an appeal to the Appelate Court, and it was pending this hearing there that he was admitted to bail. It was understood that the bond was approved without the knowledge or consent of the prosecuting attorney of this county. The bond is signed as follows: R. L. Dusenberry, G. W. Henderson of Columbia, Thomas and James Ferguson of Montgomery City and Robert Dusenberry and J. B. McGuffin of Osceola, Mo.

A Suspicious Trio.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 27.—On the Fair Grounds here to-day Marshal Mahoney arrested three suspicious looking characters, who had in their possession a variety of valuable articles, which they have evidently stolen from somewhere. Among the articles found upon them are the following: Five watches, fourteen new pocket-knives and one razor, one pair ladies' bracelets, a screw shirt stud, with four pearls and a ruby, a Sons of Veterans' badge of "Camp 20, Ill.," a Maltese cross emblem of the Knights Templar, bearing the name James M. Selfridge, with a locket containing the portrait of a woman. It is not known where the fellows came from, but they are being held for developments.

A Ticket Office Robbed.

MT. VERNON, O., Sept. 27.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning a masked man entered the ticket office of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad at this place and seized the telegraph operator, who also acts as ticket agent. The operator was sandbagged, bound and gagged and the money drawer robbed of $35. The robber made good his escape, and there is no clue.

Six Aldermen on Trial.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 27.—The case of the six Aldermen charged about two months ago with appropriating $4,000 of the city funds, came to trial to-day before District Judge Kavanaugh. Aldermen Smith, Reynolds, Hammer, Drady, Morris and Sheldon each filed a demurrer to the indictment and a motion to quash the indictment was made. The case is attracting a great deal of attention and will be completed the first of next week. Arguments on the case were made this afternoon by the prosecution. The Aldermen claim that it will be impossible to make a case against them.

Open to Grave Suspicion.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—A Columbus special to an evening paper, written by Adjt.-Gen. Hawkins of Gov. Campbell's staff, attributes the following language to Gov. Campbell:

"You can say in your paper that it is the feeling around the Governor's office that in the light of the developments in the City Council of Cincinnati and the charges that reach this city about the astounding alleged crookedness of the Board of Improvements, added to the fact that it is the generally accepted opinion that the Decennial Board of Equalization is open to grave suspicion, it is about time some action was taken to clear the atmosphere, and that it needn't surprise anyone if this should be done in the near future."

It is rumored that resignations of three members of the board have been requested.

A Defaulter Brought Back.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 27.—J. H. Keugler, alias Kuglar, bookkeeper of the City Engineer of Dallas, defaulted and skipped to Galveston, whence he will be brought back to Dallas tonight.

Information comes from St. Louis that he formerly drummed for the Alkire Grocery Co., and embezzled $3,000 of their money. That the firm pursued him until he was found dead at El Paso, the Coroner's inquest out there showing that "From papers found in the pockets of deceased, etc., it is adjudged to be the body of James Keugler. The question will now arise, who was the El Paso dead man taken for Kengler. It is further claimed that Kengler is short at Dongola, Ill., where he formerly lived and spelled his name Kuglar. He admits his guilt, so far as the Dallas shortage is concerned. Other charges against him may not be true.

A Fatal Cutting Scrape.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 27.—At 7 o'clock tonight John Taylor cut Reuben Wilson over the heart with a big pen-knife. The weapon penetrated the lung cavity and Wilson will die. Taylor lives in the country, and is reputed to be a bad man, having killed a political opponent several years ago.

The victim of to-night's cutting is a brother to B. B. Wilson, the well-known trotting horse and livery stable man of this city. Taylor is in jail. The cutting occurred in B. B. Wilson's stable, and was premeditated, as Taylor had threatened to kill Wilson before the tragedy was enacted.

Charged With Shop-Lifting.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 27.—A special from Cincinnati states that Mrs. A. L. Emerson and Miss Maurice Carpenter of this city were arrested there yesterday charged with shop-lifting. The Emersons are comparatively unknown here. An investigation disclosed the fact that A. L. Emerson is a brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and a man of some character. He and his wife occupied a suit of rooms on the South Side. Miss Carpenter is Mrs. Emerson's daughter by her first husband. Emerson left for Cincinnati to-night.

Sentenced to Death.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 27.—Will Bethea, who murdered Mr. Bob Raiford in Johnson County a short time ago, was tried at Wrightsville yesterday and was brought to the Bibb Jail to-day for safe keeping. Bethea was found guilty and was sentenced to hang on Sept. 7, next. He is a negro about 25 years old. Raiford was a well-known railroad man and lumber inspector. He ordered Bethea to do some work. Bethea became angry, went and got a gun and shot Raiford.

Homesteaders vs. Lumbermen.

FLORENCE, Wis., Sept. 27.—Homesteaders coming in for supplies from Beechwood, on the Northwestern road, thirty miles west of here, report a battle yesterday between men in the employ of the Metropolitan Lumber Co. and homesteaders at that point, in which two or three horses belonging to the Lumber Co. were shot dead. Serious trouble is expected if the lumbermen keep on logging on land claimed by the homesteaders. Public sympathy is with the homesteaders.

Charged With Criminal Negligence.

READING, Pa., Sept. 27.—Constable Wagner of this city proceeded to Reynolds, Schuylkill County, this afternoon, with a warrant for the arrest of H. C. Kemp, rear brakeman of the train which caused the recent disastrous wreck on the Philadelphia & Reading at Shoanmaker. The charge against Kemp is criminal negligence, based upon the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. A number of his friends will enter bail for his appearance at once.

They Battled Like Bull-Dogs.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Sept. 25.—Billie Leech and Jim Shebee, two Santa Fee railroad hands, had a fight to-day in a saloon on East California street, which resulted in Shebee breaking his left leg and biting his chin off. Shebee had one finger bitten off by Leech. The latter is seriously and probably fatally hurt. Shebee made his escape and has not been arrested. Officers are in pursuit.

A Convicted Burglar Escapes.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 27.—Cliff Lee, a burglar, was sentenced to the penitentiary at Jackson this morning, and while his partner, William Washington, colored, was receiving a nine-year sentence, Lee was sent into the jury-room, where he opened a window and jumped ten feet to the ground, skipped through the City Hall and escaped.

A Youthful Forger.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Francis W. Clark, the young forger who was arrested for forging a check for $1,500, was arraigned and held in Jefferson Market Court again this morning charged with forging a check for $1,320.20, the complainant being Henry P. Donnelly, a jeweler at 497 Sixth avenue.

Not Guilty of Murder.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 27.—The jury in the case of John Martin, charged with the murder of Joseph Hughes at Pittston on the night of Feb. 23, rendered a verdict of not guilty this afternoon. Patrick McNulty and James O'Donnell, also indicted for the same crime, will be tried the coming week.

The Train Wrecking Case.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The case of Kiernan, the alleged train wrecker, was again adjourned this morning in Justice Grogan's court at West Troy until next Thursday morning, owing to the illness of Supt. H. A. Harrington.

An Habitual Wife-Beater.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 27.—Joe Stevens, a plasterer, was arrested to-day for wife-beating. The woman is badly injured. Stevens has made a practice of beating her and will now be made to suffer.

A Murderer of Six to Hang.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 27.—It is now settled that Tom Woolfolk, who in 1886 murdered nine members of his family, will be hanged within the next sixty days. All other legal resources have been exhausted.

Foul Play Feared.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—Micajah Fible, who was sent to Oregon to work up the London Cleveland street sensations, is supposed to have been murdered.

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HOUSE AND LOT,

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Our entire lives are spent in work and toil, and the great aim of all our labor is TO MAKE LIFE COMFORTABLE. Nothing is more essential to happiness and contentment than to have a comfortable home, where we can for a few short hours lay aside the cares of our struggle for existence. IT IS NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL to secure such happiness and comfort. You can buy an entire outfit for $107. When such an opportunity is at hand DO NOT FAIL TO GRASP IT. Read the long list of Furniture and Household Goods we are offering for $107 on

EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

PARLOR.	BEDROOM.	KITCHEN.
1 Brussels Carpet; 1 Parlor Suit, 6 pieces; 1 Center Table; 2 Oil Paintings; 2 pair Lace Curtains; 2 Brass Poles and Trimmings; 1 Easel; 2 Rugs.	1 Bedstead; 1 Dresser; 1 Washstand; 1 Mattress; 1 Spring; 1 pair Sham Pillows; 1 Bolster; 1 Comfort; 2 Cane-Seat Chairs; 1 Plush Rocker; 1 Picture; 1 Carpet; 1 Toilet Set.	1 No. 7 Cook Stove, Pipe and Trimmings, 1 Zinc; 1 Glass-Front Cupboard; 1 Kitchen Table; 4 Chairs; 1 piece Oil-Cloth; 1 Lamp; 1 set of Dishes.

We invite an inspection of our stock, whether you buy or not. You are cordially welcome and will be courteously entertained. Our stock is complete and the largest in the city.

Heating Stoves, Carpets, Folding Beds, Blankets, Curtains, Mirrors.

CALL EARLY and AVOID the RUSH.

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1128-1130 OLIVE ST.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Open every evening until 9 o'clock. Special Inducements to Parties Starting Housekeeping.

AN OFF YEAR IN KANSAS.

THE UNSETTLED CONDITION OF POLITICS IN THE SUNFLOWER STATE.

A Hopeful Outlook for the Democratic Candidate for Governor—Ives Will Be the Next Attorney-General—After Congressman Brunner's Seat—A Harmonious Convention—Other Political News.

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 27.—Politicians estimate there will be about two hundred and fifty thousand votes polled in Kansas this fall. This is not a full vote of the State, but it is an "off year" and there is always a falling off of the vote when there is no president to be elected. Another cause of reduction is the departure of many families from the State on account of the crop failure. This loss is wholly in the Western part of the State where Republican majorities are the largest. Of the 250,000 votes conservative Democrats estimate that Robinson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will get 90,000 straight Democratic and 20,000 resubmission Republican or 110,000 in all. Willits, the Farmers' Alliance candidate, will get 40,000, leaving 100,000 for Humphrey, the Republican candidate. The estimate of the resubmission vote is possibly a little high, but on the other hand the estimate of the alliance vote is low.

There are men in the State who say Willits will get enough votes to elect him and that Humphrey will be third in the race. While there is some doubt about the election of Robinson, the

ELECTION OF IVES,

the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, seems to be certain, as he has not only the Democratic, but the resubmission nomination as well. Kellogg, the Republican nominee, will therefore have to overcome the combined opposition in order to be elected, which is a feat that the Republicans never accomplished in "off years."

Much importance attaches to the election of Attorney-General, as it is this officer that puts in operation the machinery of the prohibition act, which in being enforced or in attempts to be enforced, causes the counties incalculable expense and the people much trouble.

Wm. R. Smith of this city, who was the temporary chairman of the late Republican State Convention, is just in from a trip over the State and his estimate of the vote is not far off from the figures above given, although he claims that the Republicans will carry the State. He thinks the Alliance will poll a fourth of the vote and in some localities a third. This agrees with the Democratic estimate of

THE ALLIANCE VOTE,

but Mr. Smith claims that the Democratic vote will be less than is claimed. It will be seen that the managers of the two parties are figuring pretty close together.

It all depends on the Alliance vote in the western part of the State. There is a strong Alliance feeling in the Sixth District. There was a certainty of defeating McNall, the Republican candidate for Congress, with the Alliance candidate, until the Democrats foolishly made a nomination which will let McNall slip in between the Republicans. Besides the State ticket to be saved, they must also look out for the Legislature. The Alliance have made the Legislature their especial object of attack and will elect a large number of farmers. Maj. Peffer, the Alliance leader, who aspired to succeed Ingalls, says the Alliance will control the Legislature on joint ballot.

After Congressman Brunner's Seat.

READING, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Democratic primaries for the election of delegates to the convention to nominate a candidate for Congress were held in this county this afternoon and evening, and were hotly contested. Congressman D. B. Brunner is being opposed for a second term by Dr. Edwin M. Herbst, the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. The latter is young and aggressive, and his friends claim that he has secured a majority of the delegates to next Tuesday's convention. Congressman Brunner carried a majority of the wards of this city, and claims to have carried a majority of the county districts.

Four Tickets in the Field.

VANDALIA, Ill., Sept. 27.—In Fayette County there are four tickets in the field. Democratic, Republican, F. M. B. A. and Prohibition. The Farmers' Alliance is strong in this county, and they have inaugurated a regular school-house campaign. They are making a good deal of fuss, and claim they are getting converts daily from both the old parties. On the other hand, many of the F. M. B. A. Democrats are dissatisfied with their party nominations and declare they will not vote the ticket. The Democrats are well organized and are making a vigorous and telling campaign, with exceedingly flattering prospects of electing their entire ticket.

A Harmonious Convention.

JACKSON, Mo., Sept. 27.—The Democrats of this county nominated the following ticket to-day: Representative, E. W. Russell; Prosecuting Attorney, F. E. Burraugh; Circuit Clerk, H. R. English; County Clerk, Geo. W. Peterman; Common Pleas Clerk, Geo. E. Chappell, Sheriff, Ed M. Poe; Collector, David B. Seibert; Assessor, M. L. Spradling; Treasurer, Gustave A. Schoen; Presiding County Judge, Sebastian Albert; Judge First District, Grove S. Wills; Judge Second District, J. H. Barks; Coroner, A. H. Hinton. The convention was harmonious and largely attended. The Union Labor convention meets next Saturday to nominate a ticket.

Christian County (Ill.) Democrats.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Democrats of Christian County held a rally here to-day. The meeting was advertised to take place in the Court-house park, but the weather was so cool that it was held in the Athenæum. Hon. Wm. M. Springer, member of Congress from this (the Thirteenth) District and candidate for re-election, delivered an able address on the issues of the day. He was followed in a fine oration by Judge A. J. Hunter of Paris, Ill. who is a fine talker. A large crowd of people from the country attended the meeting. Parish's military band furnished the music.

An Old-Time Majority Looked For.

NOKOMIS, Ill., Sept. 27.—Arrangements are being made to hold a grand Democratic mass meeting at this place Oct. 14. Gen. John M. Palmer, Hon. Edward Lane, Congressman from this (the Seventeenth Illinois) district; Hon. L. Lynch of Lincoln, Hon. J. Callin of Olney, ex-Congressman from this State, and many other prominent Democrats of Southern Illinois, will be present. The Democrats of this county are thoroughly aroused and an old-time majority is expected for their county ticket at the polls this fall.

An F. M. B. A. Picnic.

NOKOMIS, Ill., Sept. 27.—The F. M. B. A. of this (Montgomery) County, will hold a picnic at Irving, an adjoining town in this county, Oct. 8. Norman J. Colman, ex-Secretary of the Department of Agriculture; H. H. Moore, National President of the F. M. B. A., and other prominent orators will be present and deliver addresses.

Refuses to Run.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 27.—Hon. Orlando Kimmel of Noble County has positively declined to accept the nomination for Congress for this district unanimously tendered him a few weeks ago by the Republican Congressional Convention. Mr. Kimmel is a farmer. He does not state reasons for his withdrawal, but has probably discovered the hopelessness of the Republican cause this fall. His refusal to run has created a sensation in this district.

Politics In Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—The State election occurs on Wednesday next. There is no opposition to the State Democratic ticket, and Col. W. J. Northen will be elected unanimously. The whole interest centers in the election of Legislators, who will have the election of a United States Senator in their hands. Twelve years ago John B. Gordon resigned his seat in the United States Senate for the purpose of allowing ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown to succeed him. Brown, having served two terms and being too ill to continue in politics, Gordon wants to resume the place in politics which he resigned years ago.

The Farmers' Alliance is approving Gordon. Several sensational incidents have occurred during the canvass. The Alliance is using all its strength for the return of a majority adverse to Gordon. The other State officers who will be elected, are Attorney General G. N. Lester, Commissioner of Agriculture R. N. Nesbitt, Comptroller Gen. Wm. Wright, Secretary of State Philip Cook.

Bond County (Ill.) Republicans.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Republican campaign of Bond County and the Eighteenth Congressional District opened here to-day with ex-Gov. Oglesby as the leading attraction. Delegations poured in from all parts of the county swelling the crowd to about 4,000. Ex-Gov. Oglesby was brought into the county to prop up the fences of some of the Republican candidates. His speech was principally about the tariff with the exception of an eloquent appeal to the members of the F. M. B. A. Order to stand by Judge Lindley for Congress, who was championing the very issues which they were advocating.

Six bands of music and several glee clubs enlivened the occasion with choice music. He was followed by Judge Lindley, candidate for Congress from this (the Eighteenth) district, with an eloquent address. After the torch-light procession and fireworks at night Hon. W. J. Scanlan of Chicago addressed quite a large audience.

People's Party Nominations.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Sept. 27.—At the People's Party County Convention, held in this city today, the following ticket was nominated: County Attorney, W. H. Savery; Probate Judge, C. C. Stoner; Clerk of the District Court, B. F. Rose; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. A. L. Baits; for Representative in the Seventy-sixth District, David S. Steele; for Representative in the Seventy-fifth District, S. O. Everly. The convention was composed almost entirely of old time Democrats and Union-Laborites.

Cloud County (Kan.) Republicans.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Sept. 27.—The Cloud County Republicans nominated the following ticket at their convention held here Thursday: County Attorney, Isaac A. Rigby; Probate Judge, M. V. B. Sheafer; Clerk of the District Court, E. House; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Dixon.

Losing Their Grip.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 27.—Republicans held a long advertised rally here tonight. L. D. Richards, candidate for Governor, and W. J. Connell, candidate for Congress from First District, were advertised to speak. Richards failed to show up and Connell had to go it alone. The Republicans are losing their grip on this State.

An Opening Rally.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Sept. 27.—The opening rally of the Republican campaign of this county was held here Tuesday night of this week, the speakers being Attorney-General L. B. Kellogg, State Superintendent George W. Winans and Col. W. A. Phillips, candidate for Congress in this district. The attendance was good.

The School Ship Saratoga.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The school ship Saratoga arrived here this evening, with all well on board. She reports a pleasant four months' trip of 9,000 miles.

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501 ... John Skaer
BENTON ST.—2572 ... A. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N ... O. D'Amour
BROADWAY and ANGELICA ... W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—2613 S ... E. Geisler
BROADWAY—3907 S ... F. Hemm
BROADWAY—7631 S ... L. F. Waibel
CARR ST.—1328 ... Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201 ... Crawley's Phar
CASS AV.—1000 ... Cass Avenue Phar
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d ... H. W. Strathmann
CASS AV., cor. JEFFERSON AV ... W. E. Heischer
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801 ... H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2637 ... W. E. Krueger
CLARK AV.—2136 ... Chas. P. Ochsner
DODIER ST.—2248 ... B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180 ... F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—4161 ... Fisher & Co
EAST GRAND AV.—1923 ... T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N ... T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837 ... P. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1600 ... C. Klipstein
GAMBLE ST.—2631 ... A. Braun
GARRISON AV., cor. N. MARKET ... G. F. Mulhall
GARRISON AV.—1016 ... D. S. Littlefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N ... F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N ... W. D. Temm
GRAVOIS—2946 ... B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800 ... E. A. Sennewald & Co
HICKORY ST.—2601 ... Theodore J. Feager
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S ... A. H. Schulte
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800 ... Philip Kaut
LUCAS AV.—1700 ... W. S. Fleming
LUCAS AV.—3341 ... Charles C. May
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601 ... Paul M. Nake
MARKET ST.—2100 ... C. G. Penney
MARKET ST.—2845 ... J. B. Van Arsdel
MENARD—1434 ... G. Weinsberg
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV ... Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930 ... J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N ... O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1500 ... R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800 ... J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3000 ... J. Guerdan & Co
OLIVE ST.—3201 ... Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500 ... Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615 ... W. R. Grant
PARK AV.—1937 ... G. H. Andreas
SALINA ST.—2870 ... A. P. Kaltwasser
ST. LOUIS AV.—cor. GLASGOW ... Carey's Drug Store
TAYLOR AV.—1900 ... G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1328 ... Primm's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338 ... T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800 ... J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901 ... J. E. Hilby

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS ... O. F. Kresse
BELLEVILLE, ILL ... Geo. H. Stolberg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

St. George's Church, Corner Beaumont and Chestnut sts. Rev. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., Rector. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon by Rev. R. A. Holland, Jr., 11 a. m.

Rev. R. C. Cave, pastor of the Non-Sectarian Church, now worshiping at Mahler's Hall, 3545 Olive street, will preach this morning at 11 o'clock; no evening service. Sunday-school at 9:30. Prayer-meeting Wednesday night.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), corner of Garrison avenue and Locust street. Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, Sept. 28, at 10:45 a. m., the pastor will preach. Subject: "The Function of Fear in Religion." Sunday-school at 12 m. Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited to our services.

LODGE NOTICES.

MISSOURI LODGE, No. 11, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members are requested to be present at next regular meeting, Friday, Oct. 3, when action will be taken on report of Entertainment Committee. GEO. THOMAS, V. G. G. W. GOLLIHER, Secretary. 33

HALL WILDEY LODGE, NO. 2, I. O. O. F.—All members are requested to attend our next regular meeting, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1890, at hall No. 1, corner 9th and Olive sts. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend. Initiation. Fraternally, LOUIS H. FRELIGH, N. G. F. G. RHOADES, Secretary. 33

TRAVELERS' REST LODGE, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will hold a special meeting Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp at Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. 9th and Olive, for the purpose of paying the last sad rites to our deceased brother, P. G. Stephen Myers. Members and visitors invited to attend. M. BRAUN, Secretary. C. A. SMITH, N. G.

HALL FOR RENT.

A very desirable large hall on Olive st., west; suitable for societies to meet in, having all conveniences. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate, 812 Chestnut st. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Set of books to keep evenings by a competent bookkeeper. Add. F 60, this office.

WANTED—A competent bookkeeper and accountant wishes employment October 1; city reference. Address R 64, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper or writer; am sober, industrious and can give good ref. Add. C. P. Martin., 1109 Washington av. 36

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—By young man, position as clerk or collector. Add. S 61, this office. 37

WANTED—By a young man, position in wholesale house: willing to work. Ad. O 64, this office. 37

WANTED—Sit. as drummer in city or travel by young man of business tact; best reference. Address K 64, this office. 37

WANTED—Copying and envelopes addressed on typewriter by experienced young man; prices low. Address P 60, this office. 37

WANTED—By a young man with a business education a position in some office; railroading or insurance preferred. Address J 62, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by a young man in an office where ability will be recognized and appreciated; best city refs. Address H 63, this office. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—An all-round printer wants position in country office. Address P 64, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation as photo printer by man of 4 years' experience. Add. A, 834 Gratiot st. 38

Coachmen.

WANTED—Situation as coachman in private family; understands care of horses and carriages; best of reference. Address J 64, this office. 39

WANTED—Situation as coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands all its branches, having first-class references. Address B 60, this office. 39

WANTED—A situation as coachman; one who understands the care of horses and carriage thoroughly; can give the best of city reference. F. Q., 3406 Olive st. 39

Stenographers.

WANTED—Position by young man as stenographer and typewriter; salary no object. Address L 63, this office. 41

WANTED—Position desired by male stenographer of 3 years' railroad and mercantile experience. Address D 60, this office. 41

Boys.

WANTED—Position by a boy of 15 in an office or wholesale house. Address M 62, this office. 42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation as night watchman. 1027 Howard st. 43

WANTED—Situation as watchman; one who can attend to engine and boilers; ref. given. Add. T. 59, this office. 43

WANTED—A situation to take care of horses, milk, drive, run a furnace and to make myself useful. M. J., 808 N. 6th st. 43

WANTED—A single man, sober and industrious, wants a place to work for board during the winter; can furnish refs. Ad. P 62, this office. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

THE Bryant & Stratton BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, corner Broadway and Market st., St. Louis. The fall term begins September 1. Send for circular. 53

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; one that is willing to assist in office work, act as cashier and be useful in store; position light; state experience and salary expected. Address G 64, this office.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—3 enterprising salesmen. Central Printing Co., 2d and Market sts. 54

WANTED—Four good salesmen; will pay salary or commission. Apply 1114 Olive st. 54

WANTED—A grocery clerk; must speak German and English. Apply 2201 Randolph st. 54

MRS. MACKLIND, private teacher, telegraphing, shorthand, typewriting. 2312 Eugenia st. 54

WANTED—Clerks and salesmen to order suits to measure on time payment. 6th and Chestnut sts.

WANTED—An A No. 1 clothing stockkeeper; only those that have had long experience need apply. Misfit Parlors, 808 Olive street, opposite Post office.

WANTED—An experienced travelling salesman for Missouri and Kansas, posted in lithographing, blank books and printing. Salary no object to the right man. Frey Stationery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. Sample by mail 35c. For terms and full particulars, address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co., La Crosse, Wis. 54

TRAVELING MEN.

Wanted—Man to solicit consignments of wool, hides, etc., as a side line on commission. Address R 57, this office. 68

HAYWARD'S

Business and Shorthand College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Day and night; all branches taught. 54

H. C. PERKINS. P. J. HERPEL.

Proprietors of Perkins & Herpel's Mercantile College, corner of 4th st. and Washington av. GIVE INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION In bookkeeping, penmanship, shorthand, type writing, grammar, arithmetic, etc. Call or write for catalogue. New term, day and night, now open.

Night School!

JONES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Southwest corner Third and Vine sts., Over the State Bank of St. Louis. ENTRANCE, 421 NORTH THIRD STREET. Day and night school, Reopens Monday, September 8, 1890. The complete business course, book-keeping, penmanship, business correspondence, commercial calculations, commercial law, spelling, reading, English grammar, writing and arithmetic; shorthand, typewriting and telegraphy taught in a most thorough and practical manner.

For circulars and particulars call at the college office or address J. G. BOHMER, President. (Telephone 1273.) 54

The Trades.

WANTED—A blacksmith. 2608 Cass av. 58

WANTED—Plumber. 3824 S. Broadway. 58

WANTED—2 good stair builders. 3940 Fairfax av. 58

WANTED—Carpenters. Apply at 918 N. High st. 58

WANTED—Fine coatmakers. Robinson, 403 Walnut st. 58

WANTED—Cigarmakers and strippers at 304 N. Main st. 58

WANTED—Good tailor; busheler. Hetzel, 2839 Olive st. 58

WANTED—A tailor to work in store. Apply at 1223 Chouteau av. 58

WANTED—Ten carpenters on Page av., 300 feet east of Vandeventer. 58

WANTED—Bench and floor molders. Gerst Bros. Mfg. Co., 800 Cass av. 58

WANTED—A plumber and laborers. W. J. Hill, 1010 S. Jefferson av. 58

WANTED—Whitener; must be a good plaster. Apply 1805 Chestnut st. 58

WANTED—Four carpenters Monday morning, on Lucky st., east of Sarah. 58

WANTED—First-class cornice-workers at once. Mesker & Bro., 423 S. 6th st. 58

WANTED—Carpenters and car builders at Pullman car shop, 21st and Scott av. 58

WANTED—Brass turners and finishers at the Enterprise Brass Co., 809 Franklin av. 58

WANTED—Immediately, two press-feeders. Apply to Noble & Haanel, 400 N. 3d st. 58

WANTED—Good coatmakers for Arkansas and Missouri. Call at Cunningham Bros. 58

WANTED—Shoemaker to go to the country. Alfred Scannell, 310 and 312 Market st. 58

WANTED—First-class custom coat makers. Apply 422 Washington av., Nugent's building. 58

WANTED—Monday, 3 good carpenters. Grand av., near North Market st. E. J. Russell. 58

WANTED—First-class stair-builder for building. Call Monday morning at 2425 Bellglade av. 58

WANTED—A good machinist. Apply at 907, 909 and 911 Lucas av. Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co. 58

WANTED—Carpenter; couple years' experience in the trade. Apply Sunday, 1409 Glasgow av.

WANTED—Dentist, a first-class operator; good wages. Apply Dr. J. H. Case, 615 Olive st.

WANTED—Two good steam-fitters. Apply at 907, 909 and 911 Lucas av. Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co.

WANTED—A first-class clothing knife cutter, steady employment. Apply 710 Washington av. 58

WANTED—3 first-class coat makers; call Monday; good wages. Myers Suhre Tailoring Co., 615 Pine st. 58

WANTED—25 rock breakers. Geo. Prendergast's quarry, Florence av., two blocks north of Easton. 58

WANTED—Good tile and grate setters; also good hard-wood finishers. E. F. Seidel, 212 S. Broadway. 58

WANTED—A first-class coatmaker to work in the house. F. W. Humphrey & Co., cor. Broadway and Pine.

WANTED—Shoemakers to buy 5,000 pairs of lasts, with or without plates, from 5c to 20c per pair. 1811 O'Fallon st.

WANTED—4 good cabinet men, 1 good carver, good wages, steady employment. Write Chas. W. DeWolf, Garnett, Kan. 58

WANTED—All shoemakers are invited by L. A. 495 to attend open meeting and entertainment at their hall, 10th and Carr sts., Wednesday eve, Oct. 1. 58

WANTED—Jewelers; two or three workmen; steady work and good wages; also one boy and one girl to learn the trade. Call at Calame & Marchal, No. 622 Locust st. 58

Boys.

WANTED—A good boy. 1315 Pine st. 61

WANTED—Boy to work around the house. 2636 Locust st. 61

WANTED—A strong boy. Apply at L. P. Fries & Son, 808 S. 2d st. 61

WANTED—A boy to press seams on shop coats at 1205 N. 13th st. 61

WANTED—Strippers; boys or girls. F. R. Rice & Co., 305 N. 4th st. 61

WANTED—Boy 16 years old to learn wood engraving. 509 N. 3d st. 61

WANTED—Boy to work in grocery store. Apply at 3303 Easton av. 61

WANTED—Boy to work about a store or factory. Apply 15 S. Broadway. 61

WANTED—Intelligent boy to work in drug store. Apply at 3800 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Boy to work in grocery; good place. 908 Old Manchester rd. 61

WANTED—Boy with experience to feed press, foot power. 404 N. 3d st. 61

WANTED—Office boy; good chance for advancement. Address G 61, this office. 61

WANTED—A boy about 14 years of age for office. 1004 Olive st., Thos. Cantwell. 61

WANTED—An office boy about 14 years old. Address Drawer E, City Post-office. 61

WANTED—Boy or man to work about the house and wait on table. 2208 Lucas pl. 61

WANTED—Boy for housework; refs. required. Apply Monday at 4040 Delmar av. 61

WANTED—Office boy that writes good hand; state experience. Address B 64, this office. 61

WANTED—Boy or young man for office work, bills lading, etc. Address N 63, this office. 61

WANTED—Office boy. Apply personally at Herf & Frerichs Chemical Co., 4528 S. Broadway. 61

WANTED—Boys from 14 to 20 years, to make cores. Apply at Mo. Malleable Iron Co., 21st and Papin st. 61

WANTED—Apprentice boys between 16 and 18 years of age to learn the trade of stove-plate molding; must live at home. Apply 501 S. Main st.

WANTED—An intelligent boy about 15 years old; one that has some experience in retail shoe store preferred; best of reference required. Call Sunday morning at No. 7 and 9 S. 6th st. 61

WANTED—3 boys on or before Oct. 1 on the Union Telegraph Lines to learn telegraphing, paying $65 to $75 monthly, when competent. Apply immediately. B. K. Mitchell, Superintendent, 102 N. 3d st.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Cooks.

WANTED—At Bridge Restaurant, a first-class colored cook; $15 per week. 56

Laborers.

WANTED—Men on Finney av. and Sarah st. John Donovan. 59

WANTED—Teams and rockbreakers. Claggett and Union av., John Bambrick. 59

WANTED—50 teams and 25 men, on Lucas av., between 20th and 21st st. L. Kennah. 59

WANTED—Laborers; $2 a day; Marcus av. and North Market st. Thos. S. Bowdern. 59

WANTED—20 men and teams, Olive st. and Grand av. Monday morning. John A. Lynch. 59

WANTED—Teams, laborers and rock-breakers at Old Orchard, 'Frisco R. R. John Bambrick. 59

WANTED—30 men on Morgan st., west of Grand av.; $1.75 per day on grading. E. Whelan & Fanning. 59

WANTED—Teams to haul clay. Apply at Blackmer & Post's Sewer Pipe Works, Ewing av. and Missouri Pacific Railway. 59

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Reliable man; big pay. Call 950 N. 3d st. F. Peres & Co. 62

WANTED—Colored porter for saloon and housework. 1727 Park av. 62

WANTED—Stable manure. Call at Paulus & Williamson's, 506 Olive st. 62

WANTED—Two experienced newspaper canvassers. Address T 60, this office. 62

WANTED—An experienced man to dress chickens. Call at stand 36, Union Market. 62

WANTED—On salary, four experienced men to represent the Central Portrait Studio, corner 14th and Olive sts. 62

WANTED—Man for general work about small place in suburbs; must understand horses, cows, etc. Apply 615 N. 4th st. 62

WANTED—A single man to deliver feed and groceries; must understand to attend to horses, etc. 3539 S. Broadway. 62

WANTED—A single man at 1613 S. Compton av., who understands furnaces and will make himself generally useful; ref. required. Apply Monday. 62

WANTED—5 gentlemen on or before Oct. 1 on the Union Telegraph Lines, for instruction. Paying $75 to $150 monthly, when competent. Ap. immediately, B. K. Mitchell, Supt., 102 N. 3d st.; take el.

908 ST. CHARLES ST.—Meals, all you can eat, 15c, no limit; beds, 15c. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, etc.

WANTED—A position to do copying or assist in office work by an experienced teacher; best reference furnished. Address R 54, this office. 77

WANTED—A young lady, educated in France, desires a position as governess or teacher of English, French and music. Address M 60, this office.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Young widow would like position in laundry office. Address E 62, this office. 44

WANTED—A position in office; has had several years' experience. Add. F 62, this office. 44

WANTED—By an intelligent lady, general office-work, typewriter, clerk, etc.; will attend strictly to business. 1805 Oregon av. 44

WANTED—Position in an office by a young lady writing a plain hand; willing to work for small salary until accustomed to the work. Address E 64, this office. 44

Stenographers

WANTED—Situation by a young lady as shorthand and typewriter. Address O 63, this office. 45

WANTED—Sit by a young man as shorthand and typewriter; has own machine. 1113 High st. 45

WANTED—Situation by a young lady stenographer; experience desired more than salary. Address A 62, this office. 45

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Position as cutter and fitter by lady of 16 years' experience, just arrived in city. Add. Mrs. E. Abbott, 813 N. 4th st. 38

WANTED—Situation by first-class seamstress; would assist with housework. Call 3 days, 915 N. 23d st.; no postals answered. 46

WANTED—First-class dressmaker wishes a few more engagements in families; terms reasonable. Address C 64, this office. 46

WANTED—Young lady wishes to read for a stenographer evenings for instructions, at the pupil's home if desired. Address F 64, this office. 45

WANTED—By a good dressmaker who makes a specialty of Jenness Miller and misses' dresses; will make a few more engagements in city or suburbs at $1.50 per day. Address C 61, this office. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Sit. by middle-aged lady in small family as housekeeper. Call at 1234 N. 17th st. 47

WANTED—Situation as working housekeeper by a woman with boy 6 years of age. 1313 N. 10th st., corner of O'Fallon st. 47

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced girl for housework. 2326 Biddle st. 48

WANTED—Situation by a respectable person to do light housework and mind children. 1028 N. High st. 48

WANTED—By a dressmaker, a few engagements in families or take work home; good cutter and fitter. Address W 62, this office. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, etc.

WANTED—Situation to cook, wash and iron. 2330 Wash st. 49

WANTED—Immediately, first-class cook; also house girl; reference required. 3702 Olive st.

WANTED—By a good girl situation to cook and do general housework. Call at 1741 Division st. 49

WANTED—Situations by three German girls for cooking and general housework. 212 N. Jefferson av. 49

WANTED—Situation by 2 girls in same family, one to cook and one to do housework. Address O 62, this office. 49

Nurses.

WANTED—A healthy child to nurse; parents must give good references as to health; nurse will give the same. Address A 60, this office. 50

WANTED—A situation by a young healthy German girl with first breast of milk as wet nurse; would be willing to assist in housework of any kind. Add. L 60, this office. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—Situation as laundress by the day. 2330 Wash st. 51

WANTED—By a woman, washing to take home. 1947 O'Fallon st. 51

WANTED—Situation by a first laundress by the day or week. 1018 Carr st. 51

WANTED—By a first-class laundress, washing to take home. 820 Market st., 3d floor. 51

WANTED—Washing and ironing; will take in and finish nicely. Mrs. Willmann, 113 N. 12th st.

WANTED—A good laundress wants a place to wash by the day or week. Good references. Address 2020 Division st. 51

Miscellaneous.

FAMILIES can always get German girls and girls places and lodging at 1023 N. 10th st. 52

WANTED—Place for girl of 12 where she can go to school. Address R 61, this office. 52

WANTED—Situation by a woman to do work by the day or week. Call or address G, 1221 Collins st. 52

WANTED—Situation by a woman to do any kind of work by the day. Call or address 1014 N. 18th st., in rear. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Lady stenographer and typewriter; one who can furnish machine. Address D 63, this office. 63

WANTED—A young lady to attend cigar store; one who has had experience preferred. Inquire at once. J 63, this office. 63

WANTED—A salesman for a side line on salary or commission; must be acquainted with wholesale and retail grocers. Add. S 59, this office. 63

WANTED—A gentleman or lady to write advertisements for the daily papers for a large retail dry goods house; must be thoroughly competent and with knowledge of the dry goods business. Call on W. C. Steigers at Post-Dispatch office at 10 a. m. 63

Laundresses.

WANTED—A laundress; call Monday. 1224 Taylor av. 67

WANTED—First-class laundress two days a week. Apply 4001 Morgan st. 67

WANTED—First-class laundress willing to take washing home, at 3744 Olive st. to-day. 67

WANTED—White washerwoman. Apply Sunday between 11 and 2 o'clock at 2337 Locust st. 67

WANTED—A competent laundress to work by the day; reference required. Apply at 2733 Chestnut st. 67

WANTED—Settled woman in country, wages $16, to do laundry and assist with housework; no cooking. Apply Monday at 11 o'clock, store 419 N. 6th st. 67

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, etc.

WANTED—Teacher who can teach English, German and music. 7, N. 3d st. 78

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A housekeeper in small family. Call at 17 S. 4th st., East St. Louis. 65

WANTED—Working housekeeper; neat person with refs. Address S 64, this office. 65

WANTED—A young healthy widow of lady-like appearance and no incumbrance as housekeeper for a middle-aged gentleman, widower; no children; a negro servant girl will do the heavy work; wages $5 a week. Address lock box 46, Baxter Springs, Kan.; please send photo. 65

General Housework.

WANTED—Girl to do housework. 1021 Howard st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1025 N. 18th st. 66

WANTED—A girl for light housework. 2747 Clark av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 3039 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 3645 Cook av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. 2638 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist in housework. 2321 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at 2352 S. 12th st. 66

WANTED—A girl at 2645 St. Vincent av. to do light housework. 66

WANTED—A young girl for light housework. Apply 1314 Hogan st. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework. 2619 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1510 Garrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at 2213 Randolph st. 66

WANTED—One good girl for general housework, at 508 S. Broadway. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 2821A Cass av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at 3911 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A girl, 14 to 16 years for light housework, at 1125 N. 7th. 66

WANTED—A German girl to do general housework. 3127 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Housegirl at 1619 Missouri av., west side of Lafayette Park. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework at 1123 Hebert st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of two. 2116 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl of 15 or 16 to assist with house work. 2936 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; 3 in family. 3134 Adams st. 66

WANTED—A good steady girl for general housework, at 3004 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; call to-day. 1722 Preston pl. 66

WANTED—A girl to assist in light housework and sewing. 1216 Missouri av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; 3 in family. Apply 3107 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; no washing. 3847 Page av. 66

WANTED—A neat girl for house and dining-room work. Apply 1320 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; 3138 Brantner place. 66

WANTED—Good girl to do housework; good wages. 1013 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; call immediately. 3937 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; good wages. 2825 Stoddard st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework; small family. Inquire at 829 S. 6th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, German preferred. 2327 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—Bright girl to do housework and assist with sewing. 2845 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A middle-aged woman for housework; good wages. 1909B Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. 1009 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl at once for housework; only 3 in family. Apply at 1628 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; wages, $14. 3527 Clark av., bell 2. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework; small family. Apply at 3660 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Young girl about 15 to assist about house. Address H 60, this office. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in family of two. 2705 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of 3. 3749 Evans av., Franklin av. cable. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist at light housework in small family. 4143 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework in small family at 2810 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in 6-room house and family of 3. 3432 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; German preferred; family of four. 1828 Rutger st. 66

WANTED—A strong girl for general housework. Northeast corner Grand and St. Louis avs. 66

WANTED—A good house-girl. Apply with first-class reference only to 1554 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in a small family. Ap. at once, 1558 California av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. Call Monday, 3812 Washington.

WANTED—A young girl for general housework in a small family; no washing. 506 S. Ewing av.

WANTED—A girl for housework and to assist with washing and ironing. Apply at 1509 Hickory.

WANTED—Girl for housework in small family; good reference required. 3806 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family at 1757 Second Carondelet av., 2d floor. 66

WANTED—German girl to do general housework; good pay to a good girl. Apply at 218 N. Compton av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing; good wages to right party. Apply 3625 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. German preferred; family of two adults. Apply 2901 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; best wages paid; call at once. 2726 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework, without washing or ironing; must have refs. 4041 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Settled woman to do general housework; three in family; must sleep at home. Apply at 820 N. 6th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing; to go to country. Apply Monday morning at 3205 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A competent girl for housework and cooking; no washing or ironing. Apply Monday morning, 3939 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 3634 Evans av., about one block west of Grand av. and first street north of Page av. 66

WANTED—A young girl 14 to 16 to assist in light housework, family of two; French preferred. Apply 1120 N. Compton av., flat 6. 66

WANTED—A good housegirl in a family of two; must have ref. Apply Monday. 907 Taylor av., cor. Narrow Gauge. take Washington av. car.

WANTED—A good, steady girl to go out 40 miles in a country town: no washing nor ironing; good wages to the right party. Inquire at once, 703 Pine st., cigar-store. 66

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4, 1890.

To Whom It May Concern:

After having suffered with chronic complications of female complaints for years, which baffled all medical aid and rendered life a burden to me, I learned of

Mrs. Ros. Sabine,

1410 PINE ST., AND HER WONDERFUL CURES.

As a last resort I resolved to take her treatment and I visited her, was convinced of the efficacy of her treatment, and

IN 7 DAYS Was Entirely Restored to Health.

My complexion is now white and pure, and all traces of the disease that rendered me an object of pity have entirely disappeared. My happiness over this remarkable cure impels me to give Mme. Ros. Sabine this public testimonial, and I will also take pleasure in giving full particulars of my disease and its cure to any one calling upon or addressing me. CARRIE STURMFELS, 1517 S. 3d St.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of September, 1890.
(Seal.) PHIL. H. ZEPP, Clerk Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—2 good dressmakers at 302 S. 2d st. 69

WANTED—Two good basque makers at 2920 Olive st. 69

WANTED—A girl for dressmaking at 1318 Hickory st. 69

WANTED—Two experienced basters on vests. 1506 S. 8th st. 69

WANTED—Girls to work on jackets; good wages. 2412 N. Broadway. 69

WANTED—First-class waist and skirt hands at once. 3043 Franklin av. 69

WANTED—Girls to work on custom coats. 719 Olive st., 3d floor, room 21. 69

WANTED—Waist and shirt makers immediately. Call 414 N. Leffingwell av. 69

WANTED—A good dressmaker and an apprentice girl at 921½ N. Compton av. 69

WANTED—Apprentice for dress-making; good wages. 1519 Washington av. 69

WANTED—Experienced tailoress, at Silberstein's, 1507 Olive st. Ask for Keller. 69

WANTED—One first-class button-hole maker immediately at 1421 Chestnut st. 69

WANTED—A girl to sew on custom pants; steady work. 716 Wash st., second floor. 69

WANTED—An experienced machine hand to sew on fine pants. 2413 N. Broadway. 69

WANTED—Seamstress for plain family sewing. 5572 Clemens av.; take Lindell cars. 69

WANTED—Sleeve lining fellers on shop coats at 1205 N. 13th st.; also girls to learn. 69

WANTED—Two good waistmakers and apprentice. Apply to Miss Spencer, 519 Ware av. 69

WANTED—Seamstress who can operate Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic. 3863 Windsor pl. 69

WANTED—Experienced hands and girls to learn at Casey's shirt factory, 4233-39 Evans av. 69

WANTED—Girls to work on custom coats; call Monday. Myers Suhre Tailoring Co., 615 Pine.

WANTED—Two apprentice girls to learn dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. Goff, 419 S. 14th st.

WANTED—A girl to operate sewing-machine at American Steam Laundry, 21st and Morgan. 69

WANTED—Girls—Oct. 1, 5 machine hands on fine pants; steady work; electric power. 717 Lucas av. 69

WANTED—Finishers, tackers and pressers on custom pants. Apply to Chas. Leonard, No. 815 N. 6th st. 69

WANTED—Shirt, drawer and overall makers; steady work; good pay. Schwartz & Krause, 711 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—10 machine hands and 6 handgirls, and girls to learn on coats, and boy to press seams. 2846 McNair av. 69

WANTED—Apprentice girls for dressmaking; cutting and fitting taught while learning. 2724 Dickson street. 69

WANTED—Operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer sewing machines. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts. 69

WANTED—75 experienced shirtmakers; also girls to learn; steam power; steady work. L. Mange & Son, 2039 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine operators on cloaks. Apply to Parisian Cloak Co., n. e. cor. Broadway and Washington av. 69

WANTED—Good dressmakers and apprentices at once. Room 410, Jaccard building, northwest corner Broadway and Locust st. 69

WANTED—Two first-class girls to help sew on custom-made vests, hand and machine work. Call for three days, No. 711 Morgan st., second floor. 69

Cooks, etc.

WANTED—A good cook. 2926 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Good cook. 3438 Franklin av. 68

WANTED—A good cook. Call at 805 N. Grand av. 68

WANTED—Cook—laundress; family of 3. 3807 Dolman av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron at 802 Clarkson pl. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook; reference required. 21 Vandeventer pl. 68

WANTED—First-class cook, washer and ironer. 3844 Westminster pl. 68

WANTED—First-class cook; no washing or ironing. 2620 Locust st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook; must assist with ironing. Call at 3692 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, good wages, at 1138 Leonard av. 68

WANTED—Cook—no washing—at 1619 Missouri av., west side of Lafayette Park. 68

WANTED—A good girl; must understand how to do plain cooking. 1927 Olive st. 68

WANTED—German girl to cook, wash and iron; good wages. 2321 Whittemore pl. 68

WANTED—At 1806 Olive st., a girl to cook and do housework; no washing or ironing. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron in small fam.; wages good. 3840 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Cook and nurse girl; also girl for general housework. 212 N. Jefferson av. 68

WANTED—Good girl to cook, wash and iron in small family of adults. 2926 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good cook. Apply only with first-class reference to 1554 Mississippi av. 68

WANTED—Woman to cook, wash and iron; good home and good wages. 2125 Walnut st. 68

WANTED—A girl for cooking and general housework. Apply immediately, 1113 S. 10th st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron, white or colored; first-class reference required. 3860 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron in small family; good wages. Apply at 3149 Laclede av.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, first-class pay. Mrs. Brooke, Marshall av., Webster Groves. 68

WANTED—Girl to do cooking and housework; no washing nor ironing; best references required. Call at 3227 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good girl for cooking and laundry work, with plenty of help. Apply Monday morning at 3881 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—A first-class German girl to cook, wash and iron for small family at good wages. 23 Nicholson pl., opposite Lafayette Park. 68

WANTED—Two competent German girls; one to cook, wash and iron, other for housework. Call after 9 a. m., Sunday and Monday, 2926 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—Girl, German or Swede, must be neat and tidy, to cook, wash, iron and do general housework; to a first-class girl will pay first-class wages. 3332 Bell av. 68

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Girl to attend store. 302 S. 2d st. 71

WANTED—Colored chambermaid at 816 S. 14th st. 71

WANTED—A small German girl at 1303 Washington av. 71

WANTED—Lady compositor on Kirkwood (Mo.) "Leader." 71

WANTED—Experienced girls in hose factory at 817 N. 7th st. 71

WANTED—Forty small girls to handpick peanuts. 317 N. 2d st. 71

WANTED—A girl to take charge dining-room. 1706 Lucas pl. 71

WANTED—Millinery makers and apprentices at 718 N. Broadway. 71

WANTED—Girl for chamber work and assist in dining-room work. 3142 Locust st. 71

WANTED—Good milliner's apprentices; also good dressmaker. Apply 519 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—Experienced girl to curl feathers. Electric Dye-works. 2225 Lucas av. 71

WANTED—Good milliners, apprentices, also good dressmaker. Apply at 519 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—Intelligent lady who wishes to become a fortune teller. Address K 63, this office. 71

WANTED—One dining-room girl and two dishwashers for hotel. Apply at 1412 Olive st. 71

WANTED—10 girls to cane chairs. Apply at Heller & Hoffman's chair factory, 8th and Howard st. 71

WANTED—Females to learn trade; steady work and good pay. Shryock Brush Co., 100 S. Commercial st. 71

WANTED—Middle-aged workingwoman or girl for small family. 3400 Eads av., one street north of Lafayette av. 71

WANTED—A young girl to assist in light housekeeping, three miles west of city limits. Apply at 2702 Washington av. 71

WANTED—First-class house and dining-room girl; best of references required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock in morning at 3712 Westminster pl. 71

WANTED—A girl to go to a country town for company for an elderly lady, to go to school and do chores for her board. Call or write to 4442 N. Broadway. 71

WANTED—A first-class milliner for Galveston, Tex.; one who can take entire charge of workroom. Apply to Pratt, Simmons & Co., 509 Washington av. 71

WANTED—Two young ladies of refinement and good address; employment light and respectable; reference required. Miss L. Kestler, manager, 1018 Market st. 71

WANTED—Two experienced pasters on cigar boxes; must be steady and good pasters. Apply to A. Wagmueller, Steam Cigar Box Factory, Kansas City, Mo. 71

WANTED—4 ladies on or before Oct. 1 on the Union Telegraph Lines, for instruction, paying $75 to $150 monthly, when competent. Ap. immediately, B. K. Mitchell, Supt., 102 N. 3d st.; take elevator.

FREE TREATMENT

For all diseases; small charge for medicines only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily and Sunday; consultation private. Policlinic and Dispensary, 813 N. 6th st. 71

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Nurses.

WANTED—A nursegirl. 2926 Pine st. 70

WANTED—Girl about 15 as nurse-girl. 2926 Pine st. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl; easy work. 912 Sarah st. 70

WANTED—A small nurse-girl at 2012 Wash st., third floor. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl. Inquire at 3760 Cook av., Sunday afternoon. 70

WANTED—A competent nursegirl. Apply, with ref., at 3514 Laclede av. 70

WANTED—Girl to care for child and do housework at 802 Clarkson pl. 70

WANTED—A good nurse girl. Apply Tuesday morning, 1007 Garrison av. 70

WANTED—A neat nurse-girl, not under 14 years; good wages. 1111 Dillon st. 70

WANTED—A healthy wet nurse. Apply to Dr. L. C. Boisliniere, 2303 Chestnut st. 70

WANTED—Young girl to take care of child and help at light housework. 2344 Whittemore pl. 70

WANTED—A responsible nurse girl to take care of child 2 years old. Apply to-day at 3744 Olive st. 70

WANTED—Woman to care for infant: must have references; no children need apply. 1711 Lucas place. 70

WANTED—Nurse to take charge of young children; an experienced nurse preferred, at 1619 Missouri av., west side of Lafayette Park. 70

WANTED—Experienced nurse in a small family; good wages and a comfortable home; none but first-class need apply. No. 4071 Washington av. 70

WANTED—A competent nurse girl for two children, aged 3 years and 15 months. 1015 Thornby place. Apply to J. G. Nugent at B. Nugent & Bro. 70

WANTED—Two young ladies of education to become pupils in the Training School for Nurses. Apply in person to Supt. M. C. Hazlett, Sept. 28 to Oct. 2; hours, 9 a. m. to 12 m. 70

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR McKINNEY'S BREAD. IT IS DELICIOUS.

DRESSMAKING.

LADIES and children's dresses made in latest style by competent dressmaker. 923 N. Ewing av. 72

NEW YORK PLEATING CO., 1410 Olive st.; first-class work only; cheaper and superior than all others. 72

ACCORDION PLAITING—Made by electricity and steam combined. Miss K. Riley, Woman's Exchange. 72

ACCORDION PLAITING—Durable work made. Machines (our patent) for sale. Mrs. Cartwright, 1612 Lucas pl. 72

ACCORDION electro pleating is firm and remains beautiful as long as the goods last. Paris Accordion Pleating Co., 1534 Olive st. 72

DRESSMAKERS, see the Parisian tailor system before you purchase elsewhere; terms to suit. Mrs. E. M. Davis, agent, 1311 Chouteau av. 72

ACCORDION and knife pleating done by steam power, 25c per yard; far superior to all others; call and inspect work; work speaks for itself. Mrs. Ostertag, 2320 Olive st. 72

ACCORDION PLAITING—First-class work only; all goods returned by express free of charge to any part of the United States or Canada; write for circular; also first-class dressmaking; masquerade costumes made to order or rented from $1.50 up. Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, 1214 Olive st. 72

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

For some time a loud claim for superiority of Fountain's method of dress cutting over all competing systems in the entire world has been made in these columns, and professedly a challenge has been given to test its merits with any other. No doubt the majority understand that this is merely an advertising bluff, while a few may believe that it is given in good faith. To settle the question involved, the inventors of The Ladies' Tailor system hereby accept the challenge. The contest to take place Monday, Sept. 30, at 2 p. m., at The Ladies' Tailor Parlors, 2020 Olive street. Progressive dressmakers and all ladies interested in improvement are invited to be present or to call any time, and we will cut test linings free and prove that dresses can be cut to fit any form without altering by The Ladies' Tailor system. HUGHES & STOREY.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Three bright and intelligent ladies to canvass in city; good pay. Address, stating previous experience, N 62, this office. 73

WANTED—Lady agents. Call or send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe's corset and Healp's waists; splendid profits and quick sales. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts. 73

LADIES, I will pay ladies a salary of $10 per week to work for me in their locality at home; light work; good pay for part time. Write, with stamp, Mrs. H. J. Farrington, Box 702, Chicago. 73

WANTED—Agents for our elegant oil portraits; the finest made; no experience required; beginners earn $50 weekly; $4 outfit free; send for particulars and outfit; rare chance. Safford Adams & Co., 41 Great Jones st., New York. 73

AGENTS wanted. Liberal Salary paid. At home or to travel. Team furnished free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—By a young widower in business, board for self and child 6 years old in strictly private family; little girl must be considered as one of the family; father of child takes breakfast and supper. Address, stating terms, location, etc, M 64, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Young gentleman wishes board and room with private family; state price and particulars. Address A 65, this office. 20

WANTED—An old gent wants board and comfortable room in private family where there are no children. Address W 61, this office. 20

WANTED—Board by family of three adults in private family, convenient to Olive st. and Washington av. cars; West End; name terms and conveniences; reference required. Add. A 64, this office.

WANTED—One or two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished; with board or eating accommodations near by, for young couple; vicinity of Lafayette Park or Compton Hill. Add 904 Olive st., room 52.

WANTED—Young lady not employed during the day wishes heated 2d-story front room, board and wash, in neat plain family (strictly private) or with lady living alone, where she will be treated as once of the family; same not to exceed $20 or $22 per month; prompt pay; permanent if suited. Address P 61, this office. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—By adults, two furnished and one unfurnished room. Address R 60, this office. 21

WANTED—3 rooms or 2 rooms and alcove for 2 in family; reference exchanged. Address B 63, this office. 21

WANTED—Two rooms in private family, furnished for light housekeeping; state terms and location. Address G 63, this office. 21

WANTED—Unfur. 2 front rooms by married couple without children, where company can be seen in own rooms. Address S 63, this office. 21

WANTED—A 5 or 6-room flat or cottage; must be convenient to business part of city. Address with terms, location, etc., J 60, this office. 21

WANTED—A nicely furnished room between Olive st. and Franklin av., 12th st. and Garrison av., by a quiet couple. Address W 59, this office. 21

WANTED—By a couple without children, 4 or 5 room house or flat on St. Louis av. or Wright st., bet. 22d and 25th sts. Address G 62, this office. 21

WANTED—By young couple, two elegant front unfurnished rooms without reference; must be first-class; east of Grand. Address R 63, this office. 21

WANTED—By an old couple without children, one large or two small rooms and kitchen; also stable for one horse, if possible. Inquire 727 Market st. 21

WANTED—Six or eight-room house or flat; West End; convenient to Olive or Washington cars; state appointments and rent. Address W 63, this office. 21

WANTED—Two young ladies employed during the day want a comfortable room, within 15 minutes' walk of 5th and Olive sts. Address N 64, this office. 21

WANTED—One or two handsome rooms, 2d floor, with bath and first-class board, for a middle-aged gentleman and wife, in a first-class family; references exchanged. Add. E 60, this office. 21

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE,

at 3546 Washington av., until Oct. 1. Household furniture, consisting of one full cherry set, including folding bed, one unstained cherry, one walnut and one oak folding bed, several fancy chairs and tables, one gas range, one soft coal stove. 5

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—By man and wife, five or six-room flat in the vicinity of Olive st.; good locality. Add. J 59, this office.

STORES, STABLES, ETC., WANTED

WANTED—To rent a store with 2 or 3 rooms and bake oven; vicinity of Fair Grounds preferred. Add. D 59, this office. 82

BUSINESS WANTED

WANTED—Copying, legal and specification, address and advertising of all kinds; low prices on large orders; work called for and delivered; done on first-class machines and correctness guaranteed. Address F 63, this office. 3

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—To buy a hunting dog and gun. Add. K 61, this office. 26

WANTED—A small second-hand desk and chair. Address G 60, this office. 26

E. A. SKEELE wants furniture, carpets and feathers, for cash; send postal. 8 N. 7th st. 26

WANTED—This week, for cash, $2,000 worth of furniture. Ad. A. B. Rich, 3434 Walnut st. 26

WANTED—75 foot shelving, also counters and drawers, cheap. Address W 60, this office. 26

WANTED—Earth at once at 20th and Bissell sts. Apply to Paulus & Williamson, 506 Olive st. 26

WANTED—To buy 25 second-hand pianos for cash. Address Welshe's Music store, 821 Franklin av.

WANTED—To buy a good soft coal heating stove and small bed-room suit. Add. H 62, this office.

WANTED—Bicycle—A Victor or Columbia in good order; say where it can be seen. Address N 60, this office. 26

OLD GOLD and SILVER BOUGHT

Highest cash prices paid. 311 N. 9th st., near Olive. 26

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner, $250 necessary; best snap yet; big money; investigate. Room 22, 414 Market st. 23

WANTED—Partner with about $300 in an old established business; a good chance for the right man. 817 N. 7th st. 23

WANTED—Partner with $5,000 or $6,000 to go into pork packing business; old established firm. Inquire 1539 N. 15th st. 23

WANTED—To form copartnership with some well and favorably known gentleman familiar with the real estate business, to conduct a real estate and general auction business; best of references given and required. Add. W 57, this office. 23

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange my equity of $1,500 for grocery store. Address N 63, this office. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—A 50 horse-power upright engine, in good repair, for a young driving horse, with good qualities. Address R 56, this office. 24

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—$1,000 at 5 per cent; gilt edge real security. Address L 61, this office. 25

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—To buy, a 6 or 7-room house; state price and location. Address L 64, this office. 22

WE want to buy houses and lots for cash. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY, 710 Chestnut st. 22

WE have a cash buyer for 6 or 8-room dwelling in West End; owners wanting to make quick sale; call. BRADLEY & QUINETTE, 719 Chestnut st. 22

WANTED CENTRAL PROPERTY.

I have several cash customers for central property, both improved and unimproved. Owners wishing to make quick sales will do well to send me a description of their property. CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st. 22

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF Maggie Howard, who once lived on S. 15th or Morgan st., will send her address to M 59, she will hear something to her advantage.

MURRAY M. THOMSON, 3919 Washington av., would like to meet a Mr. Murray Thomson, who was in Paris, France, last year.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Organ. Inquire at 1715½ Dolman st. 27

FOR SALE—An upright piano, cheap. 1617½ Cass av., up-stairs. 27

WM. McMASTER, teacher violin and cornet, 1125 Washington av. 27

FOR SALE—One upright piano, almost new, very cheap. 2113 Lucas pl. 27

FOR SALE—A piano; cash or monthly payments if desired. 2422 Dickson st. 27

FOR SALE—A fine 7⅓-octave upright piano, almost new; very cheap; 1103 Chouteau av. 27

NEW pianos; Upright, 7⅓ oct., $250; at $6 per month; no interest. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

PIANO lessons by reliable and experienced (gentleman) teacher; easy terms; ref. Address J 61, this office. 27

PRIVATE lessons given by a competent teacher on violin or in dancing; terms very low. Add. T 55, this office. 27

FOR SALE—A 7⅓-octave square piano as good as new: cheap. 3141 Shenandoah st., near Compton av.; 2d floor. 27

VICTOR LITCHENSTEIN, teacher of violin and concert soloist, 1119 N. 19th st., or Box 40, Balmer & Weber. 27

BANJO and guitar; H. J. Isbell, teacher; agent for the Artist banjo; leader of the Ideal Banjo Club. studio 2224 Chestnut st. 27

FOR SALE—Grand piano; good and powerful tone; desirable for concert hall or saloon, $50; worth. $150. Selkirk's, 12 N. 7th st. 27

FOR SALE—Account of leaving city, elegant Hardiman piano (upright), can be seen this morning or Monday. 3003 St. Vincent av. 27

McCAMMON and Behring pianos in all styles; lowest prices for cash or time payments; instruments exchanged; tuning, repairing and moving, specialties. P. G. Anton, 1110 Olive st. 27

PATRONIZE home institutions and save dealer's commission by buying from the manufacturer direct. The T. Bahnsen pianos are recognized to be for durability, tone, touch and finish the best in the world. 1520 Olive st. 27

EARL L. SYKES, pianist and teacher of the art of piano playing. References—Dr. Wm. Mason, Steinway Hall, New York City; Wm. H. Sherwood, Auditorium Conservatory, Chicago; Edgar S. Kelly, Chickering Hall, New York City, and Balmer & Weber, here. Add 2621 Gamble st. 27

VIOLIN AND MANDOLIN.

If you want to study either of these most popular instruments at a reasonable price go to Lowell Putnam, 1121 Leonard av. or 33d st., between Easton and Franklin; good reference. 27

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG lady desires to instruct a few pupils in English at their homes. Address C 63, this office.

WANTED—By graduate, private scholars in elocution and English branches. Address O 61, this office. 29

WANTED—Scholars to learn bookkeeping in the evening; I guarantee to learn you or money refunded; best of ref. Add. H 59, this office. 29

WANTED—Students at Prescott's St. Louis High School of Telegraphy. Day and night school. 904 Olive st. Students thoroughly taught and situations procurred. A. Prescott, Principal. 29

DANCING.

PROF. R. M. ADAMS, expert waltzing master; private lessons and classes daily and evenings.

SECOND TERM.

Prof. R. M. Adams' dancing school commences at Euterpe hall, Jefferson av. and Walnut st., Monday evening, Sept. 29; second term at Olive Academy, 1306 Olive st., Tuesday evening, Sept. 30; at Du Four's hall, 1958 Sydney st., Thursday evening, Oct. 16. Classes afternoons and evenings. Private lessons at any time.

Now open for ladies, gentlemen and children. National New Hall, 1800 Allen Av.,

MR. M. J. KONCEN'S Dancing Schools,

Turner Hall, 1928 Salisbury st., New office and Academy, 2341 Olive st., For rent for private club parties, lodges, etc. Circulars mailed; Private lessons a specialty. 76

THEATRICAL.

GRAHAME'S Dramatic School, 1324 Olive st., elocution and stage dancing a specialty. 75

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Gold-plated umbrella handle. Return to 1116 S. 8th st. and receive reward. 30

LOST—White bull dog, small black spot on left ear. Liberal reward. 3429 Lindell av. 30

LOST—A small blue locket marked "Doc to Jo." If returned to 28½ S. 15th st. will receive $5 reward. 30

LOST—An orange-colored St. Bernard dog, answers to the name of Cardinal. Liberal reward if returned to 3910 Lucas av. 30

LOST—A black shepherd dog with heavy nickel-plated collar. Suitable reward will be paid for his return to 4223A St. Ferdinand av. 30

LOST—On Easton av. between Cardinal and Littlefield, string of gold beads. Finder will receive $5 reward by returning same to 3030 Easton av. 30

LOST—In Forest Park, April 6, 1890, $4,805; I will give half of what I recover to party who will give information. Valentine Fettig, with B. Walker, 17 N. Broadway. 30

LOST—While going from Madison st. along Jefferson av. to Dixon st. a small ladies' gold watch with monogram "E. G." and two gold hands with brilliants in each hand. Finder will please return to 1621 Knapp st. 30

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

20 TARGEE ST.—Four rooms on first floor, with water; unfurnished. 13

29 S. 13TH ST.—A widow lady will rent front room down stairs, furnished, to one or two gents. 13

33 S. 20TH ST.—Pleasant room for one or two gents; private family; $10 per month; fire and light. 13

107 S. 15TH ST.—One nice furnished room for light housekeeping; also hall room for gent. 13

108 S. 4TH ST.—A neatly furnished front room for two gents. 13

125 S. 14THST.—Nicely furnished front rooms for gents; also other rooms. 13

200 S. 16TH ST.—2d-story front room furnished for gents or housekeeping. 13

216 S. 22D ST.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

216 S. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Two unfurnished rooms, 2d floor, with hall and bath. 13

301 N. 12TH ST.—Large corner room, one block east of Exposition. 13

316 N. 11TH ST.—Well furnished sleeping-room; gas and bath; for gents only. 13

325 OLIVE ST., corner of 4th st.—Furnished rooms by the day, week or month. 13

404 N. 15TH ST.—Neatly furnished front room 2 blocks from Exposition. 13

404 S. 15TH ST.—One neatly fur. front room two blocks from Union Depot. 13

517 GRATIOT ST.—Nicely furnished front room for 2 gents; $2.50 per week. 13

519 FRANKLIN AV.—Two or 4 rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; rent low. 13

603 WALNUT ST.—One large front room, nicely furnished, for gentleman only. 13

607 MARKET ST.—Rooms, $1 a week; clean, spring beds, 15c; also good rooms, 25c per night. 13

630 S. BROADWAY.—Four rooms, first floor. 13

706 N. 14TH ST.—Nicely furnished 2-story front room, suitable for light housekeeping; also hall room. 13

718 N. 15TH ST.—Furnished front rooms, large and small, for 2 gents or light housekeeping; $1.25 and $2.25 per week. 13

801 MORGAN ST.—Furnished and single rooms; single beds, 15c per night. 13

818 N. BEAUMONT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, close to two lines cables; rent reasonable. 13

823 S. 18TH ST.—Newly furnished rooms; private family. 13

823 FRANKLIN AV.—A handsomely furnished 2d-floor front room for two gents or man and wife. 13

832 S. 10TH ST.—Neatly furnished rooms. 13

901 CHOUTEAU AV.—One neatly furnished front room with private family. 13

903 HICKORY ST.—2 rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; 2d story front. 13

916 LA BEAUME ST.—1 furnished room. 13

917 N. COMPTON AV.—Pleasant, sunny room, handsomely furnished, suitable for a couple of gentlemen or ladies employed; $20 for two; breakfast if desired. 13

921 ST. LOUIS AV.—Nicely furnished room. 13

921 PARK AV.—Furnished room suitable for light housekeeping or two gents. 13

923 N. EWING AV.—Two nice 2d-story front rooms for housekeeping. 13

1007 PINE ST.—A neatly furnished front parlor; southern exposure. 13

1011 S. 13TH ST.—A nice 2d-story front room, near Union Depot, suitable for one or two conductors. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Neatly furnished front rooms by day or week at reasonable rates. 13

1021 DILLON ST.—Pleasant 2d story front room; private family; reference required. 13

1023 S. 12TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, front or back, with gas and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 13

1103 LEONARD AV.—Elegantly furnished front room in private family, for one or two gents. 13

1105 S. 11TH ST., between Chouteau av. and Hickory st., 3 rooms and bath; 2d floor. Key 1101 same street. 13

1106 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two furnished rooms on 2d floor, with every convenience for housekeeping; 4th st. cable pass. 13

1110 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room; so. exp.; suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 13

1111 GLASGOW AV.—Two pleasant furnished rooms; every convenience; housekeeping or private family. 13

1114 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room in private family for 1 or 2 gents. 13

1120 N. 10TH ST.—Nice furnished front room for man and wife or two gents. 13

1125 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms, 50c, 25c per day; $2, $3 per week; single room, $1.50. 13

1126 LOCUST ST.—New and elegantly fur. rooms for gents, or gent and wife. 13

1133 S. 12TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, front room, first or second floor, for one or two persons. 13

1150 S. 7TH ST.—A nice furnished room for gents. 13

1200 PALM ST.—Two rooms and kitchen with water, rent cheap. 13

1205 SPRING AV.—Three rooms. 13

1205 WRIGHT ST.—5 rooms, hall, bath, 2d floor; large front, side and back yards; rent, $18 per month. Inquire of Benj. S. Wash, Room 512, Commercial Building, 6th and Olive sts. 13

1220 PARK AV.—Nicely furnished room; electric car passes the door; also hall room. 13

1221 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished room, also parlor; Exposition and Fair visitors accommodated. 13

1227 WASHINGTON AV.—Newly furnished front and back rooms, suitable for visitors to the Fair. 13

1306 CHOUTEAU AV.—Elegantly fur. front parlor; also 2d-story front; gas, bath and all conveniences. 13

1308 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two newly furnished rooms, 2d-story front and connecting; can be used single or en suite; private family. 13

1311 CARR ST.—Furnished front parlor suitable for one or two gents. 13

1314 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front and connecting room, single or ensuite; gas, hot, cold bath; private family. 13

1321 CHOUTEAU AV.—Furnished rooms; also two connecting rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1323 CHESTNUT ST.—Neatly furnished rooms; reasonable rates. 13

1403 N. 6TH ST.—A nicely furnished room, second floor. 13

1409 PAPIN ST.—Two furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping or gentlemen. 13

1439 AND 1441 FRANCIS ST.—3 beautiful newly papered rooms, water, dry cellar, conv. to Franklin av. and Northern Central cars; 1 block east of Grand av. Keys at 1443. 13

1502 PINE, one block from Exposition—Three rooms, single or en suite; 2d floor; accommodations for Fair people; also two rooms furnished for light housekeeping. 13

1503 PINE ST.—Furnished front and back parlor; V. P. procession passes the door. 13

1511 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms on 1st or 2d floor, complete for housekeeping. 13

1513 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms for transients to the Exposition and Fair. 13

1516 WASHINGTON AV.—A large fur. room in private family; so. exp.; suitable for a gent who wishes to be quiet. 13

1519 WASHINGTON AV.—Newly fur. parlor; front view; first floor; also third floor room. 13

1605 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms. 13

1626 MORGAN ST.—Furnished front room in private family. 13

1715 PAPIN ST.—Two large, comfortably fur. rooms on 3d floor; water on same floor. 13

1716 OLIVE ST.—Charming rooms; central and choice; low prices; nice home private family. 13

1720 OLIVE ST.—Parlor and 2d-story room; neatly furnished; new building. 13

1727 MORGAN ST.—Nice alcove front room, suitable for light housekeeping or transients. 13

1730 WASH ST.—Rooms for transients during the Expo. and Fair. Cable cars pass door. 13

1735 MISSISSIPPI AV.—A large, nicely furnished second-story front room, s., e., w. ex.; gas, bath and fire. 13

1801 MORGAN ST.—Nicely fur. room, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 13

1802 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished rooms; can give best references. 13

1807 WASH ST.—Well-furnished room, $6; large, handsome furnished room reasonable; private; every convenience. 13

1807 GARRISON AV.—Three or five rooms furnished for housekeeping; modern improvements; Northern Central cars. 13

1808 LAFAYETTE AV.—Four rooms, bath, laundry and large stable. Inquire at corner drug store. 13

1811 WASH ST.—2 handsomely furnished connecting rooms for housekeeping; sou. expo.; separate or en suite. 13

1831 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished hall room. 13

1832 CARR ST., S. E. cor. 19th—A few more suites of rooms handsomely furnished by day, week or month. 13

1902 OLIVE ST., 2d floor—Nicely furnished front room. 13

1939 PAPIN ST.—Three rooms, 2d floor; $12.50. DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO., 211 N. 8th st. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

2000 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished front rooms; all conveniences; private fam. 13

2018 BIDDLE ST.—3 rooms in the rear, $5 per month. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY, 710 Chestnut st. 13

2024 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished front and back parlor and other rooms; transients accommodated during Fair and Exposition. 13

2026 PENROSE AV.—Nice furnished front room for one or two gentlemen by widow; owns her own house. 13

2027 PINE ST.—One 2d-story front room; one small back room; terms reasonable. 13

2031 PINE ST.—Two cozily furnished parlors and other rooms; visitors to the Fair accommodated. 13

2037 BIDDLE ST.—Newly furnished room in private family for one or two gents. 13

2037 EUGENIA ST.—Two nicely furnished or unfurnished; southern exposure; bath, etc.; rent low. 13

2125 WALNUT ST.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 13

2129 CHESTNUT ST.—1 2d-story front room, neatly furnished; private family. 13

2129 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front room; southern exposure with bath alcove. 13

2133 EUGENIA ST.—One second-floor front room, furnished, first-class, gas and bath, hot and cold water, with private family. 13

2133 EUGENIA ST.—Two elegant furnished second-story front rooms; bath, gas and all convenience. 13

2205 WASH ST.—Furnished 2d-story front and adjoining room; $15 per month. 13

2226 CHESTNUT ST.—Neatly furnished 2d story room with use of bath; rent reasonable; for gentlemen. 13

2238½ WASHINGTON AV.—One nice 2d-story front and 2d-story hall room, furnished nicely; very cheap. 13

2272 S. JEFFERSON AV.—3 nice rooms on 2d floor, for light housekeeping; bath, etc.; rent reasonable. 13

2306 BIDDLE ST.—Two rooms and stable; rent, $8. 13

2307 WASHINGTON AV.—One unfurnished room. 13

2311 MARKET ST.—2 unfurnished rooms on 2d floor. 13

2321 CLARK AV.—Two rooms and kitchen for light housekeeping. 13

2322 PINE ST.—Rooms that will suit you. See them before renting elsewhere. 13

2333 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms at $10 per month. Call Sunday. 13

2345 PARK AV.—4 pleasant rooms and bath, 2d floor; close to park; reference required. 13

2413 2D CARONDELET AV.—One 2d-floor room, newly furnished, with bath; with private family. 13

2417 DAYTON ST.—4 rooms to rent on 2d floor; front and rear entrance; water and hall. 13

2601 CHESTNUT ST.—Handsome furnished front rooms; southern exposure. 13

2605 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, rent reasonable. 13

2608 OLIVE ST.—Several furnished rooms. 13

2609 HICKORY ST.—Up stairs, nicely furnished room. 13

2609 RUTGER ST.—Two unfurnished rooms on second floor, with bath, closets; southern exposure; private family; references required. 13

2618 WASH ST.—An elegant furnished front room. 13

2626 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences, private family. 13

2634 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2706 DAYTON ST.—Nicely furnished front room, 2d story. 13

2714 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite. 13

2721 STODDARD ST.—2d-story suite of rooms, completely furnished for light housekeeping, with gentleman and wife. 13

2728 OLIVE ST.—By owner, 2 rooms unfurnished; 3d floor; one with alcove; references required. 13

2729 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front room suitable for two gentlemen; hot and cold water; southern exposure; private family. 13

2730 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front room; all con.; private family. 13

2730 SHERIDAN AV.—2 or 3 nicely furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; southern exposure; heat and light supplied. 13

2734 DAYTON ST.—Nicely furnished front room, single or en suite; family of two; home comforts. 13

2806 DICKSON ST.—4 nice rooms, first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water. 13

2806 RUSSELL AV.—Two nice rooms on 1st floor for a small family without children; will rent cheap if ready; call Sunday. 13

2807 STODDARD ST.—Three large rooms, 1st or 2d floor. 13

2808 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front and adjoining rooms; single or en suite; every convenience. 13

2811 EASTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with gas and bath. 13

2834 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely fur. front room for two gents, cheap; call to-day. 13

2834 LAFAYETTE AV.—Two or three unfurnished rooms, new, modern house; terms reasonable. 13

2923 OLIVE ST.—Elegant furnished desirable rooms. 13

2927 THOMAS ST.—Two rooms, furnished, for two gents or light housekeeping. 13

3008 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front room for two gentlemen, with accommodations; private family. 13

3026 DICKSON ST.—Three nice rooms, front and side entrance. Apply 1st floor. 13

3208 BELL AV.—Unfurnished room; $5 per mo.; will furnish if desired; furnished, $8. 13

3412 FRANKLIN AV.—2d-story front room, fur. or unfur., for man and wife or 2 gents, with board; terms reasonable. 13

3649 PAGE AV.—Neatly furnished front room; 2d floor; gents only; reference required. 13

4000 FINNEY AV.—Two handsome furnished rooms. 13

4265 GARFIELD AV.—Two rooms and kitchen; water in kitchen. 13

4266 PAGE AV.—Three or four elegantly furnished rooms for housekeeping; ref. exchanged; no children. 13

4342½ FAIRFAX AV.—Four rooms. 13

4442 KENNERLY AV., near Taylor av.—3 rooms, 2d floor. 13

5533 PAGE AV.—Neatly furnished front room; southern exposure; one block from Franklin av. cable. 13

FOR RENT—2 nice rooms in rear. Apply at 1911 N. 13th st. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished room, 1 or 2 pleasant rooms; on cable line. Address A 63, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room, quiet location; in vicinity of Lafayette Park. Address 62, this office. 13

The most prominent features for the promotion of

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The largest newspapers have given her free recommendations; her patrons send her (unsolicited) testimonials, which are copied in her illustrated circular, which is sent free to everybody on application.

Mrs. Ros. Sabine — 1410 PINE ST.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Second-story front room, furnished or unfurnished; southern exposure, West End. Address P 59, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Several nice rooms, unfur., suitable for light housekeeping or gents. Call at Scherer's Book Store, 6th and Olive. 13

FOR RENT—Well furnished room in private house to transients; quiet locality; convenient to cables. Address L 62, this office. 13

FOR RENT—To a lady employed during the day; elegantly fur. room for $6 per month; private family. Add. G 59, this office. 13

FOR RENT—To a suitable colored party without children, a partly furnished house having four regular boarders. Address D 62, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, 2d-floor front; gas and bath; on Washington av. electric line. Apply at Fiquet's Pharmacy, 3837 Finney av. 13

FOR RENT—To small Protestant family of adults, first floor of three rooms in quiet neighborhood, close to two cable and two horse car lines; reference. Address W 6, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Young couple having a nice flat would like to rent 1 or 2 unfurnished front rooms half block from electric or cable cars; reference exchanged. Address F 61, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room, with delightful board, for a couple in the West End, private family, $75 per month; references exchanged. Add. A 61, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A lady wishes to rent a finely furnished back parlor to gentlemen; those desirous of the comforts to be had in a refined private family may address; terms reasonable; Easton av., between Goode and Newstead avs. Address T 63, this office. 13

BOARDING.

108 S. 14TH ST.—$35 per month for 2 rooms and board to gentlemen or man and wife; call at once. 18

237 S. JEFFERSON AV.—Fur. room with good board for gents; terms $4 a week. 18

916 LEONARD AV.—Very desirable 2d-story furnished rooms with board; day boarders desired. 18

934 LA SALLE ST.—First-class board, finely fur. 2d-story front room; all modern conveniences; married couple or two gentlemen; private family. 18

1009 GARRISON AV.—Rooms and good board; also day boarders. 18

1013 SELBY PL., west side Carr Park—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board. 18

1013 GARRISON AV.—Large and nicely fur. front room and excellent board. 18

1118 PINE ST.—Room and board, $4.50; meals at all hours. 18

1124 ST. ANGE AV.—Near Chouteau av.—Large, handsomely furnished 2d-story room, with breakfast; small private family; all modern conveniences. 18

1138 LEONARD AV.—Large front room, nicely furnished, with or without board; private family. 18

1214 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story back room, with board; family private. 18

1215 DOLMAN ST.—A fine furnished 2d story front room or suite of rooms with good board; convenient to 4th st. cable; private family; ref. ex. 18

1518 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with board. 18

1604 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; visitors accommodated. 18

1710 N. GRAND AV.—Two furnished rooms, if desired, private family; cable at door; also stable. 18

1721 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room with first-class board. 18

1818 GRATIOT ST.—Neatly furnished rooms in small private family; board if desired; terms moderate. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Desirable rooms, with or without board. 18

1839 CHOUTEAU AV.—A large and elegant furnished second-story front room; all conveniences; strictly private family, with or without board, suitable for two gentlemen. 18

1927 OLIVE ST.—A pleasant front room; also a back room, with board. 18

2017 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room with or without board; trans. accommodated.

2113 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, first-class board. 18

2124 OLIVE ST.—First-class accommodations at moderate rates for visitors to the Ex. and Fair. 18

2127 WALNUT ST.—Furnished room, with or without board; gents only; private family.

2208 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly fur. 2d-floor front or suite, with first-class board; single rooms; first-class accommodations for transients. 18

2215 ADAMS ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

2307 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms; transient boarders accommodated. 18

2309 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board; first-class accommodations; transients. 18

2337 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; also hall room. 18

2622 LAFAYETTE AV.—Desirable rooms; good table; home comforts; 4th st. cable cars pass the door. 18

2629 PINE ST.—Second floor front room for gentleman with board. 18

2652 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

2708 LUCAS AV.—Two nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference required.

2730 MORGAN ST.—A furnished room, with board. 18

2730 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished large second-story front and back room; also 3d-story front room, with board; day boarders wanted. 18

2735 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without board; private family; good accommodations. 18

2738 CHESTNUT ST.—Two large pleasant rooms in 2d and 3d story, with board, in private family; first-class table board and attention; the best of reference given and required. 18

2741 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; private family. 18

2800 MORGAN ST.—One nicely furnished room, with board. 18

2822 MORGAN ST.—Bright cheerful rooms with board; also table board. 18

2921 PINE ST.—Two connecting rooms with first-class board; suitable for gentlemen, at $22 per month. 18

2943 EASTON AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms in a private family; 3 rooms on 2d floor; everything new and first-class; the best of table board. 18

3006 LOCUST ST.—Third story front, newly furnished; good board; reference exchanged; for two gents. 18

3032 FRANKLIN AV.—Neatly furnished rooms with or without board, also one small room.

3057 THOMAS ST.—Accommodations for two gentlemen with first-class board. 18

3116 SCHOOL ST.—Large 2d-story front room, with or without board. 18

3400 MORGAN ST.—2 or 3 elegantly furnished rooms with board to a few select guests. 18

3412 LUCAS AV.—Pleasant rooms, with good board; terms reasonable; convenient to both cable lines. 18

3509 LINDELL AV.—Second-story front room with board for 2 gentlemen or married couple. 18

3555 OLIVE ST.—Desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; day boarders taken. 18

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room for quiet couple; meals for lady if desired. Address E 61, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A new furnished 2d-story front room with board in private family in the West End. Address S 60, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room, with board; home comforts; for two gentlemen. Address N 61, this office. 18

FOR RENT—1 or 2 telegraph operators to room and board, or nicely furnished room with or without board. Add D 64, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Elegant 2d-story front room and board, for couple or two gentlemen, on Pine st., near Grand av., private family, references exchanged. Add. B 61, this office. 18

FOR RENT—An elegantly furnished front room for 1 or 2 gents, with board if desired; near electric and cable cars; half-block from Lafayette Park; no other boarders. Address F 63, this office.

WANTED—A boarder at 4246 Nebraska av.; references exchanged. 18

WANTED—A few boarders in private family; $4 per week. 1816 S. 7th st. 18

WANTED—A child to board; a good home and the best of care. 815 N. 23d st. 18

WANTED—Four teachers to room and board in private family; home comfort. Address E 63, this office. 18

WANTED—A couple or three young men to board with private family; splendid rooms and good board. 1815 Franklin av. 18

BOARD for small children in private family; good country air and home comforts; 15 minutes' ride from the city. Call or address Madam, 1511 Tower Grove av. 18

ALL SORTS.

TAXIDERMIST—T. Dangerfield; 35 years' experience. 3512 Easton av. 32

TYPEWRITING—Specifications, 10c a page; letters, 5c per letter; work done neatly, carefully and correctly. Address M 61, this office. 32

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilette cases, albums, umbrellas, and parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

WANTED—The majority of voters of this Commonwealth of Missouri are at liberty and respectfully requested to substitute and cast their votes for Railroad Commissioner on any ballot at the coming State election for Geo. Wm. Smith of Rolla, Mo., inventor of the union ticket or so-called Australian electoral ballot. 32

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—A light second-hand, one-horse stiff wagon. Address L. Hibler, Creve Cœur, Mo. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A handsome side saddle cheap. 2328 Rutger st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine gentle pony; also donkey. 1115 S. Grand av. 12

FOR SALE—2 new truck, 1 stake and coal wagon. 1552 S. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—A covered delivery wagon. Apply at 2522 Warren st. 12

FOR SALE—First-class horse, $75; no use for him. 1906 Franklin av. 12

HORSES wintered at Pate stock farm. City office 304 N. Main st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine carriage or delivery horse. 1098 2d Carondelet av. 12

FOR SALE—One-horse furniture wagon; good as new; cheap. 2520 Goode av. 12

FOR SALE—Mare, spring wagon and harness, $35; will sell separate at 1314 N. 10th st. 12

FOR SALE—Well-bred black mare 7 years old and sound. Add. A. E. S., 1727 Wash st. 12

FOR SALE—At once, a fine family horse, harness and surrey, very cheap. 3215 Kossuth av. 12

FOR SALE—Horse, surrey, harness; 3 other horses; time payments. J. H. Clarkson, 506 Olive st. 12

FOR SALE—Two mule and horse teams, with wagons and harness in good condition. Apply 2535 Benton st. 12

FOR SALE—A small black mare, gentle and 4 years old; also a two-seated spring wagon and a buggy; cheap. 3418 Blair av. 12

FOR SALE—A sound young horse; drive single or double; can be seen at livery stable, corner Vandeventer and Washington av. 12

FOR SALE—One horse coupe in good running order; also different styles family rigs; new and second-hand. Call at 1108 St. Charles st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine blood-bay stallion, 6 years old, No. 1 pedigree, 15¾ hands high, gentle and sound; fine stepper. Stable, 11th and Pine sts. 12

FOR SALE—200 new and 2d-hand storm buggies, surreys, phaetons, landaus, open and top laundry, grocery and milk delivery wagons. 1110 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Fine dark bay horse, 7 years old; guaranteed perfectly sound, and will work anywhere; must be sold; price, $85. Call at Eagle Stables, 1708 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—Latest style, nice high cart and harness almost as good as new; will sell at one-third the cost. Apply at Crescent stables, Olive st. near Channing av. 12

FOR SALE—City broke matched carriage team; any one desiring a stylish team for family use can buy same at a low price, the owner having no use for them. Address C 62, this office. 12

FOR SALE—One mare, 7 years old, 16 hands high good saddler, handsome and sound; 1 horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, fair saddler and works, sound and handsome. Call at 2740 Lucas av. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—A good second-hand Landau carriage and all kinds of new and second-hand surreys, buggies, business wagons, etc., at E. H. Nolte, Repository, 1622-24 N. Broadway. Factory, 1623-25 N 7th st. 12

SURREYS AND PHAETONS.

Finest styles and quality; home made; low prices.
Embree-McLean Carriage Co.,
Factory No. 1817 to 1823 Olive st.
☞ Examine display at Exposition—top floor.

Storm Buggies.

Finest style, best quality, home-made, low prices.
EMBREE-McLEAN CARRIAGE CO.
Factory, No. 1817 to 1823 Olive st.
☞ Examine display at Exposition—top floor. 12

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Shoe store. 1705 S. 11th st. 4

FOR SALE—Restaurant doing good business. Inquire at 927 N. 6th st. 4

FOR SALE—A good Post-Dispatch route; call or address 1605 Wash st., 2d floor. 4

FOR SALE—Hotel, centrally located; must be sold. Inquire Room 3, 117½ Chestnut st. 4

FOR SALE—Barbershop; 3 chairs; centrally located; good business. Address W 37, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Dressmaking shop, lady wishing to retire from business. Call Monday, 1213 Chestnut st. 4

FOR SALE—An excellent restaurant, candy and cigar business; location central and business good. Address B 65, this office. 4

FOR SALE—General stock and store, or will rent store and fixtures; good established trade. H. Cunningham, 7913 Ivory av. 4

FOR SALE—Hotel containing 25 rooms; central; good location for either weekly or transient trade; will be sold at a bargain. Add. T 61, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Small candy factory and fruit and confectionery store; good location and good trade; good reasons for selling. Address or apply, V. L. Pezel, 1405 Chestnut st. 4

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a dairy lunch and oyster saloon; reason for selling, incurable sickness; the cheapest rent in St. Louis and doing a good business. Call and investigate, 718 S. 4th st. 4

$2,250 WILL buy roadside country store and blacksmith shop doing good business; team, wagon, harness, H. H. furniture, dry goods, groceries, 20 acres farm land, fruit trees, cattle and hogs, all included; owner consumptive and must travel. Goodenough & Co., 619 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo. 4

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Small skye terrier at 2107 Eugenia st. 5

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Jersey cow cheap at 4546 Cote Brilliante av. 5

FOR SALE—Bedstead and extension table at 2907 Sheridan av. 5

FOR SALE—Counter and saloon fixtures. Call at 800 N. 4th st. 5

FOR SALE—One female spitz dog, 8 months old, 2118 Biddle st. 5

FOR SALE—Good billiard table, cheap. Apply 2441 Spring av. 5

FOR SALE—One square base-burner stove, cheap. 1928 O'Fallon st. 5

FOR SALE—"Radiant Home" base burner. At 2818 Lafayette av. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, a Baltimore heater. Apply 3415 Washington av. 5

FOR SALE—Good base burner stove, cheap. Inquire at 2827 Bernard st. 5

FOR SALE—A hard coal stove as good as new; cheap. 2710 Chestnut st. 5

FOR SALE—Two feather beds with new ticking. Address K 60, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Nice Jersey cow; will be fresh Oct. 1. Apply at 4334 Garfield av. 5

FOR SALE—Garland base burner in good order; cheap. 1106 Chouteau av. 5

FOR SALE—Velvet carpet bed lounge, nearly new. 3633½ Manchester rd. 5

FOR SALE—A good stuffed bear; suitable for hat or fur store. 3512 Easton av. 5

FOR SALE—Nice pug dog; one year old; cheap. Call or address 1224 Autumn st. 5

FOR SALE—Chairs Veiled Prophets' night at Selkirk's, 12 N. 7th st. E. A. Skeele. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture for two rooms and kitchen at bargain. Call 2341 University st. 5

FOR SALE—Grand Universal hard coal heating stove, good as new, at 3531 Page av. 5

FOR SALE—Several heating stoves; 1 No. 6 cooking stove; must be sold. 2123 Walnut. 5

FOR SALE—60 yards Brussels carpets in good condition at a bargain. Apply 3003 Cass av. 5

FOR SALE—280 upholstered chairs, suitable for Veiled Prophets. 1518 Washington av. 5

FOR SALE—No. 5 Diamond furnace, all complete, inquire at Bannon & Co., 1804 Lafayette av. 5

FINE large English mastiff dog and five thoroughbred pups. Fanciers' Agency, 215 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—Italian bees, $4 a hive; plenty of honey for winter. Garrison, 6326 New Manchester rd.

FOR SALE—New antique oak bed-room set; also new style fancy oak hat-rack. Apply 3214 Chestnut st. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap—No. 10 Garland stove; self-feeder; used but one winter. Call at 2720 Mills st. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture for 3 rooms complete for housekeeping, $70. Call or address 2321 University st. 5

FOR SALE—The finest male pug in the city; 4 months old; thoroughbred; $10. Address O 60, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A bargain; Domestic Sewing Machine, good order; also button-hole machine. 903 Hickory st. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, one hard-coal base-burner stove, Garland No. 30, first class heater. 2833 Russell avenue. 5

FOR SALE—Merchants' Exchange ticket; dues for 1890 paid; make an offer; will sell reasonable. Address O 59, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Puppies from T. Allen's great Newfoundland; Italian grayhounds and St. Bernards from imported stock. Corcoran's, 3602 Grand av. 5

FOR SALE—Elegant furniture of 5-room house complete, nearly new; must be sold at once for cash. Apply Monday and Tuesday. Warehouse 2311 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—At all times, high-class pigeons, fantails in all colors, jacobins, pouters; my pigeons were awarded first premium at St. Louis Fair, 1880. F. P. Vest, 4221 Lee av. 5

FOR SALE—Two fine pianos—one Steinway, six marble-top bedroom sets, one book-case and secretary and four hard-coal base-burners at Miller's warehouse, 1017 Morgan st. 5

FOR SALE—To pay storage—2 bedroom sets, 2 wardrobes, 2 parlor sets, 2 cook stoves and a lot of other furniture and household goods. R. W. Staley, 1017 Chestnut st., room 5. 5

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

ALL private diseases treated successfully. Call for the doctor at Pope's Pharmacy, 9th and Olive.

BATHS—Miss Gracie Wright of 1115 Olive st. has opened her new rooms; where none but the best of perfumes are used. 74

CARPET CLEANING by best process; lowest prices. Verdier Cleaning Co., 19th and Pine, telephone 1187. 74

CENTENNIAL DENTAL ROOMS, 820 Washington av., also permanently at 9th and Locust, opposite post-office. Look for the name. Dr. Wickersham. 74

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife, receives ladies before and during confinement; terms reasonable. Call or write to 1110 S. 13th st. 74

GO to Geo. Cousin's T Co. and get a pound of pure Bonanza Tea only 60c per pound, and get a French china cup and saucer free. Geo. Cousins Tea Co., 6th and Chestnut st. 74

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing; please send postal. John Daley, 1715 Biddle. 74

HIGHEST cash price paid for office and household furniture; large or small lots. F. Nadal, 12 N. 7th st. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

LADIES have your hats and feathers cleaned and dyed. Olive Straw-Works, 809 N. 6th st. 74

MME. BARRON'S Millinery and hair parlors; bangs cut and curled 25c; children's hair cut 25c; dress cutting taught, fountain system. 600 Franklin av.

MRS. L. MASSOCK, ladies' physician, 1002 Chouteau av. 74

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife, 2305 Market, receives ladies during confinement at reasonable rates. 74

MRS. DR. ARTHUR, ladies' physician; midwife; boards dur. con.; terms reas.; stric. conf. Ladies in trouble call. 2603 Wash st. 74

MRS. DR. MILLER receives ladies pending their confinement. Ladies in trouble will do well to call and see me. 711 N. Jefferson av. 74

MRS. DOCTRESS DOSSEN, ladies' physician. All communications strictly confidential. Ladies in trouble call at 1332 Chouteau av., St. Louis, Mo. 74

MRS. A. COLE, 1124 Pine st., gives the finest and most refreshing electric and magnetic baths and massage in the city; male and female attendants. 74

MME. RIENER, ladies' physician and midwife; regular graduate of two colleges; female diseases a specialty; ladies received in the house during confinement; charges reasonable. 1504 Clark av. 74

MRS. DR. LYONS' Magnetic healing institute, with baths and massage treatment; all kinds of diseases successfully treated. Sea salt and alcohol rubbings. 214 N. 13th, (2d door from cor. Olive st.) 74

MRS. A. BURGER, M. D., receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable terms. Ladies in trouble call at 2300 S. 12th st. Take yellow cars at Union Depot going south.

PARTIES declining housekeeping realize highest cash prices for their carpets, furniture and effects in large or small lots, by sending to R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., Auctioneers, 1104-6 Olive st.

3C PER YARD steam carpet cleaning; best and largest. Eagle works, 21st and St. Charles st. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1, H. B. Crole & Co., Printers, 813 Locust. Send for estimates.

TAPE WORMS

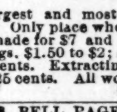
Removed free; small charge for medicine only. Mexican Remedy Co., 918 S. 4th st. 74

New York Dental Rooms

Are no longer at 820 Washington av., but are located at 1001 Olive st., northwest corner 10th and Olive sts. All work at this office will be guaranteed first-class. 74

DIVORCES

For cruelty, desertion, drunkenness, indignities, infidelity, etc.; consultation free; easy payments. Add. with stamp, P. O. box 795, St. Louis. 74



BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive St., Next to Barr's.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.
74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

MRS. BELL PAGE, slate-writing and telephone medium, 208 N. 14th st., east side. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th. Established 1851. 74

MME. LEOHN tells fortunes by burning fluid; satisfaction guaranteed; 1525 Morgan st. 74

MME. E., the great European fortune-teller, 1129 N. 7th st. Charges $1; past, present and future.

DONT fail to see the star of mystery, the name she has gained for her many truthful predictions; true business guide. 1322 Market st. 74

SOLD

On Easy Monthly Payments.

The first and only manufacturer of the Genuine New Orleans Magic Lucky Belt. Her Magic Belt is worn by Lawyers, Merchants, Ministers, Bankers, Manufacturers, and by several of the St. Louis Merchants having large displays at St. Louis Exposition, Superintendents and those of other avocations. Mrs. Wilcus received four medals for her wonderful work, two from St. Louis, one from Chicago and one from Pine Bluff, Ark., and thousands of sworn testimonials. Also newspaper recommendations from St. Louis Critic, Globe-Democrat, Post-Dispatch, Westliche Post, Tribune, Star-Sayings, Little Rock Democrat, Springfield Daily News, for being the greatest of New Orleans Business Advisers and Spiritual Healers. She tells you the present, past and future. Gives positively successful advice and luck in all matters of love, matrimony, business, lottery, races, journeys, lawsuits, contested wills, divorce, speculation, etc. She unites lovers and friends, causes speedy marriages, removes family troubles, recovers stolen property. Also tells you your lucky and unlucky days. Charges $1 and upwards. Letters with stamp promptly answered.

Office 1400 Olive St.,

Entrance on Olive st., St. Louis, Mo. Parlors always crowded. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 74

LUCK.

To lovers and business people. If in trouble of any kind call on

MME. LA VETA.

The truest fortune-teller in the city. Tells everything from the cradle to the grave with as much ease as if she had known you always. Call and satisfy yourself that she is genuine. Gives luck in love and business affairs with perfect satisfaction. Not one failure. Sells the lucky belts at a very reasonable price. There is no doubt that Mme. La Veta is the greatest medium on earth. Has been patronized by all the most prominent business men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call on her send date of birth, lock of hair and $1 by mail, with stamp, and have your fortune written. Address 2223 Wash st., St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays same. 74

JUST OUT!

SENT EVERYWHERE FOR 1 Cent!

HISTORY —OF— Fortune Telling

From 6,000 Years Ago Till To-Day!

Published by

MRS. ROS. Sabine

America's Greatest Fortune Teller, Business Adviser and Original Spiritual Healer.

1410 Pine St.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Good country store, 3½ acres ground, orchard on 2 acres, the rest in garden; good water and dwelling; owner intends to reside in city for the future. For information address P. M., Bridgeport, Mo. 2

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Queridita: Can't get reply; start new; watch office, Mrs. A. T.; write or wire Ft. Worth quick; Dumpsey, why do you keep me so miserable? I want you hourly. Can you disappoint me longer? Arrange meeting and I'll be there to see my sweetheart. Chump. 1

FINANCIAL.

A BUSINESS mine in Montana with bright prospects wants $12,000 additional capital to complete purchase before forming company; they only ask the privilege of showing goods; this is an opportunity seldom offered. Address D 61, this office. 31

FIRST MORTGAGE real estate notes for sale—$7,000, $3,000, $2,300 and $1,200.
BRADLEY & QUINETTE,
31 719 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

MONEY to loan on St. Louis real estate at lowest rates. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY,
31. 710 Chestnut st.

$20,000 OR A smaller sum to loan at 5 per cent, without commission, on improved city property; give description of property or no notice will be taken. Address C 60, this office. 31

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest.
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
31 515 Chestnut st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

We have $100,000 in loans secured on Real Estate, varying in amounts from $500 to $6,000; all improved property. J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th st.

$100,000

To Loan on city improved and unimproved real estate at current rates.
M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,
109 N. 8th st.

6% MONEY!

All you want of it on St. Louis Real Estate.

A. J. NAUGHTON,
623 Chestnut St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 912 Franklin av.

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 Pine St.,

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodation will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

If so, don't borrow before getting our rates, which are the lowest, on any sum from $10 to $10,000.

We make loans on furniture, pianos, horses and wagons without publicity or removal of property.

Loans carried as long as desired, part payments taken and costs reduced in proportion.

If you bought furniture on time and can't meet payments we will pay it for you. No charges taken out in advance; borrower gets full amount of loan. Don't forget to call on us for low rates.

EAGLE LOAN CO., 714 PINE ST.,
O. C. VOELCKER, Mgr., 2d Floor.

WE LOAN MONEY

In sums to suit at lowest possible rates and most liberal terms on household goods, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts and personal property of any description. Business strictly confidential. Part payments can be made at any time and costs reduced. No charge for making papers. Missouri Mortgage Loan Co., 619 Pine st., 2d floor. Telephone No. 482.

1017 CHESTNUT ST. is the number—I loan any amount on furniture, pianos and other securities in residence; low rates; fair terms. R. W. STALEY, 1017 Chestnut st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture and pianos without removal; also on indorsed paper or any personal securities; our terms the best in the city. M. E. Dougan & Co., 113 N. 8th st.; no commission. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal, any amount; lowest rates; no com. chd. 621 Chestnut.

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rates, John C. King, 814 Morgan.

MONEY loaned on household goods at lowest rates; no commission, Jul. Groschke, 107 N. 8th st., 2d floor. 31

GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN CO., 515 Pine st., second floor, $10 to $10,000 loaned on furniture, pianos without removal; lowest rates; weekly payments taken; costs reduced; money ready, no delay. Call on us before borrowing. 31

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

BROLASKI & VOORHIS, 111 N. 8th st., make liberal loans and terms on good securities, on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, building association books, insurance policies, horses and vehicles, real estate, etc.; see us for low rates. 111 N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN from $1 to $10,000, on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instruments, etc.; low rates of interest.
S. VAN RAALTE,
31 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

IF YOU WANT MONEY

DON'T BORROW BEFORE

Getting our rates, which are the very lowest on any sum from $10 to $10,000. We make loans on furniture, pianos, horses and wagons at the very lowest possible rates. You can keep the property in your possession without publicity or removal of property.

Loans can be carried as long as desired and part payments can be made at any time and the costs of carrying a loan reduced as fast as payments are made. There are no charges to be taken out in advance. Borrowers get full amount of loan.

If you bought furniture or a piano on time and can't meet the payment then call on us and we will pay it for you. If you want a loan then you will find it to your advantage to see us before borrowing.

BANKING ROOMS OF THE
German-American Loan Company,
F. W. PETERS, Manager,
515 PINE STREET,
Second Floor.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, pianos, trunks, stoves, boxes, etc.; household goods of every description moved, packed and shipped with care. Money loaned; get our rates. Warehouses, 1014 to 1026 S. Jefferson av. Telephone 1422. Consign goods to our care.
31 R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1104-6 Olive st.

NEW moth-proofed lined separate rooms for fine furniture and household goods; packing and shipping a specialty; large padded vans for hire. Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co., Eugene Brown, manager, 1003 Pine st. Telephone 1401. 31

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—Books—"Myers' Conversat. Lexicon," new; "Masterpieces of German Art," and other German and English books. Address T 64, this office. 28

FOR RENT—FLATS.

1021 N. 17TH ST.—1st floor, 3-room flat, $15; quiet, central neighborhood; key at corner.

1109 N. 21ST ST.—First floor flat of 3 rooms. Inquire on premises.

1439 N. 16TH ST.—Elegant 4-room flat, first floor; sep. entrance; $16.50; keys at house.

1908 PAPIN ST.—One flat 4 rooms; large yard.

2332½ WASH ST.—A flat of three rooms to let; also the furniture will be sold cheap if sold this week.

2337 CLARK AV.—A 4-room flat; separate entrance; rent $17. Keys at 902 Chestnut st.

2345A CLARK AV.—Flat of four rooms; bath and w. c.

2637 PARK AV.—Upper flat, four rooms, from Oct. 1. Inquire 2635.

2809 SCOTT AV.—5 rooms, good repair, water inside; key next door. $15 per month.

3303 EASTON AV.—Handsome flat of 4 rooms and bath, with all conveniences.

4061 AND 4063 FAIRFAX AV.—New 4-room flats for $17.50. Call and see them.

4223A N. MARKET ST.—Just finished, a handsome flat of 4 rooms and alcove; large yard, front and back porches, electric bells, water; all conveniences. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—4247 Evans av., neat 5-room flat; rent $15.

FOR RENT—Flat of 5 rooms in West End, to adults only; reference required. Address K 62, this office.

FOR RENT—In West End—flat of 4 rooms and bath, all new and elegantly furnished; will rent complete, to parties without children. Address H 61, this office.

FOR RENT—FLAT.

2621 Olive st., six rooms on second floor; gas, water closet and bath.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
207 N. 8th st.

SELECT FLATS.

2812 and 2814 Lucas av., choice new flats of 5 and 8 rooms, with all modern improvements.
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

LAFAYETTE PARK FLATS.

Rutger st. and 2d Carondelet av., 8 new 5-room flats; every convenience; possession 20th September. Telephone 725.
JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
618 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT. HANDSOME FLATS.

Southwest corner Bell and Ware avs., new red stone, 5 room flats, with hall, bath and gas, hot and cold water; not equalled in the city; rent $30.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
720 Pine st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

213 S. JEFFERSON AV.—A fine 9-room, stone-front house, all modern conveniences; in good order, $45 per month. TAAFFE & GAY,
14 710 Chestnut st.

330 MONTROSE AV.—To colored people, a 9-room house; all conveniences; stable; $35. Apply 2720 Washington av. 14

1337 GARRISON AV.—Nine rooms, hall, bath, gas, hot and cold water; $37.50.
DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO.,
14 211 N. 8th.

1610 PINE ST.—A nice 7 room brick house, hall, gas, bath, etc., in good order, $35.50 a month. TAFFE & GAY,
14 710 Chestnut st.

1921 CALIFORNIA AV.—Two-story 8-room brick; all conveniences; lot 50x125; stable, etc. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

2308 EUGENIA ST.—For rent desirable 10-room house; key at 2312; $30. 14

2644 WASHINGTON AV.—Ten rooms, all conveniences; $75 per month.
DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO.,
14 211 N. 8th st.

2650 LUCAS AV.—A neatly furn. 9-room house, all imp., gas, bath, hot water; paying boarders; roomers $500. 14

2740 GAMBLE ST.—A nice 10-room brick house, hall, gas, bath, etc., in good order; $35 a month. TAAFFE & GAY,
14 710 Chestnut st.

2918 PINE ST.—First-class 3-story stone front, side entrance, 11 rooms and laundry, sliding doors, baths, furnace, electric bells, speaking tubes and all modern improvements; rent, $1,000 per annum. R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
14 902 Chestnut st.

2941 GAMBLE ST.—Six rooms, bath, gas, etc. $25 DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO.,
14 211 N. 8th st.

3059 THOMAS ST.—Fine 6-room house, hot and cold bath; electric bells; every convenience; two line cars; $30. 14

3238 CHESTNUT ST.—Nice 9-room brick house, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; in first-class order; $30 per month. TAAFFE & GAY,
14 710 Chestnut st.

3554 LINDELL AV.—3-story 10-room stone-front residence; furnace and all possible conveniences; in excellent repair.
T. S. NOONAN & BRO.,
14 800 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—3-room house, $8 per month; 9 miles on Pacific Railroad. Address H 64, this office. 14

FOR RENT—4128 Green Lea pl., detached 4-room dwelling, with large lot; new.
J. E. GREFFET,
14 810 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—Olive st., corner 23d st.; the two houses, 2303 and 2305 Olive st., with lot of 75 ft. front, running to alley; houses contain 10 rooms each; good location for doctor's, dentist's rooms or boarding; prefer to rent them both together to one responsible tenant, and will make repairs and alterations to suit. L. S. Brotherton, 417 Pine st. 14

1114 SECOND CARONDELET AV.

7 rooms, hall, gas and bath; newly papered and whitened throughout; in splendid condition. Price, $37.50. RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
14 801 Locust st.

FOR RENT.

1743 Preston pl., 10 rooms and all conveniences; $45. ADAM BOECK & CO.,
14 207 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT.

3885 Washington av., a beautiful 10-room residence, with all conveniences.
P. G. GERHART & CO., 104 N. 8th st.
Phone 797. 14

2831 CHESTNUT ST.

Twelve rooms; all improvements; furnace, laundry, gas fixtures; all newly decorated throughout. We have just had the house thoroughly scrubbed throughout and everything neat and clean. Go look at it; we will rent cheap to a good tenant.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
14 801 Locust st.

FOR RENT. 4136 FINNEY AVENUE.

7 rooms, $30. Being put in good order throughout.
E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
14 804 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT. 2909 DAYTON STREET.

9 rooms in fine order; large yard; fine neighborhood; stable for two horses and buggy.
E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
14 804 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

2704 Lucas av., 9-room stone front, all modern conveniences, $42.50.
3033 Easton av., 6-room brick, all modern conveniences; in No. 1 order, $30.
3608 N. 23d st., 6-room brick, all modern conveniences, $20.
2118 Adams st., 3 rooms 2d floor, $9.
4973 Easton av., large store suitable for grocery, bakery or drug store, cable passes the door, rent very low. KEANE & GRACE,
14 717 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

829 S. 8th st., 12 rooms, every convenience.
2715 Mills st., 10 rooms; will rent separate.
47 Nicholson place, new Queen Anne, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, near Lafayette Park, on cable and electric lines; very desirable.
3015 Adams st., 6 rooms, every convenience; $25.
2317 Olive st., 10 rooms; all conveniences.
1410 LaSalle st., 10 rooms; all conveniences.
1928 Ohio av., 6 rooms, hall bath, etc.
Also other dwellings, etc.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
14 107 N. 8th st.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON

801 LOCUST ST.

DWELLINGS.

1114 2d Carondelet av., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath........ 37 50
2831 Chestnut st., elegant 12-room, detached dwelling, every convenience, only....... 75 00

ROOMS.

1352 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor............ 8 00
1354 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor............ 8 00

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE

213 N. 8th St.

We Solicit Rent Collections.

3643 Lindell av., large house, large, spacious grounds; front, side and back yard, good stable and carriage house and in perfect order; lot 100x360 ... $175 00
2704 Pine st., double stone front 13-room house, good neighborhood, and will be put in first-class repair; all modern improvements ... 125 00
1423, 1429, 1433, 1437 N. 16th st., 6 rooms each; in first-class condition ... 20 00
S. w. cor. Cook and Vandeventer avs., 9 rooms, magnificent residence; all modern improvements ... 50 00
2335 Randolph st., splendid residence, in good condition; no better in the city for price ... 50 00

STORES.

2817 and 2819 Chouteau av., large store with rooms on 2d floor suitable for boarding house or saloon; also large hall on 3d floor ... 90 00
513 and 515 Market st., 50x110, suitable for light manufactory, hotel, or, in fact, general business of any character; which will be altered or rebuilt to suit desirable tenant ...
728 S. 4th st ... 10 00
1250, 1240, 1234, 1236 N. Broadway, all large stores in a business locality ...
1811 Market st., nice store ... 17 50
2357 Market st ... 20 00
413 and 415 N. 3d st., large, spacious 4-story store in first-class repair in every respect; will be leased at a reasonable figure to a good tenant.
S. w. cor. Levee and Carr st., large store and room, suitable for grocery or saloon ... 50 00
2315 Chouteau av., suitable for any kind of business ... 15 00

OFFICES.

Only 3 more rooms in Mermod-Jaccard Building, single or en suite.

FLATS.

1426, 1428, 1430, 1432A N. Grand av., 4 rooms each, water in kitchen; all conveniences ... 20 00
2336 Carr st., 3 rooms and bath ... 14 00
2008 Walnut st., 2-story, hall, gas, etc ... 25 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut sts., 2 large rooms ... 8 00
S. E. cor. 17th and Franklin ave. 5 fine large rooms, water and all conveniences, 2d floor ... 20 00
2315 Chouteau av., 3 rooms in rear ... 7 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 2 large rooms, 2d floor ... 10 00
2712 Sheridan av., 3 rooms, 1st floor, large yard, front and back ... 12 00
1445 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 5 00

FOR RENT.

M. R. Collins Jr. & Co.,

109 N. 8th St.

Telephone 477.

DWELLINGS.

2815 Hickory st., two-story stone front, with mansard roof, 9 rooms; all the modern improvements and conveniences; large lot ... $50 00
1210 Washington av., 3-story stone-front of 18 rooms, suitable for a boarding house ... 75 00
3043 Chestnut st., 3-story stone front of 12 rooms, all modern improvements ... 75 00
3330 Pine st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, all conveniences ... 40 00

NEW FLATS.

22 S. 14th st., 3 rooms, 3d floor; all conveniences ... 15 00

ROOMS.

3902 St. Ferdinand av., 2d floor ... 7 00
608 Sidney st., 2d floor, 2 rooms ... 6 00

STORES AND OFFICES.

S. 7th st., 2600, store ... 30 00
N. 3d st., 512, office, 2d floor ... 10 00
Mound st., 704, store ... 10 00

CORNET & ZEIBIG,

110 N. 8th St.

DWELLINGS.

1822 Victor st., fine 2-story and mansard 10-room stone front house, all conveniences; cheap.
14 N. 11th st., 7 rooms, etc., only ... $25

ROOMS.

110 S. 7th st., 5 rooms, 2d floor ... $20
2733 Thomas st., 3 rooms, bath, 2d floor ... 11
1218 N. 15th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor ... 7
114 S. 7th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor ... 6
623 O'Fallon st., 2 rooms, rear house ... 4
1434½ N. 12th st., rooms in rear to suit; cheap.
1323 N. 7th st., 2 rooms, basement ... 4

STORES.

109 Chestnut st., large 4-story business house ... $40
213 Chestnut st., store and cellar, corner alley ... 30
113 Olive st., store and cellar, corner alley ... 25
623 O'Fallon st., store and 1 room ... 10
2313 Biddle st., store and 2 rooms ... 10

HALLS.

Southwest corner 17th and Olive sts., fine large hall, 2d floor, 45x90; good location.

OFFICES.

702-10 Olive st., offices to suit, at reasonable rent.
211 and 213 Chestnut st., rooms on 3d and 4th floors; cheap. 14

T. S. Noonan & Bro.

800 CHESTNUT ST.

3128 Pine st.—Elegant 9-room stone-front residence; all conveniences ... $60 00
1102 Channing av.—6-room stock-brick residence, in good order; only ... 30 00
4017 Cook av.—9-room brick in first-class repair; all conveniences ... 30 00
3005 Clark av.—7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; in nice order ... 22 00
101 N. 10th st.—10 rooms, corner house; low rent to good tenant ...
2202 Chestnut st., 7-room stone front; all conveniences; low rent ...
1326 Glasgow av., 7-room corner house, hall, gas and bath ... 25 00
2806 Thomas st., 7-room stone front, in excellent order, only ... 32 50

FLATS.

2807 Morgan st.—3 rooms, 1st floor, water in kitchen ... 10 00
3028 Olive st., most convenient 8-room flat, in good order ... 30 00
1402 N. 12th st.—2d floor, 3 large rooms; porch and water in kitchen ... 9 00
2025 O'Fallon st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; water and yard ... 10 00
9th st., near Chouteau av., 2 large rooms, 2d floor ... 9 00
1509 Papin st., 4 nice rooms, 2d floor; in splendid repair ... 12 50

STORES AND OFFICES.

701 N. 9th st., corner Lucas av.—Large store and cellar ... 60 00
1406 Market st.—Store, good location for tailoring establishment, etc ... 20 00
419 N. Main st., large 4-story building, elevator, etc.; low rent ...
707 N. 9th st.—Large store, with good basement ... 18 00

FOR RENT---DWELLINGS.

4348 Bell av., 2-story frame, 8 rooms; very desirable, $37.50 per month.
127 S. Compton av., 7 rooms.
3507 Laclede av., 10 rooms.
3306 Laclede av., 7 rooms.
131 S. Compton av., elegant flat, all convenience, 5 rooms, $25.

All conveniences and in good repair. Rent reasonable.

Farrar & Tate

Telephone 884. 624 Chestnut st.

Dwellings and Flats For Rent by

PONATH & CO.,

Telephone 528. 515 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

4553 Richmond pl., 7 rooms, bath, etc.; $35.
4247 Evans av., 7 rooms and large stable, $27.50; key first house west of Pendleton av., south side Evans.

FLATS.

1515 Benton st., new 4-room flat; very desirable; $16; (New York plan).
1519 Benton st., 4 rooms, newly refitted; $15.
924 Benton st., 4 rooms; $14.
1946 Benton st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $11. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 NORTH EIGHTH ST

Telephone, No. 410.

DWELLINGS.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

47 NICHOLSON PL.—8 rooms; reception hall, bath, gas fixtures, range, furnace, hot and cold water; all in first-class condition.
1803 PRESTON PL.—8 rooms, all improvements.
1825 PAPIN ST.—8 rooms, all conveniences. 35 00
2023 WALNUT ST.—8 rooms, all conveniences; side entrance. 35 00
2922 N. GRAND AV.—6 rooms. 22 00
1433 WRIGHT ST.—6 rooms; all conveniences. 22 50
2713 WALNUT ST.—8 rooms; all conveniences. 30 00
1300 CLARK AV.—4 rooms; all conveniences. 22 00
1336 LINN ST.—8 rooms, all conveniences. 30 00
3654 FINNEY AV.—9 rooms, all modern conveniences; stable, large grounds, etc.
2746 CHESTNUT ST.—4 rooms, hot and cold bath, w. c., etc. 26 00
904 S. 10TH ST.—8 rooms. 25 00
813 S. 9TH ST.—6 rooms, h., g., b. and c. 25 00
1317 GRATTAN ST.—8 rooms; all improvements. 35 00
3528 CHESTNUT ST.—10 rooms; all conveniences. 75 00
1825 PAPIN ST.—Four rooms, first floor, all conveniences. 17 50
1709 CHOUTEAU AV.—5 rooms, all conveniences. 20 00

STORES.

1003 OLIVE ST.—Large store and rooms.
1619 PARK AV.—Store and cellar. 22 50
1300 CLARK AV.—Large store, cellar, etc.
906 S. 4TH ST.—Large store and cellar. 40 00
817 PINE ST.—Large store, well lighted, concreted, cellar, etc. 14

LARGE MOVING VANS

And covered furniture wagons for moving households to all parts of this city and county and East St. Louis by load or contract. Moth-proof lined, separate rooms for storing fine furniture. Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co., Eugene Brown, Manager. Office, 1003 Pine st. Telephone 1401. 14

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

618 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

1113 N. 17th st., brick; 5 rooms.
601 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
607 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
609 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
1820 Hickory, 10 rooms, all convenience.
1808 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1818 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1814 Hickory st., 2-story stone front, 10 rooms.
708 S. Broadway, 3-story brick, 13 rooms.
3218 Osceola st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
714 S. Broadway, 3-story brick, 8 rooms.
3036 Franklin av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.
1733 Lucas av., 2-story brick, five rooms.
1816 Rutger, 2-story stone-front, 9 rooms.
1537 Gratiot st., rear, 3-room frame.

ROOMS.

1305 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1406 N. 14th st., 3 rooms.
109 and 111 Vine st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
810 S. 7th st., 3 rooms 2d floor.
633 S. 6th st., one back basement room.

FLATS.

3222 Pine st., 5-room flat, 1st floor.
18th and Rutger, 8 new 5-room flats.
1400 N. 17th st., 2d floor flat; 5 rooms.
Jefferson av. and Lynch st., 3 new 3-room flats.

STORES, ETC.

708 Wash st.; small store.
125 Market st., 3-story building.
931 N. 7th st., retail store.
318-20-22 Locust st., 2d floor.
2113 N. Broadway, good store room, with rooms above.

Telephone 725.

FOR RENT

— BY —

J. E. KAIME & BRO.

No. 3303 Morgan st., 9 rooms, modern conveniences; in good order; $50 per month.
No. 1116 N. Jefferson av., 2-story brick house, 6 rooms; $18 per month.
No. 3658 Olive st., stone front house, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath; possession Oct. 1; $40 per month.
No. 2120 Locust st., 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath and furnace, laundry and attic; $66.65 per month.
Apply to J. E. KAIME & BRO., Real Estate Agents, 610 Olive st.
14

FOR RENT—A very pretty 6-room house with hall, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, gas, good cellar; walls and ceilings all beautifully decorated, electric bells, etc. No 3105 Morgan st. Rent $30 per month. Apply to

J. E. Kaime & Bro.,

610 Olive St.

FOR RENT.

L. H. LOHMEYER,

114 N. 8th st.,

TELEPHONE 891.

DWELLINGS.

2112 Waverly pl., 2-story stone front, 10 rooms, all conveniences ... 50 00
2108 Waverly pl., 8 room stone front, bath, hot and cold water, etc ... 45 00
2924 Dickson st., brick, 8 rooms, all conveniences ... 40 00
1726 Lay av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, stable. 25 00
2729 Chestnut st., 3-story stone front, 12 rooms, all conveniences ...

FLATS AND ROOMS.

2947 Clark av., 2d floor, 5 rooms and bath ... 20 00
911 S. 11th st., 1st floor, 3 rooms ... 12 50
1448 N. 12th st., 1st floor, 3 rooms ... 10 00
2909 N. Jefferson av., 2d floor, 3 rooms ... 8 00
118 Center st., 2d floor, 2 rooms ... 8 00
715 O'Fallon st., 2d floor, 2 rooms ... 6 00

STORES.

717 O'Fallon st., store, suitable for meat market ... 15 00
2514 N. 22d st., store and 4 rooms ... 15 00
2516 N. Broadway, store and room ... 10 00

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

3005 Cass av., 10 rooms, all conveniences; $35.

STORES AND OFFICES.

516 Commercial st., cheap warehouse.
208 S. Main st., 5 stories; $80.
210 and 212 Washington av., 4-story building.
111 Market st., 2 floors; $40.
305 N. 14th st., store, $21.
310 Locust st., new store.
205 S. Levee, 5 stories; $50.
612 Olive st., store
1915 Franklin av., store; $10.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

1726 Franklin av., 3 rooms; $13.
1529 Market st., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $6.50.
525 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 3d floor; $15.
313 Olive st., 1 room, 3d floor, $5. 14

MULLANPHY BOARD.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

These houses are kept in thorough repair without cost to tenant.

2418 Dickson st., stone-front, 6 rooms, finished attic and laundry; hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; $30.
2414 Dickson st., stone front, 6 rooms, finished attic and laundry, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; $30.
2420 Dickson st., stone-front, 6 rooms, finished attic and laundry; hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; $27.50.
1543 N. 8th st., first floor, (rear) 3 rooms; $9.
1117 Cass av., 7 rooms; $23.
JOHN D. FINNEY, Secretary Mullanphy Board, 307 Locust st.
14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

LEON L. HULL & CO.,

TELEPHONE 890.

804 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

2813 Thomas st., 6-room brick; hall, bath, gas, front and rear yards ... $25 00
2931 Sheridan av., 8 rooms, brick, hall, bath, gas; all in complete order; nice 50-feet front yard ... 37 50
3230 Morgan st., new 6-room brick, all modern improvements ... 45 00
3224-26-28 Morgan st., 3 new 6-room brick dwellings, all improvements ... 40 00
2702 Clark av., 6-room brick, newly papered and whitened throughout ... 20 00
2939 Atlantic st., 6-room brick, yards ... 18 00
3145 School st., 7-room brick, hall, bath, gas, front and rear yards ... 30 00

FLATS.

2920 Dickson st., 5 rooms, 1st floor, hall, bath, gas, laundry ... 23 00
4248 Finney av., new flat, all improvements, 4 rooms, 1st floor ... 22 50
1504 Vandeventer av., 3 rooms, 2d floor, new ... 18 00
3861-67 Easton av., new 3-room flats, 2d floor ... 15 00
1010 Pine st., 8 rooms, 2d and 3d floor, newly papered and whitened ... 50 00
1532 Olive st., 5 rooms, 3d floor, all improvements, water paid ... 25 00
1532 Olive st., 5 rooms, 2d floor, hall, bath, gas, electric bells, water paid ... 30 00
2920 Dickson st., 6 rooms, 2d floor, hall, bath, gas, laundry, all improvements, front and rear yards, water license paid. 26 00
2719 Glasgow av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, hall, bath and gas, laundry; nice front and rear yards; water paid ... 20 00
820 N. Sixteenth st., 3-room flats, 2d and 3d floors front, all conveniences ... 10 00

STORES AND OFFICES.

3869 Easton av., large new corner store, with cellar ... 40 00
3861-67 Easton av., 4 new stores, with cellar 20 00
1903½ Franklin av., store and one room ... 15 00
216 N. Eighth st., near Olive, desirable offices, 2d and 3d floors ...
701 Washington av., desirable office rooms, 2d floor front ...
4244 Finney av., elegant new corner store, 24x67 ... 50 00
1008-10 Pine st., new stores, just completed; large plate-glass show windows ... 40 00
501 N. Second st., 3-story corner brick ... 60 00
2900 Montgomery st., large corner store with 5 rooms above, bath, etc., good brick stable; a desirable corner ... 45 00

ARE YOU MOVING!

Then get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. They don't cost any more than the ordinary wagons and assume responsibility for breakage. Storage for household goods in private rooms. Packing and shipping specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. Phone 1515. 14

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.

LEONARD AV.—1135—8 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $37.50.
BELL ST.—3013—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, laundry, stable, etc.; $70.
WASH ST.—2614—6 rooms, hall and gas, $25.
S. 9TH ST.—1115—8 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $32.50.
CHESTNUT ST.—2927—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $60.
MORGAN ST.—1424—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $50.

FLATS.

WALNUT ST.—2330—4 rooms on 1st floor; $18.
CHAMBERS ST.—1203—8 rooms, 2d and 3d floors; $24.
FRANKLIN AV.—2627—4 rooms on 3d floor; $12.
PAPIN ST.—1440—4 rooms on 2d floor: $20. 14

FOR RENT BY

GREEN & LA MOTTE

S. E. Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

DWELLINGS.

3428 Laclede av., 3-story stone-front, 10 rooms; furnace; all modern improvements, in No 1 order.
227 S. Jefferson av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, front and side entrance.
3526 Laclede av., 2-story, stone front and mansard, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; house in good order.
518 West End pl., 3-story, 9-room dwelling; in good repair.
1725 Dolman st., 2-story stone front, 6 rooms; hall, gas and bath.
938 Utah st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms; hall, gas and bath.
614 Carr st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
417 S. Jefferson av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms
2825 Dickson st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hall; gas and bath.
808 S. 18th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, large yard.

STORE.

526-28 N. Main, corner of Washington av., 4-story building. 14

WE MAKE THE

Collection of Rents a Specialty.

GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,

Real Estate Agents, 914 Locust St.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT

FOR RENT—9 room new house being finished, to a good tenant; will make improvement to suit; close to school, churches and depot, Webster, Mo. P. R. R. Apply 602 Chestnut st. 16

FOR RENT—At Kirkwood, an elegant new frame dwelling (just finished) containing 10 rooms, exclusive of large reception hall and attic, with cellar under entire building; extensive grounds, garden, fruit trees, etc., this cozy home having been recently built by the Isaac S. Warren estate after modern plans, which combine utility, beauty, comfort and convenience. An inspection of the premises can hardly fail to please. Will rent on reasonable terms to permanent tenant. Apply to Henry W. Hough, Kirkwood, or L. S. Brotherton, 417 Pine st. 16

35 Minutes Ride on Mo. Pac. R. R.

10-room substantial brick, beautiful grounds and shrubbery, stable, etc.; or will lease to a good tenant at the low figure of $20; call at once.
E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.
16

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

417 PINE ST.—Corner Broadway and Pine st., 2 very desirable office rooms, one at $15 and one at $20 per month. L. S. Brotherton, 417 Pine st. 17

712 MOUND ST.—4-story building suitable for warehouse; $25. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.
17

919 LOCUST ST.—This fine large store, 22x80, suitable for printing office, jobbing house, etc.; low rent to good tenant. 17

928 N. 10TH ST.—Two small new stores. 17

1111 CHESTNUT ST.—Nice large store. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

17TH AND OLIVE STS., S. W. cor.—Large hall, 2d floor; look at this; best location and most convenient hall in the city. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.
17

FOR RENT—Stable, 25x25 ft. 1430 Dodier st. 17

FOR RENT—Stable containing two nice box stalls, 2944 Madison st. 17

FOR RENT—For light manufacturing purposes, first, second and third floors, with power, centrally located. Address P 56, this office. 17

FOR RENT—A hotel restaurant in first-class order; no rent; a chance to make money. Apply 421 Chestnut st., room 303. John H. Robertson. 17

FOR RENT—Building with sharfting and power, suitable for any manufacturing purposes, with detached office buildings. Add. M 56, this office. 17

FOR RENT—Two offices, 3d floor Commercial Building, fire-proof vaults, heat, water. Apply Lewis & Reynolds, Turner Building, or room 509 Commercial Building. 17

S. W. COR. 7TH AND HOWARD STS.—2d story, desirably located and well lighted. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.
17

PHYSICIANS, ATTENTION!

If you want to rent elegant offices in a first-class location, look at those on the second floor of the new Bowman building, corner Locust and Eleventh sts.; they have fine light and every modern convenience; steam heat and electric lights; rent very reasonable. See us about them.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive st.
17

Lodge Rooms

FOR RENT, in the new Bowman building, northeast corner 11th and Locust sts.
These are the most complete and elegant lodge rooms in this city and most centrally located. Trustees of lodges occupying inferior quarters are invited to inspect our halls.
We furnish electric light, steam heat, ice water and first-class janitor service. Rent very reasonable. Apply to SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.
17

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FRENCH MARKET.

1226 S. Broadway, store and 8 rooms. Telephone 725.] JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO. 618 Chestnut st.
17

FOR RENT---STORES.

813 Walnut st., 2-story brick in rear and office.
100 S. Main st., cor. Walnut, store and rooms.
103 N. 2d st., with three floors; hand elevator.
Also other stores, etc.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.
17

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!

We have a large room and basement, with steam power, suitable for manufacturing business, in rear of our billiard room, at 315 to 319 Pine st., which which we will rent for nominal rent to party who will supply us with heat to warm our billiard and turf department. Call and investigate.
17 KERWAN BROS., 315 and 317 Pine st.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

We have some very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut, for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to call on us.
LANCASTER & TIERNAN, 202 N. 8th st.
17

Offices in Nugent Building.

We have just a few more nice offices left in this elegant building; lots of light, good elevators and every convenience. Come quick and get your choice.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,

513 N. Sixth St.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

813 AND 815 CHESTNUT ST.—Corner alley; lot 42.6 feet, containing 2 2-story brick office buildings, for $30,000. This is the cheapest property east of 12th st. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.
7

2205 AND 2207 RANDOLPH ST.—Two 2-story brick houses, 8 rooms each, rent for $35 per month; price $3,200; this is very cheap. Apply 2208 Adams st. 7

2208 ADAMS ST.—Eight rooms, large yard and cellar; rents $28.00 per month; price, $2,700. 7

2726 AND 2728 FRANKLIN AV.—Two 2-story store and dwelling houses with the ground they occupy for $7,500; examine this, for it is a bargain. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.
7

3323 HICKORY ST.—At a bargain, 8-room frame, in good condition: stable, water and sewer; $2,000; rents at $30 per month. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.
7

$2,700 WILL buy new 6-room brick dwelling; lot 25x140; near corner Taylor and St. Louis avs.; this is a bargain. BRADLEY & QUINETTE, 719 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE—$200 cash, balance monthly, will buy No. 3427 LaSalle st., nice new 6-room brick. Call at house. 7

FOR SALE—Or rent—2 new 5-room houses, Nos. 4436 and 38 Kennerly av., just east of Taylor av.; keys next door west. 7

FOR SALE—3040 Goode av., new 3-room cottage; $100 cash and $15 per month; open to-day. Apply to W. T. Sydnor, 4582 Cote Brilliante. 7

FOR SALE—3780 Evans av.—7 room frame house, 25 foot lot, all improvements made, 1½ squares west of Grand av.; two squares south of the Franklin av. cable; price, $2,250. 7

FOR SALE—Bell and Pendleton avs., 2 blocks east of Taylor, 8-room house, 62 feet front; furnace, bath, etc.; $6,000. R. M. NOONAN, 800 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE—New 6-room brick house in northern part of the city; lot 25x155; will be sold for $3,000 on monthly payments; streets made. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE—5325 Conden st.—Top College Hill, North St. Louis: awful cheap; any terms. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE—A Queen Ann house on Compton Hill, 8 rooms, bath and laundry, street made, water, sewer and gas; two blocks from the Lafayette av. cable. Price, $6,250. CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE—3720 Chouteau av.—2-story brick, 5 rooms, west of Grand av.; we consider this a big bargain; will sell on liberal terms: lot 25x142; price, $2,100. LEON L. HULL & CO., 824 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE—Desirable new Queen Anne brickhouse in western part of the city; 7 rooms and modern conveniences; all street improvements made; Will be sold at a bargain to close out and on Monthly payments if desired. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE—O'Fallon st., north side, between 20th and 21st sts., 47 feet, with old brick and frame house, for $1,650; this is the cheapest property on the street. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.
7

FOR SALE—New six-room brick house, bath and all modern conveniences, just being completed, corner Deer st. and Evans av.; a beautiful house and big bargain at the price asked; call at once; lot 25x150. R. M. NOONAN, 800 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE—Pine st. house of 10 rooms, all improvements, first-class repair and first-class neighborhood, rents for $504 a year; price, $5,000; will net 8 per cent. Investors, what is the matter with this? CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.
7

THE Provident Building & Loan Association is founded on a solid, substantial basis, as the following list of directors will show, many of whom have assisted in the growth of the city for over 25 years: A. Moll, Adam Boeck, August Ahrens, O. Jd Wilhelmi, J. B. C. Lucas, Julius Vogeler, Richar. Hencke, Statius Kehrmann, Louis Schaefer, Aug. B. Kamann, Joseph A. Klotzker, A. B. Skinner, W. F. Woerner. Your money, if placed in their hands, will be carefully handled and yield you the largest income consistent with good management and judicious loans. You can begin taking stock at any time. Call for further information at the office of ADAM BOECK, Secretary, 207 N. 8th st.
7

For Sale--At a Bargain.

East End business houses; netting 8 per cent. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.
7

SPRING AVENUE.

25x120; w. s., between Montgomery and North Market; 4 feet above grade; Northern Central cars. E. S. GUIGNON & BRO., 804 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE.

3033 Madison st., a beautiful 6-room, stock brick Queen Anne; lot 25x150; street and alley made.
7 FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut st.

A NEAT HOME.

4314 Vista av., 5 rooms, bath, vestibule, front hall, elegant lot, 25 feet, at your own terms; must be sold. KILGEN & RULE, 112 N. 8th st.
7

Build a Home.

Will build you a home on monthly payments in any part of the city at 6 per cent interest; lots and plans furnished. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.
7

$2,300 on Monthly Payments of $20 Per Month

Will buy 2711 Baldwin st.; 3-room stock brick with finished basement in perfect condition; open all day; call and see it; small cash payment required. BOGARD & BOSSO, Agents, 110 N. 9th.
7

ONLY $2,200.

Look at 4417 Garfield av.; fine 6-room 1½ story brick; lot 25x135. Open all day. BOGARD & BOSSO, Agents, 110 N. 9th.
Telephone 754.

EIGHTH AND PARK AV.

Southeast corner, suitable for a manufacturer. Lately occupied by the Scherpe & Koken Iron Co. Boiler and other facilities. Terms favorable.

PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE---4017 PENROSE ST.

New, 4 rooms and attic; detached house; 25x140; well, shed, stables, etc.

NEW; NICE. SEE IT.

J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.
7

$3,500--OLIVE STREET--$3,500

$3,500 will buy equity in two modern houses, east of Garrison av., with 50-foot lot. Telephone 725.

JNO. BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

618 Chestnut St.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CHAS. H.

BAILEY,

304 N. Seventh St.

REAL ESTATE.

Palatial Home

Of Moses Fraley, Esq., 3650 Lindell av., with every appointment for comfort or luxury. No better location in St. Louis. The mansion is adorned with WORKS OF MASTERS, in painting, statuary, bronzes, and, with the furniture and carriages, may be bought with it if desired. A great opportunity to get a complete establishment.

Without a Doubt

I offer the greatest bargain in WESTMINSTER PLACE. Nearly new modern house on the north side, with a fine, liberal lot of 50x150, to paved alley. Sewer, sidewalk, street—everything made. Just west of Cabanne st.

Row of New Houses,

Central, western, corner. Desirable investment, at $28,000.

Fine House on Delmar,

Near Cabanne; 12 rooms and stable; finely furnished. Will sell all together if desired. A chance for a nice home.

Not for the Money

In this city can you get such a new, modern house as I offer—4408 Morgan st.—with furnace, stable, porches; one square from the Washington av. electric cars on Taylor; lot 40x150. The low price will astonish you.

$3,600 Pine st. Lot,

50 feet, between Sarah and Boyle. All improvements made. A great bargain.

Want an Offer

For a house on Stoddard st., near 28th. Two-story brick; cost owner $6,500. What will you give? A non-resident will take it.

$6,500 Farm,

I. M. R. R., 40 miles. Will trade for St. Louis property and pay cash difference, if any.

Locust st., Near Garrison.

One of the best bargains I have offered this year. North side; 50 feet; fine condition; good neighborhood; easy of access; very desirable, and the price will catch you sure. No. 3023. Possession Oct. 15. You must have written permission to inspect the house from the office.

CHAS. H. BAILEY.

Hello 1563.

ONLY $1,100.

SMALL CASH PAYMENT AND

$8.00 Per Month.

5138 Shaw av. (Kings highway station), 3-room cottage; lot 24x170. Open all day. BOGARD & BOSSO, Agents, 110 N. 9th.
Telephone 754.

12 per ct. Investment.

$21,500 will buy a choice business corner bringing a rental of $2,544 per year; nothing better in the market. Call on us for particulars. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.
7

BUY A HOME WITH RENT.

We will buy a lot in any part of the city and build a house after your own design. Monthly payments. Plans furnished free of charge. The People's Investment & Building Co. JOS. E. TRUITT, Pres., Office hours, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. 1008 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—8-room, 2-story brick; lot 55x140; stable, etc.; beautiful grounds and shrubbery; just west of

BENTON PARK.

Monthly payments. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.
7

$18,500 Will Buy

The handsomest, most complete and best built set of flats in the West End, yielding a rental of nearly $2,000 per year. The property is new and in a very fine location. For particulars call on SAMUEL BOWMAN & Co., Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.
7

$2,000.

4119 Pleasant—3 rooms, brick house, with one basement room, good cellar, large stable and carriage-house; electric bells; burglar alarm; lot 25x120. J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th st.
7

A Good Home for $1,300,

Near the Water Tower, on monthly payments if desired; 1½ story frame house, 25 foot lot, on good street, convenient to cars. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.
7

BUILD A HOME.

Will build you a home on monthly payments in any part of the city at 6 per cent interest; lots and plans furnished. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.
7

Easton Avenue

Business property—two new stores, 4128 and 4130 Easton av., with 3-room flats on 2d floor; this is a fast-improving location and offers a good investment; will take vacant ground in part payment. BRADLEY & QUINETTE, 719 Chestnut st.
7

ONLY $2,600

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

4593 Kennerly av., a beautiful 6-room frame; water, cellar, etc., in perfect condition. BOGARD & BOSSO, Agents, 110 N. 9th st.
Tel. 754.

RARE BARGAIN.

Six-room brick house, 4536 Easton av.; lot 25x250. The lot alone is worth $1,250 and the improvements worth $2,000. We will sell this for $2,500. The owner needs money and must sell at once. R. M. NOONAN, 800 Chestnut st.
7

NEW 8-ROOM ANTIQUE GOTHIC.
Every convenience; beautiful piazza; lot 50x150; large brick coach house; warranted first-class material and workmanship; monthly payments.

E. H. PONATH & CO.,

7 515 Chestnut st.

$6,000 Will Buy

A new "Queen Anne" dwelling in the West End, containing 7 rooms, reception hall, large finished attic, cemented cellar, and all modern conveniences; hardwood finish. This is a neat house at the price. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive.
7

Bell Av.

We offer on this beautiful thoroughfare a "model home" in a new reception hall dwelling of 10 rooms and all conveniences; must be seen to be appreciated. Price, only $9,000. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive.
7

Six and Seven Room Houses in Reber Place,

From $4,500 to $5,000, to sell on monthly payments if desired, or we build houses to suit purchasers, and sell on the same plan. RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 801 Locust st.
7

$300 DOWN

AND $18 A MONTH WILL BUY

No. 3917A Sherman place, $1,800—3 room stock-brick front; lot, 25x110; is in perfect condition and is a good chance; open all day; take Union Line to Fair Grounds. BOGARD & BOSSO, Agents, 110 N. 9th st.
Tel. 754.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TAAFFE & GAY

710 Chestnut St.

Have for Sale or Exchange These Houses and Lots.

FOR SALE—The block of ground now occupied by the Sacred Heart Convent, fronting 520 feet on Broadway and 520 feet on 6th, between La Salle and Hickory sts.

$14,300 WILL BUY 5 new 8-room brick flats, 3011-13-15-17 and 19 North Market st.; rented for $2,000 per year.
3716 DELMAR AV.—A first-class 11-room residence, will sell at a great bargain and take small house in part payment.
$6,600 WILL BUY a modern 9 room Queen Anne brick in West End.
$6,000 WILL BUY a choice 10-room stone-front on Chestnut, near Compton av.
$2,800 WILL BUY a nice brick house and lot, s. w. cor. Rankin av. and Walnut st.
$12,000 WILL BUY 3 nice 10-room stone-fronts, on Easton near Garrison av.
3808 LACLEDE AV.—A nice 8-room flat; price $4,400.
3019 LACLEDE AV.—A fine new 11-room flat, renting for $62 per month; will sell cheap.
4324 BELL AV.—A nice 9-room Queen Anne brick house; price, $6,500.
$6,000 WILL buy a first-class 9-room Queen Anne brick in the West End.
3736 COOK AV.—A nice 8-room stone-front; will sell cheap.
1417 BENTON ST.—A first-class 10-room brick house and lot; will be sold very cheap.
$5,500 WILL buy two nice 8-room bricks. 1518 and 1520 Hogan st.
1630 HELEN ST.—A nice new 5-room brick and lot; will sell cheap.
$4,200 WILL buy a nice 8-room brick house and lot, 3729 Evans av.
$3,300 WILL buy a nice 8-room brick house, 2780 Bacon st.
N. W cor. Hogan and Mullanphy sts.—Two nice 9-room bricks: will sell cheap.
$3,500 WILL buy a nice 9-room brick house and lot, 1306 Benton st.
2913 GAMBLE ST.—A nice 9-room stone-front; will sell at a bargain.
3716 DELMAR AV.—A first-class 11-room residence; nice lot, etc.; will sell at a great bargain.
3744 AND 3746 PAGE AV.—Two new modern brick flats, rented for $100 per month; price, $10,000.
1623 AND 1625 HELEN ST.—Two nice 2-story brick houses, rent for $50 per month; price, $5,300.
$5,000 WILL buy two nice double bricks, arranged in flats, 2537-39, 41 and 43 Bacon st.
$3,800 WILL buy two nice 6-room brick houses and lots, 2821 and 2823 Nebraska av.
$3,900 WILL buy two nice 8-room bricks, 816 and 818 S. 10th st.
$5,700 WILL buy 1807 and 1809 Elliot av., two nice 7-room brick houses and lots, 50x130 feet.
$5,600 WILL buy 2701 and 2703 Thomas st., corner of Elliot av., store on corner and 6-room house adjoining; lot 35x118 feet, renting for $660 a year.
4352 AND 4352½ EASTON AV.—Two new 6-room brick houses, flats; lot 30x208 feet through to Cozzens st., renting for $720 per year; price, $5,500.
$7,500 WILL buy 3034 and 3036 Laclede av., 2 new 8-room brick houses, arranged in flats; gas, bath, etc.; lot 40x110 feet; renting for $1,080 per year.
$5,500 WILL BUY 3305 Laclede av., a new modern 9-room brick flat.
$9,500 WILL BUY 3812-14-16 Laclede av., 3 new 7-room brick flats, renting for $1,100 per year.
$3,400 WILL BUY 3623 and 3625 Clark av., 2 good 6-room brick houses and lot 30x135 feet; renting for $35 per month.
$2,800 WILL BUY a nice 6-room brick house and lot, 2331 Mullanphy st.
$3,000 WILL BUY a nice 2-story brick house and lot, 2324 Mullanphy st.
$4,000 WILL BUY a nice 10-room brick house and lot, 2740 Gamble st.
$4,000 WILL BUY a nice double house and lot, 2232 and 2232½ Mullanphy st.
$3,300 WILL BUY a nice 7-room brick house and lot.
$2,500 WILL BUY a nice 2-story brick house and lot, 1722 Elliott av.
1335 1337 AND 1339 N. JEFFERSON AV.—3 nice 2-story bricks, renting for $75 per month; will sell cheap.
$8,500 WILL buy 1713, 1715 and 1717 Carroll st., three 2-story, 6-room brick houses and lots.
$5,750 WILL buy 1609 Carroll st., a new 10-room stock-brick house and lot.
$7,000 WILL buy 1436 Dolman st., 2-story 12-room brick, arranged for families; also 2-story 6-room brick house in rear.
$7,000 WILL buy a 2-story and mansard, modern 10-room stone front on Whittemore place, near Lafayette Park.
$8,000 WILL buy 2320 and 2322 Albion place, 4 new elegant 6-room flats; all modern conveniences.
$7,500 WILL buy n. e. cor. Russell and Ohio avs., 2-story 9-room brick house and lot 50x130.
$12,300 WILL buy 2644, 2646 and 2648 Russell av., three 2-story, mansard, 10-room houses and lot.
$7,100 WILL BUY a nice 10-room house and lot, arranged in flats, and lot 35x125 feet. 2637 Russell av.
$2,500 WILL BUY a nice 8-room house and lot, n. e. cor. Theresa av. and Walnut st.
$40 PER FOOT will buy a choice lot, 500x185 feet, n.w. cor. Lay and McPherson avs.
$150 PER FOOT will buy a business lot, n. w. cor. 21st and Pine sts.; 60x109 feet.
200X140 FEET, choice lot, s. s. Bell av., 250 ft. east of Taylor av.; will be sold very cheap.
145X125 FEET, n. w. corner 13th and Market st., opposite new City Hall; a bargain.
$28 PER FOOT will buy a nice lot, s. s. Evans av., 300 ft. west of Vandeventer.
$57 PER FOOT will buy a nice lot on Delmar av., 160 ft. west of Sarah st.
100X213 FEET, s. s. Berlin av., near Lay av., choice lot; $50 per ft.
$32 PER FOOT will buy a nice lot, 50x105 feet, Knapp st., half block north of Howard st.
$75 PER FOOT will buy a choice lot, s. s. Pine st., east of Boyle av., 50x213 feet.
50X213 FEET, choice lot, s. s. Pine st., west of Cabanne av.; great bargain.

For particulars about sale or exchange of the above properties apply to

TAAFFE & GAY,

710 Chestnut St.

BELL AV.

For sale—4321 Bell av., an elegant 8-room brick house, large reception hall, beautiful hard-wood mantels, furnace, hot and cold water, all conveniences; easy terms; open to-day. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st.
7

A Home Bargain.

2211 University st., first-class location, 10-room house, hot and cold water, bath, etc., furnace, Baltimore heaters; gas fixtures go with the home; lot 55x130, with brick stable; will be sold at a bargain; monthly payments if desired. BRADLEY & QUINETTE, 719 Chestnut st.
7

LUCAS AV.

$12,000 will buy equity in four handsome 9-room houses, lot 130 feet to corner. NEVER VACANT. Pay steady rent of $3,300 per annum. Telephone 725.

JNO. BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

618 Chestnut St.

Westminster Place House.

No. 3750—Magnificent modern 11 room residence (just west of Cabanne st.): finished throughout in different style hardwoods; inlaid floors, finest hardwood mantels made to order. Handsome reception hall, extra breakfast rooms and butler's pantry. Cellar and laundry grouted and finished throughout. House decorated and frescoed in most artistic design. Lot 50x135. Leaving city cause of selling.

R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,

902 Chestnut St.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE

B.B.H.R.E.CO.

623 Chestnut St. and 4101 Easton Av.

Invites the closest inspection of the following properties:

An elegant new 10-Room House, in First-Class Neighborhood; all conveniences; especially arranged for two families. Convenient to Easton Avenue Cable. This property will be sold at a bargain; price and location given at either office.

4533 Labadie av., just west of Magnolia Terrace, a 6-room frame, with bath, good dry cellar; house heated by furnace; fruits of all kind; lot 75x160. Location very desirable. Price $4,500.

$3,000 will buy an 8-room brick house, within one block of electric cars; street made; water, sewers, etc.

4119 Evans av., a new 6-room brick dwelling. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain as the owner requires more room; lot 25x165. Price $4,000.

4546 Cote Brilliante av., 7-room brick house, rooms large, fine large cellar; good stable and carriage shed; lot 50x135. Price $4,500.

Don't Fail to See This Property.

We call special attention to a beautiful 6-room frame cottage, with 50 feet of ground, in a beautiful western suburb; it is convenient to steam and electric cars, church and schools. This property can be bought for $3,300; is well worth $3,500.

4564 Page av., 7-room brick; electric cars pass the door; 50x165. Price $4,500.

BARGAIN WEEK.

"Must Have Money! Sell Out!"

And the owner tells me to "dump" any or all of the following property at "cut rates" until his needs are supplied.

A 5-Story Business House

In the very center; leased 5 years at 7½ per cent net on price; $10,000 cash will get it. Former price, $25,000.
Cut to $20,000.

A BLOCK OF FLATS.

A set of eight 3 and 4-room flats, new, hardwood finish; west of Grand avenue; three electric and cable lines; rent $1,680 per annum; former price, $14,000.
Cut to $12,500.

FOUR NEW HOUSES,

Near 4 electric and cable lines. Four beautiful detached houses; granitoid walks in front; wide street; brick and wood mantels; large pantries, china closets, laundries, wrought iron ranges and gas fixtures; rented under lease for $1,800. Former price, $20,000.
Cut to $17,000.

9-Room Residence in West End,

With 100-foot lot. Hardwood finish, 5 hard wood and tile mantels, fine plumbing; artistically decorated throughout. I want especially to recommend this to some young man who is thinking or ought to think of buying a home. The ground is advancing in value, the price is less than cost, and we have cut *that. You can make the terms and get a home by paying rent to yourself.*
Former price, $6,750.
Cut to $6,000.

95x155-Foot Building Lot,

On 80-foot street, sewered, paved, alley made and granitoid sidewalk made; excellent location for stores, flats, dwellings, livery or other purposes. Former price, $100 per foot.
Cut to $85.

These are bargains for this week only, and will not be advertised again. Don't wait.

FRANK OBEAR,

47, 48 and 49 [illegible] Building.

T. S. NOONAN. ROBT. M. NOONAN.

FOR SALE.

T. S. NOONAN & BRO.,

800 Chestnut St.

10-room stone front, with side entrance, 28th and Chestnut; a bargain; $6,000.
Chestnut and Garrison, elegant 10-room stone front; all conveniences; rent $60 per month; $6,750.
Todd and St. Vincent; a splendid new house; now open; all conveniences; lot, 51x125; low price.
Evans and Taylor, a new 6-room and bath corner house; very cheap.
Easton av., just west of Taylor av.; water, gas, sewer, street and sidewalk made; in lots to suit, at $30 per foot. Come quick for first choice.
Louisiana av. and Rappahannock; lots to suit; very cheap.
Broadway and Elm, a choice corner. 7

GREAT BARGAINS---FOR SALE.

$50,000 will buy a splendid row of stores and flats on Easton av.; 9 per cent guaranteed on the investment.
$7,500 will buy two new sets of flats on Fairfax av.; rent, $888 per annum.
$5,800 will buy a new 8-room house on School st.; rent, $660 per annum.
$5,100 will buy two houses on Compton av.; renting for $648 per annum.
$3,300 will buy two houses on Magazine and Colman sts; rent, $384 per annum.
$2,750 will buy a new 6-room house on Taylor av., near Easton av.
$3,150 will buy an 8-room flat on Fairfax av.; rent, $348 per annum.
$1,350 will buy a 3-room frame on Magazine st.; lot 26x120; street, alley, sewer and sidewalk made; renting for $144 per annum.
We have a number of good stores, suitable for grocers, druggists or dry goods;
P. T. MADDEN & CO., 3203 Easton av., Real Estate Agents.
7

FOR SALE.

4141, 4145, 4149 COOK AV.

These 8 and 9-room Queen Anne houses with hardwood finish, wood mantels. One of these houses is on the corner of Whittier st. and arranged for a doctor. Houses open to-day. Apply to Jos. Flannery, on the premises to-day. 7

WESTERN UNION

BUILDING & LOAN

ASSOCIATIONS

Have a New Series of stock on sale

AT $1 PER SHARE PER MONTH.

6 Per Cent allowed on money paid in advance on shares or loaned direct.

MILO T. BOGARD, Secretary,

Telephone 754. 110 N. 9th St.

B. F. HAMMETT, President. FESTUS J. WADE, Vice-President. LORENZO E. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE

213 NORTH EIGHTH ST.,

BUY AND SELL PROPERTY, COLLECT RENTS, MANAGE ESTATES, AND DO A GENERAL REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

WE ADVERTISE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THIS LIST AT OUR OWN EXPENSE.

VACANT LOTS.

Regal Pl. 8
Lots 34 and 35, city block 4754; 50x141.7. (422)

Ashland Pl. 8 to 14
Just west of Sarah st. and south of Natural Bridge rd.; lots 18, 19, 25, 26, 32, 34; this is cheap property for the money; lots 50x134. (469)

Rowan Av. 11
S. e. cor. Wells av; a fine corner and cheap. (265)

Stewart Place. 12
100 and 125.7½ on east side, between Ridge and Minerva avs.

Montrose Place. 13 and 14
Located just west and north of Christian Brothers' College, lots fronting on Theodosia av. and Cote Brilliante av. (213)

Kennerly Av. 12
North side, 261 feet west of Lambdin av.; 100x145. (303)

Maffit Av. 12
North side, 560 feet west of Lambdin av.; 50x145. (304)

Maffit Av. 12
North side, 235 feet west of Lambdin av.; 50x145. (305)

Theodosia Av. 12
North side, just east of Union av., in Montrose place; lot 27.50x150. (468)

Cote Brilliante. 13
South side, between Academy and Union; lots 3, 4, 8 and 14; block 4511. (458)

Theodosia. 13
North side, between Academy and Union. (458)

Florence Av. 14
100x125.7½ east side, between Ridge and Minerva.

Florence Av. 15
East side, 90 feet north of Minerva; 50x125. (384)

Florence Av. 14
East side, 100x125.7½, between Ridge and Minerva avs.

Stewart Pl. and Ridge Av. 14
Southwest corner, 190x125.

Cano Av. 14
East side, 142 feet south of Lee av.; 50x125. (360)

DWELLINGS.

Cass av., 2109. 700
One-story frame cottage, 3 rooms; leasehold 26 years to run. (243)

Cottage Av., 4317-23 900
Four 3-room houses; each. (123)

Hodiamont av. 1,000
West side, between Wells and Ridge avs., 1-story, 2 rooms, frame house; good well, cellar, stable, coal shed, under good fence; lot 60x139. (244)

Elliott Av., 3018 1,100
One-story frame, 3 rooms; large basement, cistern; lot 25x150. (97)

N. 24th st., 1425. 1,400
1-story brick, 4 rooms; lot 25x135. (131)

Cano Av., 4139, 1,400
Three-room frame, sheds, cistern, hydrant, chicken-house, etc.; 1 block from Union av. line of cars; lot 41x145. (465)

Fair Av., 3038. 1,450
2-story 5-room frame; well water; sheds and stable; 25x125. (346)

N. Grand Av., 1822. 1,500
2-story frame; 3 rooms; water in yard; sewer and street made; 25x130. (368)

Broadway, 1,500
West side, between Cass av. and Mullanphy; small dwelling. (481)

Penrose St., 4025. 1,600
2-story frame dwelling; cellar under kitchen; 25x140. (212)

Semple Av. 1,600
West side, 400 feet south of St. Louis av.; two 4-room frame cottages; each lot 50x130. (261)

Papin St., 4352-55. 1,800
Rents for $25 per month; lots 40x165 each. (115)

Bell Av., 4632. 1,800
5-room frame, 2 stories; lot 24x152. (242)

Wells av., 5513. 1,800
Between Florence and Granville Place; north side; lot 40x241. (279)

Cano Av. 1,900
4130, 4132 and 4134. Three frame houses of 5 rooms each; rent for $12 per month; lots 25x125 each. (63)

Florence Av. 2,000
East side, 41 feet from southeast corner St. Louis av., 5-room frame; lot 40x180. (454)

Maffit Av., 4606 2,000
2-story frame house, 5 rooms, large shed in rear; lot 50x145. (359)

Theodosia Av., 5334 2,000
5-room frame house, large stable, chicken shed, shrubbery, etc.; lot 30x165. (340)

Newstead Av., 1704. 2,000
6-room house; lot 25x—. (54)

N. Sixteenth St., 1423 to 41, Each 2,000
Two-story brick houses, 6 rooms each, just completed and in excellent condition. (493)

St. Ferdinand Av. 2,000
Room frame with store, north side, between Valdeventer and Warne; lot 50x120. (412)

Maffitt Av., 4533, 2,000
Three-room frame, large stable in rear, city water, shade trees; 50x135. (460)

Ashland Place, 4011. 2,100
Between Marguerite and Kossuth avs.; 1-story, 4 rooms, brick house; finished room in basement; water through the whole house; a nice new Queen Anne cottage; lot 25x125. Will be sold on monthly payments or terms to suit. (330)

Division St., 1817. 2,100
7-room brick, hall, gas and bath; lot 20x90. (142)

Papin St., 3504. 2,100
1-story, 6-room brick; lot 25x135. (78)

Plymouth and Emmett. 2,250
2-story 8-room frame, near Narrow Gauge; a bargain; lot 90x275. (393)

Kossuth Av., 3015. 2,300
5-room brick, nearly new, in first-class repair and kept constantly rented; very cheap; can be bought on monthly payments; lot 25x123. (162)

Elliot Av., 3014. 2,300
50x150; 2-story frame, 5 rooms, finished kitchen. (387)

Garfield Av., 4227A. 2,350
One-story brick, 3 rooms; also two rooms in basement. (280)

VACANT LOTS.

Arlington and Ridge Avs. 15
Southwest corner, 190x135.

Arlington and St. Louis Avs. 15
Southeast corner, 80.17x217. (401)

Goodfellow Av. 15
East side, 332 feet south of Easton av.; 50x132.4. (320)

Foxbar Av. 15
South side, 100x130, between Marcus and Cora; will sell portion. (443)

Kemper Park. 15 & 17
Between King's highway and Bremen av.; two lots, 50x200 on south side, 100x200 on north side. (503)

Goodfellow Av. 16
East side, between Easton and Wells avs.; high and well above grade; 100x170. (449)

Goodfellow Av. 16
East side, bet. Ridge and Wells; 100x170. (449)

Minerva and Florence. 16
Northeast corner; 90x125. (384)

Kenlein and Story. 16
Southeast corner; 50x145.

Wells Av. 16
North side, 163 feet east of Goodfellow; lot 50x241.

Wells Av. 16
North side, 112 feet east of Goodfellow; lot 50x141.

Oak Hill, 16
Northwest corner Oak Hill av. and Connecticut st., a fine corner, one block from Pine st. electric line; lot 100x125 to an alley

Kennerly Av. 16
North side, 100x133, about 750 feet west of Marcus av. (534)

Peck St. 17
West side, 110 feet south of Penrose; 25x120. (416)

Wells and Goodfellow Av. 17
Northeast corner, 112x141. (211)

Goodfellow. 17
West side, 50x139.6, 91.10 north of Ridge av. (382)

DWELLINGS.

North Market St., 3108 2,400
2-story brick house, six rooms, water in house, finished laundry. (329)

Coleman St., 1811. 2,500
2-story frame, 7 rooms, hall, water, cistern; lot 25x120. (49)

Lee Av., 3936. 2,500
Six-room frame house, front and side entrance; finished laundry; stained glass windows; cistern in yard; water in street; also electric light. (507)

Clark Av., 2916. 2,500
Two-story, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath; lot 17½x132. (121)

Division St., 1805-7. 2,500
Brick houses, 1-story and basement; water; street and alley made; 25x83. (301)

Laflin St., 1902. 2,450
Six-room stone-front, finished basement, front and side entrance, hall and gas, stable and carriage house. (249)

Carr St., 2321. 2,800
Two-story, 10-room brick house, hall, stable in rear; rented to three families; $30 per month; lot 25x153.8 (271)

Kennerly Av., 4611 2,700
Two-story, 6-room brick house, with side entrance; lot 50x145. (44)

Lee Av., 3948-50-52. 2,800
Three 1-story brick houses renting for $21 a mo.; lot 50x110; alley; cisterns; water in street. (483)

Lucky St., 4439. 2,800
Two-story, 6-room brick; lot 50x132; very cheap; owner must sell. (109)

Prairie Av., 4248. 2,850
2-story brick 6-room house; hall, and water in basement; lot 37.6x125.6. (307)

Mound St. 3,000
South side, between Ninth and Tenth sts., on Mound st.; one frame and two 2-story bricks in rear, fronting on alley. (186)

Papin St., 4351. 3000
Rents for $25 per month; lot 40x150. (115)

Chestnut St., 1522. 3000
Two-story frame, 4 rooms, water in yard; lot 25x73. (296)

Maffitt, 4537, 3,000
One story stone front, finished basement, 6 rooms, large stable, water, shade trees; all in good condition; 50x145. (459)

Rutger St., 3133. 3000
Two-story brick, 8 rooms; lot 25x140. (364)

Lucky St., 4418. 3000
Two-story frame house and 2-story frame stable; shade and fruit trees; lot 50x141. (57)

Kennerly Av. 3000
4576 and 4578; 1-story 4-room brick house, with basement, and one 1-story 3-room frame house, with cellar; the two houses rent for $17.50 per month; lot 54x110. (355)

Benton St., 920. 3100
Two-story 6-room brick house. (518)

Fairfax Av., 3960. 3,150
Two-story brick, stock-brick front, arranged in two flats of 3 rooms each; each flat has a finished laundry. (247)

Cass Av., 2119-2121. 3,200
Two-story brick, 8 rooms, including large store on first floor, suitable for baker, grocer, etc.; large brick stable in rear, with 2 rooms; land lease 10 years to run. (427)

Madison St., 2622. 3,200
Two-story 6-room brick house; water and gas; side entrance; stable in rear; all improvements made; lot 25x140. (305)

Harlem pl. 3,500
McCausland and Hancock avs., 9-room house, hardwood finish; 50 feet at $10; inclosed with above, $500. (54)

Coleman st., 1805. 3,500
Two-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath; front and side entrance; 25x125. (351)

Caroline St., 3129. 3,500
Two-story brick, side hall; made for two families; finished basement; water and other modern improvements; lot 25x125. (438)

Cottage Av., 3859 3,500
Six-room frame, outside kitchen; stable, well and cistern; all substantially built; lot 100x120. (21)

Fairfax Av. 3,600
3963; 6-room brick house; lot 25x82; hall, gas, bath, water closet, finished laundry; marble mantels and closets in every room; will be sold on terms of one-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. (196)

VACANT LOTS.

Wells Av. 17
North side, between Clara and Florence. 100x241.

Theodosia and Arlington. 18
Southeast corner, 116x133.

Minerva Av. 18
North side, 200 feet west of Union av.; 100x239.

Easton Av 18
South side, 295 feet east of Union av, 50x191; this is a bargain. (532)

Union and Theodosia. 18
Southwest corner, 178 feet on Union, 125 feet on Theodosia av.; fine business corner. (462)

Wells Av. 19
South side, 375 feet west of Academy av., in lots to suit; 225x190. (348)

Wells Av. 19
North side, between Union and Academy; lot 13, block 3795. (333)

Clemens Av. 20
North side, about 300 feet west of Hamilton; 100x185. (428)

Tyler Av. & Lawrence St. 20
Northeast corner, 112½x123; fine corner. (490)

Gratiot St. 20
South side, bet. Hawk av. and Manchester road, in lots to suit; 125x130. (198)

St. Ferdinand. 20
North side, between Taylor and Newstead; 28x140. (433)

Baldwin St. 20
East side, about 200 feet north of Benton; 40x128.9. (397½)

Easton Av. 20
North side, 296 feet west of Union; 50x165. (32)

Minnesota Av. 20
West side 247 ft. south of Shenandoah st.; 25x125.6. (145)

Ridge Av. 20
North side, 389 feet west of Academy av., in lots to suit; 225x190. (348)

Scott Av. 20
50x150 on south side, 50x118 on north side. (419)

Clay Av., N.W.cor.Penrose. 20
West side, 125x110. (67)

DWELLINGS.

Whittier St., 2502. 3,600
Two-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, city water; grounds nicely improved; shade trees and fruit trees; lot 100x134.8 (343)

Manchester Rd., 3317. 3,800
A 2-story brick store with attic and good cellar; 6 rooms, including kitchen, hydrant water, sewer and street made. (471)

Evans Av., 4113. 3,800
Two-story 6-room brick, marble trimmings, ceilings 12 ft. high, hall, gas, bath; lot 25x165. (152)

Madison St., 2624 3,800
6-room brick and two basement rooms finished; fixed for two families; rents for $30 a month. (457)

Cottage Av., 4209-9 1-2-11. 4,000
Three brick houses, 5 rooms each; lot 50x132. Will sell separately. (456)

Evans Av., 3952. 4,000
2-story, 6-room house; bath, gas, water, etc.; house almost new; lot 35x153. (75)

N. Grand Av., 1701. 4,000
One-story cottage, part brick and frame; also 2 brick stores; lot 27½x120. (385)

Clark Av., 3510 4,000
A 2-story brick; 7 rooms, arranged for two families; built two years; all modern improvements; lot 25x125. (452)

Division St., 2124. 4,000
Eight-room brick house, stable for twelve horses, good cistern and well, all in good order. (129)

Bacon St., 2545-7 4,500
2-story brick arranged in two flats of 5 rooms each; water, gas, cellar, stationary basins; street and sewer made. (487)

O'Fallon St., 1450-1452 4,500
Two 2-story bricks, 6 rooms each; also one 2-story brick in rear. (399)

Vista Av., 4319 4,500
2-story 6-room brick; pressed brick front; stone steps; 50x132.6. (219)

Carr st., 2126. 4,500
2-story 10-room brick house; hall and gas; double tenement; brick house in alley; lot 25x152. (79)

Kossuth av. 4,500
3713 and 3711—Two 6-room bricks; basement, hydrant and cistern; lot 35x135; rent $38 per month. (62)

Clifton pl. 4,600
3115 and 3117—Two 6-room bricks, attached; rent $40 per month; lot 32x—

Third St. 4,750
East side, between Soulard and Carroll; eight-room frame and cooper shop; lot 60x140. (257)

Chestnut st., 3409. 5,000
Two-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; large front and back yards; stable in rear; all in good repair; lot 25x128. (435)

N. Smith, 19. 5,000
Three-story brick house and large stable; lot 40x60. (524)

Wash St. 5,000
2623 and 2623½—Two 2-story brick houses, 6 rooms each, all in good repair; lot 29x71.9. (355)

Sacramento, 4223. 5,000
Two-story frame, 5-room house; water in yard; stable in rear; 130 fruit trees; all in good condition; lot 266x128. (344)

N. 2d St., 1554. 5,000
Two-story brick, 6 rooms on 2d floor and store below; lot 25x80. (371)

Carrison Av. 5,000
Southwest corner Magazine, large double brick house, with an excellent corner lot; can be made into flats for little expense, and would rent very well; can be purchased on easy payment plan. (473)

Emmet and Wagner. 5,000
An 8-room frame, Queen Anne style; all improvements; new furnace; stone foundations; cellar under all house; water in kitchen; lot 85x165. Rents for $55 per month. (473)

S. Eleventh St., 2613. 5,000
2-story stock brick front house; contains 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, all convenience, stable, laundry, etc.; hall 6 feet wide and 30 feet long; also house in rear; can be used for two families. (489)

Walnut St. 5,200
3421 and 3423—Two 6-room bricks; bath and laundry; lot 34x121. (107)

Beaumont St., 618. 5,200
Three-story 11-room brick house in excellent condition. (519)

N. 19th St., 1624. 5,300
Two-story 11-room brick house; pressed-brick front; all modern improvements; lot 28x106. (325)

VACANT LOTS.

Easton Av. 20
North side, 110 feet east of Arlington av.; 150x143. (32)

Easton Av 20
Bet. Union and Academy, being lot 25 in block 3795; size 50x198. (333)

Wells Av. 20
274 feet east of Academy, on south side; lot 50x145. (411)

Union and Wells Avs. 22
Northeast corner, 164.6x130; an excellent corner for dwellings, stores and flats. (262)

Hammett Pl 25
South side, just west of Marcus av.; 100x103. (362)

Easton Av 25
South side, 173 feet west of Academy; being lot 34 in block block 3795. (362)

Garfield Av. 25
Near Cora av., in Terry place, choice building lots. (496)

Flad Av. 25
North side, lot between Thurman and Lawrence, 50x123. (482)

Mallinckrodt Av. 25
Southeast corner 21st st.; 29.6x100. (350)

Terry Place. 25
Lot 44, 33x130. (485)

Obear and Blair Avs. 25
Northeast corner; 25x110. (222)

Easton Av. 25
South side, about 300 feet west of King's highway; 50x120. This is an excellent business lot, as it is near the terminal of the Easton av. cable. (337)

Leffingwell Av.
East side, 52 feet south of Montgomery; 25x123. (72)

Easton Av. 25
Northeast corner Arlington; 110x135.

S. 7th St. 25
Lots 9 and 10, block 844, 25x120 feet each, north side, 70.8 south of Victor st. (516)

Cote Brilliante Av. 28
North side, 150x130, west of Taylor. (322)

DWELLINGS.

Morgan St., 2657. 5,500
Two-story brick; 8 rooms; lot 26x146; rents for $35. (418)

Olive St., 4151. 5,500
2-story brick; 8 rooms, hall, gas and finished laundry; water in house; lot 29x162.6. (406)

Claggett Av. 5,500
Just north of Newstead, large 10-room frame house; lot 200x300, extending to Labadie av. (40)

Salisbury St., 2607-9 5,700
Two nine-room houses fitted as flats; first floor 5 rooms, second floor 4 rooms; rents for $52 per month; lot 100x125. (36)

N. Broadway. 6,000
Leasehold of 9 years on 1437-9 and 8 years on Nos. 1441-43; lot 52x75; stores and rooms renting for $97 a month. (492)

Dolman St., 1222. 6,000
2-story, stone front, with mansard; 9 rooms, with bath; lot 25x127.10; rents for $40 per month.

Windsor Pl., 3857. 6,000
2-story brick, 7 rooms, finished laundry, attic, hall, gas, bath, etc.; new house, hardwood finish, furnace, electric call bells, speaking tubes, etc. (472)

Thomas St., 2937. 6,100
13-room house in flats, with bath on each floor; lot 25x118; rent, $50 per month. (126)

Manchester Rd. 6,500
3507, 3507½ and 3509—Three 2-story bricks; very low price for three houses. (86)

Pine St., 2917. 6,500
Nine-room brick, gas, bath and all conveniences; lot 18x121; easy payments. (297)

Cook Av., 3674. 7,000
An elegant 10-room stone-front dwelling, supplied with all modern improvements; very cheap and must be sold at once. (388)

Chouteau Av., 3701. 7,000
2-story brick house, 5 rooms and a store; lot 75x150. (169)

Cook Av., 3704 7,200
Eight-room stone front, with conveniences; lot 25x145. (112)

Evans Av. 7,350
3951 and 3953—6-room brick; lot 60x106. (116)

Fairfax Av., 3958-60. 7,500
2-story stock brick flats, large front and rear yard, finished laundry; arranged for four families, 4 rooms each flat; lot 40x132½; rent, $74 monthly. (441)

Coleman St., 2420-22 7,500
Two good houses renting for $68 a month; lot 25x120 to each house; alley in rear; will sell separately. (11)

Windsor Pl., 3856. 7,800
2-story brick, 8 rooms, hardwood finish, laundry and kitchen in basement, gas, bath and all modern improvements; also 2-story frame, 7 rooms, in rear; lot 25x147½. (391)

Morgan St., 3118. 8,000
Two-story and basement 10-room brick house; hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; stable and carriage-house in rear. (312)

Chestnut St., 3021. 8,000
2-story stone-front, with mansard roof, 10 rooms, finished laundry, newly papered throughout; electric bells; roof repaired and warranted for five years; all modern conveniences, including furnace; must be examined to be appreciated; lot 25x135. (357)

Gamble St., 2917. 8,000
Lot 25x118; 2-story stone front. (113)

Chestnut St. 8,000
3109 and 3111. Rent for $53 per month; lot 60x128.6. (111)

Hammett Pl., 4709. 8,000
N. w. cor. Marcus av., 2-story and mansard, brick house, 10 rooms; cemented cellar and laundry hot and cold water; all modern improvements; small fruit, grape vines, etc., on lot. 107x193. (327)

School St., 3125. 8,000
Double brick house, 12 rooms; in good condition and an admirable piece of property. (332)

Carrison Av., 1315. 8,500
3-story brick; 12 rooms; water, gas, bath; furnace; two cisterns; laundry and stable; lot 50x125. (420)

Clemens Av. 8,500
5561-5563—Two 2½-story frames, 6 rooms each, including bath and basements; furnace; electric bell; granitoid pavement; lot 60x185; rent $70. (421)

Washington Av. 9,000
2304 and 2304½—Lot 25x150, running back to St Charles st., consisting of two flats of 13 rooms; new house; hardwood finish; electric bells; speaking tubes and every modern improvement; will rent for $75 per month. (316)

VACANT LOTS.

Garfield Av. 30
South side, between Taylor and Cora avs., 48 feet east of alley; lot 50x130. (517)

Shenandoah Av. 30
South side, between Tower Grove and Klemm avs.; lot 50x123. (502)

Angelica. 30
North side, 50 feet, between Broadway and Bellefontaine rd. (9)

Page Av. 30
North side, between Newstead and Pendleton; lot 50x153 (404)

Taylor Av. 30
S. E. corner St. Ferdinand st.; 63x150. (66)

Hammett Pl. 30
Southwest corner Marcus av.; 107x193. (54)

Garfield Av. 30
South side, between Cora and Taylor; 25x130. (453)

Page Av. 31
North side, between Pendleton and Newstead; lot 25x153. (508)

Angelica and 9th Sts. 32
Northeast corner; 50x108. (146)

Scott Av. 35
South side, between Taylor and Lay avs.; 100x155. (434)

Cora Av. 35
West side, just south of North Market; 25x—. (430)

Page Av. 35
North side, 75x153, between Whittier and Pendleton. (299)

Sullivan Av. 35
South side, between 23d and 25th; 72x112. (90½)

Garfield Av. 35
50x120, north side, 50 feet west of Spring av. (379)

Cora and Garfield Avs. 35
Southeast corner, 50x145. Cora pl. is one of the most attractive suburban sites in the city; handsomely improved with magnificent residences; all improvements made, including streets, sidewalk, gas and water. (235)

Cora and North Market 35
Southeast and southwest corners, 100x145 and 50x145 respectively; this is cheap property. (302)

DWELLINGS.

N. 3d St., 1208 9,000
Two-story brick, 6 rooms, large store on first floor; lot 26x114. (501)

Caroline St., 2642-6. 9,000
Two 2-story brick houses arranged as flats of three rooms, and 1-story 7-room brick; side entrance for each house; gas, water, etc.; lot 50x110. (128)

Easton Av., 2826-26 1-2-28. 9,500
Three brick dwellings, 6 rooms each, in good repair and renting for $78.50 a month; lot 50x144. (491)

Washington Av., 4057. 10,000
2-story brick; 9 rooms; hall, gas, bath, etc.; all modern conveniences; large front and back yard; stable. (442)

Grand and McRae avs. 10,000
Northwest corner—Lot 100x400; a double brick house; 2-story and mansard; 16 rooms; modern improvements; all complete; perpetual leasehold, with improvements for sale; ground rent, $175 per annum; property rents for $65 per month; tenant paying all expenses of repairing, etc. (378)

Prairie and Easton avs. 10,000
Southeast corner. Two stores and 11 rooms, all rented, for $95 a month. (511)

Delmar av., 3921. 10,000
Three-story stone front, 10 rooms; gas, bath, furnace; lot 30x135. (505)

Dayton St., 2811, 10,000
12-room brick with large stable; lot 50x118. (521)

Lucas av., 3409. 10,000
Two-story stone front, 9 rooms, bath and attic, laundry, hot and cold water; lot37x197. (531)

Olive St., 2828. 10,250
Three-story brick, hall, gas, bath; lot 50x131. (361)

N. Broadway, 4001 11,000
Hotel with 20 rooms; 2 tenement houses in rear, 6 and 4 rooms; lot 73x154. (386)

Finney Av. 12,000
Northwest corner of Spring, 9-room stone front; 50-foot lot. This house is supplied with all modern improvements. (124)

Hamilton and Julian. 12,000
Corner; 12-room frame house, hall, gas, bath, furnace, stable, etc.; lot 157x267; supplied with every modern convenience and an elegant suburban home; will be traded for income property in the city. (147)

N. 3d st., 1004. 12,500
Three-story brick, store below; lot 22½x94 (529)

Finney Av. 12,500
3725 and 3727. Large double house, 2-story stone front, 8 rooms each, with hall, gas and bath; lot 55x145. (395)

Washington Av., 3616. 12,500
10-room brick, hall, gas, bath, all modern improvements; lot 50x254. (184)

Pine St., 3133. 13,000
50x118, elegant double house, furnace and all modern improvements; 9 rooms exclusive of finished laundry, billiard room and bath; in first-class repair; rent, $100 per month.

Windsor Place. 13,000
3858, 3858½, 3860, 3860½. Four elegant flats, new and supplied with all modern improvements; rents for $118 per month. This property can be bought for $1,500 cash and the balance in monthly installments. (122)

Windsor Place. 13,500
3843 and 3845: two double flats, 6 rooms on first floors, 5 rooms on second floors; rents, $122.50 per month: lot 50x140. (95)

Morgan St., 3417. 14,500
First-class, 11-room residence, gas, bath, closets and all modern conveniences; fine stable in rear and side lot; lot 50x134; entire house in excellent condition.

Pine St., 2704. 16,000
Large double house, stone front; rent $125 per month; lot 50x131. (225)

Chestnut St., 1127. 16,000
Three-story brick, opposite City Hall; lot 22x109. (132)

Lucas Pl., 2215. 17,000
Beautiful dwelling, with every modern convenience and 13 rooms, stone front, stable and 75 feet front; southern exposure. (509)

Pine St., 3741. 17,500
Three-story stone front, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; stable in rear; lot 50x213. (506)

School St., 3128. 18,000
Large double brick house; 17 rooms; all modern conveniences; in first-class condition. (334)

Lafayette Av., 2146. 18,000
2-story and mansard roof, 14 rooms and 3 bath rooms; rents for $100 permonth; lot 55x200.

VACANT LOTS.

Sullivan Av 38
South side, between 23d and 25th sts., lot 72x112. (90½)

St. Louis and Spring Avs. 40
Northeast corner, 31.9x100. (335)

Easton Av. cor. Euclid. 40
Northeast corner; lot —x130. (512)

Tyler Pl. 40
Southeast corner Shenandoah and Cabanne avs.; beautiful property; lot 150x123.

Cora and Lucky Sts. 40
Northeast corner, 50x140. (319)

Tyler Pl. 40
Southeast corner Cabanne and Shenandoah sts.; 150x123. (448)

Cora and Lucky. 40
Southeast corner; lot 120x145. (461)

Mullanphy St. 40
South side, between 23d and 25th sts.; 25x130. (527)

Adams St. 41
North side, between Jefferson and Leffingwell; 175x115. (486)

Flad Av. 42
260 feet from Grand av., on the south side, in Tyler pl.; 50x125. (455)

18th and Madison Sts. 45
Northeast corner, 50x110; an excellent corner for store and flats. (101)

Grand Av. and Harper St. 45
Southeast corner, 100x120. (256)

Garfield Av. 45
100x120, north side, between Grand and Spring avs. (310)

Page Av. 45
50x153, on north side, 460 feet west of Taylor av. (35)

Angelica and Hall Sts. 50
Southeast corner, on line of the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Railway; 525x142. (331)

Shaw Av. 50
South side, just west of Grand and opposite Shaw place; 50x122. (488)

Bell Av. 60
South side, 50 feet east of Sarah, lot 50x140; street, sewer and sidewalk made. Water in. (451)

DWELLINGS.

Market St., 2219-21 1-2. 22,000
Four brick houses, two stores, 5 rooms, bath and closet on each floor; lot 84½x75. (168)

Olive St., 25,000
1603 and 1605. Two large brick buildings, one 3-story, the other 2-story; lot 49x106.6; for the two. (376)

Grand and Park avs. 25,000
Northeast corner, 232x258. This runs through to Carr Lane, a 40 foot street. (155)

Pine St., 26,000
3411. Double stone front dwelling, 13 rooms; first-class condition; every modern improvement and convenience; large, spacious stable.

Leffingwell Av., 28,000
Southeast corner Chestnut, containing three houses on Chestnut, 4-room flats, and two houses on Leffingwell, 3-room flats; lot 55½x131; rent for $240 a month. (475)

King's Highway and Page av. 30,000
Southeast corner, 541x360; three fronts, on King's highway, Page av. and Knight st.; a superb site for residence or business purposes; an elegant property for builders, investors or speculators; easy terms.

Washington and Carrison. 30,000
N. E. cor., two-story double stone front, 14 rooms, finished basement and laundry, 2 bath-rooms; extra large stable with rooms above. (530)

Oregon and Lafayette Avs. 32,000
Southeast corner, 7 buildings—2 stores, 5 houses—renting for $3,132 per annum; buildings completed three years ago; lot 50x168. (266½)

Cass Av. and 14th st. 35,000
Northeast corner; lot 130x135; covered by 17 buildings, renting for $300 a month; will sell or trade. (467)

Laclede and Forest Park Boulevard 135,000
Being 876 feet on Laclede and 876 on the Boulevard. This is a fine place for hotel, apartment house or flats. (193)

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Third St. 4,750
60x140, east side, 60 feet north of Soulard st., 8-room frame house and cooper shop. (157)

Collins St., 1314-16. 5,866
Two brick houses, 2-story, renting for $40 per month; lot 29x85.

514 N. Levee and 518 N. Commercial st. 6,000
Store and rooms above, well located, and with the new railroad facilities will rapidly increase in value. (158½)

Atlantic & Jefferson Av. 7,500
70x100 feet; business corner. (515)

Pine St., 116 and 118 8,000
With good, substantial building occupied by first-class tenants. (155½)

7th st. 10,000
East side between Cerre and Gratiot sts.; rents for $50 per month; lot 20.9x127.6. (176)

Pine St., 118. 10,000
Rear on alley; large warehouse, in good order; well rented and a most suitable investment. (153½)

Vine st., 308 and 310. 10,000
Suitable for business of any character; good income property; price on each. (153½)

Morgan St. 12,000
North side, between 8th and 9th sts.; 33 feet. (171½)

Gratiot St. 12,000
2212-2214-16-18—75x215.9; on line of railroad, an excellent location for a factory or warehouse; this property must be sold to close out an estate. (144½)

Broadway and Park Av. 15,000
Northwest corner. People's Bank. (255)

Christy Av., 1015. 18,000
Lot 28x105, 3-story building; well rented. (58)

S. Eleventh St., 18. 18,000
Corner of alley, east side of street; 4 buildings, just completed; renting for $1,476 per annum; 20x152. (266½)

North Third St. 25,500
948 and 950; lot 40x94. (366)

Angelica and Hall Sts. 26,000
Southeast corner; lot 525x147, on the line of the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Railroad; very desirable site for a large factory. (331)

VACANT LOTS.

Magnolia Av. 60
Beautiful lot opposite Tower Grove Park and one block from Grand av., 162x360. (504)

Forest Park Boulevard. 60
South side, bet. Newstead and Taylor; lot 50x200, being 260 feet east of Taylor. (173)

Bell Av. 65
North side, between Pendleton and Whittier; lot 41x147½. (432)

Olive St. 65
North side, between Sarah and Whittier sts.; lot 60x162. (276)

Grand Av. 70
East side, 50x200, 50 feet north of the north fence of the first house south of Chouteau av. (217)

King's Highway 70
Opposite Forest Park where King's highway forms the right angle, lot 100x160; two sides fronting park. (90)

Pine St 75
South side, bet. Garrison and Ewing, next west to No. 2918; lot 25x131. (91)

Washington Av. 75
North side, about 600 feet west of Sarah st.; lot 50x150. (161)

Page Av. 75
75x113.2½, north side, 125 feet east of Spring av. (375)

Bell Av. 80
Northwest corner Sarah st.; lot 115x147½. (431)

Pine St. 85
50x213, north side, about 300 feet west of Boyle av.

Pine St. 95
50x213, north side, 583 feet east of Boyle. (278)

Pine St. 105
North side, between Newstead and Taylor avs.; 100x213. (409)

Olive St. 110
50x162.6, north side, 373 feet east of Sarah st.

Pine st. 125
South side, 150 feet west of Theresa av.; lot 64x128; near Grand av.; block 1957. (25)

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

N. Main, cor. of Olive. 30,000
300 and 302; very substantial 5-story stores; the price asked is less than the value of the ground. (153½)

Chouteau Av., 1418-24, 30,000
And Fifteenth st., southwest corner; 77.6x125; this property will pay 6 per cent on the investment, and is in first-class condition throughout. (226)

Seventh and Christy.
Northeast corner; 105x80 feet; one of the most valuable business corners in St. Louis. Will sell or lease. (450)

Scott, Jefferson and West Jefferson Avs. 45,000
92½x259. 210 feet on Atlantic st.; fine corner for manufacturing. (514)

N. Seventh St. 50,000
Bet. Carr and Biddle, St. Patrick's School house; lot 120x127½; fine business property; can be easily altered. (513)

Washington Av.
A fine lot, will be improved with six or seven-story building for a responsible tenant or the ground leased for a long term of years. (206)

S. E. Cor. 12th and Locust Sts.
76x100 to 20-foot alley; will erect good building for responsible tenant, or will lease ground. (203)

ACRE PROPERTY.

Natural Bridge Rd. 75
One mile from Bridgeton, 16 miles from Courthouse; 17.85 acres. (477)

Jennings Station Rd., 5,000
East side, 250 feet south of the Bircher road; 10 acres. (396)

Lay and Clayton Rds. 12,000
80 acres on the Lay road, just south of Clayton road, in county, bounded north by Eckelcamp, south by Greffet and west by land of Duffy. (410)

Madison County, Ill. 90
In Madison County, Ill., 15 miles from city, near Formosa Station, on Vandalia Line, 2-story frame house, good cellar, elegant well water and fine springs; 125 acres in cultivation, 15 acres in timber; fine barn, 60x132; implement-house, 22x40, and other out-houses; a splendid farm of 140 acres; price per acre. (352)

Near Colman Station. 4,000
Creve Cœur Lake, about 200 feet from station; 23 acres; property known as the Loving pl.; Creve Cœur Hotel, a frame building, containing 12 rooms, outhouses, well and cistern. (234½)

N. Broadway. 10,000
26¼ acres south of Columbia Bottom road; good speculation; city conduit through property; fronting 686 feet on east side of Broadway. (444)

Calvary Av. 25,000
20 acres just north of Bircher road, on Calvary av., very fine property and a rare bargain. (487)

Calvary Av. 24,000
And Bircher road, northwest corner, 20 acres. An elegant grove—every foot lies well above grade. Will make beautiful subdivision and will divide into 4,600 front feet. Terms, $4,000 cash; balance on or before two years. (437)

Vigus Station. 60
120 acres on the St. L., K. C. & Colorado R. R., 18 miles from city, 100 acres in cultivation. Will sell portions. (318)

Ben-Avis Park. 32,000
A beautiful grove of between 40 and 41 acres on the Wabash Railroad, 25 acres grass woodland and 15 acres meadow. Beautiful place for subdivision, only 8½ miles from the Court-house, and near Woodlawn Station. (535)

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

Webster Groves. 4,500
Corner Park and Spring avs.; a pretty 7-room house, with attic and cellar; bath room, electric bells, furnace, screens; newly papered; lot containing nearly an acre; also acre vacant ground adjoining; will be sold together with house and lot if desired; only 10 minutes to station.

Jennings Station. 6 to 9
Southwest corner Switzer and Jennings Station rd., three minutes from depot; lots 100x200. (478)

Old Orchard, Mo. 3,200
Six-room 2-story Queen Anne frame on Garden av.; dry cellar; cistern in yard; house built last fall and in good condition; fare 5c. (474)

South Broadway. 15,000
A one-story brick, 6 rooms, with about 5 acres of ground, near Tucker's Station on the I. M. R. R.; all carondelet trains stop; fine place for retired home. (295)

WE ADVERTISE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THIS LIST AT OUR OWN EXPENSE.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Farrar & Tate

Offer for Sale the Following:

DWELLINGS.

An Elegant Residence in Vandeventer Place.

No. 4035 Bell av., north side, between Vandeventer and Sarah st.

The best built house in the West End, just completed; handsome modern house, built for owner's use; reception hall and 12 rooms; finished throughout with hard wood; all modern improvements; granitoid basement, etc.; special sanitary construction; purchaser given choice of mantels; house open to-day for inspection from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.; terms easy.

Two elegant houses on Chestnut st.; inside house has 12 rooms; corner house has 10 rooms; southern exposure; easy terms; in perfect condition.

Two frame houses, new, 8 rooms, at Shrewsbury Park; easy payments.

Large stone residence at Shrewsbury Park, 10 rooms, stable and out-buildings, 5 acres, beautiful home; cheap.

No. 3231 Chestnut st., a seven-room house; can be bought at a bargain. Small cash payment.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

A choice corner a few blocks from the center of trade; pay 10 per cent gross on selling price.

439 feet on Ashland av., near Taylor. A speculation.

A West End corner, cannot be excelled, pays large income and is improving daily.

RESIDENCE LOTS.

Two desirable corners in the West End. Cannot be beaten for a home. Apply to

Farrar & Tate

Telephone 884. 624 Chestnut st.

29th and Olive Sts.

We have an 8-room house and 50 feet of ground on 29th and Olive, to offer at a bargain. Come quick.

Rutledge & Horton,
801 Locust St.

A NICE 9-ROOM HOUSE

In Albion pl., one of the choicest residence sections in the city; adjacent to Lafayette Park; the house was built less than two years ago by the owner for his own use; it is thoroughly well built and has the modern conveniences; lot 30x132; price $7,500; it can't be beat for the money.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—LEA PLACE,

near 4220 Lea av., between Clay av. and Fair av.

North of Fair Grounds.

New 4-room detached cottage.
Nice large lot, sheds, stables.
Just being finished, new.

Any Terms to Suit.

J. E. GREFFET,
7 810 Chestnut st.

RICHMOND PLACE,

Corner Delmar and Taylor Avs.

For sale—4565 Richmond place—A new 6-room house; Lindell Electric Line and Cable & Western run within 400 feet of the house; all conveniences; large closets, finished laundry, nice porch. Terms to suit. Open to-day. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO.,
7 820 Chestnut st.

For Sale-Awful Bargain.

2427 N. Garrison av., detached new brick house, 7 rooms, bath, laundry, hall, sewer, water and gas, and sidewalks laid.

HEIGHO!

Tell your friends to see inside.
J. E. GREFFET,
7 810 Chestnut st.

PETER COOPER.

The October series of stock in the Peter Cooper Building & Loan Associations is now on sale. This affords the best possible opportunity to save your earnings.

Persons having IDLE MONEY can procure 6 per cent interest therefor by placing it with these associations. Office 221 Commercial Building, s. e. cor. 6th and Olive sts. J. B. FOLLETT, Sec.

Attention Investors

Of St. Louis Real Estate!

I offer for sale the choicest and best interest-paying flats and residence property in the city and invite your inspection. CHAS. F. VOGEL,
7 716 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

2713 Maddison st., 2-story brick; 6 rooms and stable for 8 horses; lot 25x125; big bargain.

3763 Cook av., 2-story brick house; 7 rooms; water, gas, sewer; all improvements made; lot 25x165; in first-class order.

JOS. HACKMANN,
7 708 Chestnut st.

1810 NEBRASKA AV.

Between Lafayette and Geyer Avs.

A new modern built Queen Anne style, 8 room dwelling. All latest improvements, including hot and cold water, electric bells and furnace—one of the most complete houses on Compton Hill—will be sold with either 25 or 50 foot lot. House open for inspection to-day from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. For terms apply to GREEN & LAMOTTE,
7 S. E. Cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

WEST END HOMES

LUCAS AV., west of Compton—Four 3-story stone fronts; 9 rooms; all conveniences.
3103 LUCAS AV.—3-story stone front; 10 rooms; 25 feet.
2635 LUCAS AV.—3-story brick; 11 rooms; 25 feet.
PINE ST., south side, east of Grand—Three 3-story stone fronts, 10 rooms each; elegant.
PINE ST., s. s., west of Grand—3-story stone front, 12 rooms; good lot.
PINE ST., s. s., east of Jefferson av.—3-story, 10 rooms; 50 feet.
LACLEDE AV., n. s., east of Grand—3-story stone front, 10 rooms; 37 feet.
OLIVE ST., s. s., near Garrison—Two 3-story 9-room dwellings.
COMPTON AV., e. s., near School st.—2-story brick, 8 rooms; 40 feet.
OLIVE ST., s. s., near Twenty-eighth st.—3-story brick, 10 rooms; 50 feet.

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
Telephone 725. 618 CHESTNUT ST.

AN ELEGANT HOME,

4236-40-44 MORGAN STREET.

Large 11-room houses; all modern style and finished in hard wood. We offer these houses far below their actual worth. Terms $1,000 cash and balance to suit purchaser.

J. T. Donovan & Co.,
7 513 N. 6th st.

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY,

Compton Hill and Lafayette Park District.

I have received for sale some choice residence property in the above district during the past week, which contain 6 to 10 rooms and range in prices from $5,000 to $20,000. If you are looking for a nice home in this district call at my office and I will show you the property. CHAS. F. VOGEL,
716 Chestnut st.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

JOHN McMENAMY,

Real Estate and Financial Agent,
Office, 3139 Easton Av.

3034 Cass av., 7-room brick, detached, hall, lot 25x140 ft.; price low.
3760 Laclede av., 8-room detached brick; 50x182 ft.; a bargain.
3617 Lee av., 8-room detached brick; lot 25x105 ft.; every convenience; gas, furnace; low price.
1207 Spring av., 3-room cottage; painted and papered newly; lot 25 ft.
4247 North Market st., 6-room brick, detached, hall, electric bells, 3 years old; 25x135 ft.; low price and easy terms.
3730 Evans av., 6-room frame; lot 25x130 ft.; cheap, price $2,250.
Compton av., 8-room brick; detached hall; all conveniences; brick stable; 25x128 ft.; price very low.
I have a number of small investments that are bargains, homes, stores and lots.
Easton av., near Compton av., good business, lot 47 ft. front, 12 per cent interest on price asked. 7

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE.

Mr. John Dwyer invites an examination of the two elegant dwellings which he has just finished on Washington av., near Newstead. For this purpose the houses will be kept open Sunday and every day during the week.

The special features of these houses are the arrangement of the rooms, the handsome hardwood finish of the interior, elegant stone veranda and thirteen-inch walls.

There are eleven rooms, reception hall, two bath rooms, houses heated with hot water and lighted by electric lights and gas.

Lots 40x253 feet.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
513 N. 6th St.

FOR SALE.

4592 North Market st., a 2-story stone-front, 8-rooms, 65x135.
3728 Page and Spring av., 2-story frame; 6 room; lot 43x135.
3704 Evans and Spring av., 2-story and mansard roof; 10 rooms; 50x125.
3728 Evans av., 2-story brick; 7 rooms and bath; 25x125.
3745 Finney av., 2-story and attic; 8 rooms; lot 30x145.
3841 Windsor pl., 2-story; 11 rooms; large reception hall; 30x145.
3857 Windsor pl., 2-story brick; 7 rooms; 25x145.
I have fine building lots on Bell, Finney, Cook, Page, Evans avs.
Money to loan.

JOS. HACKMANN,
7 708 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

1605 HOWARD STREET.

Four-room detached brick house, 60x160, sewer, water, stable and gas; streets all made. Would sell part of lot and house if desired.

J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut St.

10 Per Cent Net

We are instructed by the owner to offer for sale 4 new flats in the Southwestern part of the city at a price that will net purchaser 10 per cent on the investment. For full particulars and prices apply to M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,
7 109 N. 8th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cook av., east of Pendleton; 50x140; cheap. R. M. NOONAN,
8 800 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Warren st., s. s., west of 22d st., 130x111, in lots to suit, at $45 per foot. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—North Market st., building lot, 120 feet west of 19th st., 70x160; will sell half; price $80 per foot; make us an offer. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Goode and Garfield avs., S. W. cor., nice building corner, 50x130 feet. It will pay you to examine. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Manufacturing sites, twenty-nine acres Albany pl. for manufacturers, especially brick; water and good railroad facilities. J. T. Brent, P. O. Box 670, St. Louis. 8

FOR SALE—Broadway, east side, between Utah and Potomac sts., building lots 100x135; in size, lots to suit. This fine property, on the line of the new Broadway cable, can be had for $40 per foot. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—75 feet at Tower Grove, 265 feet at Sutton, 7 acres Edgebrook, 29 acres Albany place, 6 small houses and 40 acres at Brentwood, 52 acres at Fairview Heights, 48 acres at Webster Heights, 33 acres at Rock Hill, 6 lots, 2 8-room brick houses, 62 acres at Kirkwood, 3 8-room houses and a number of vacant lots at Shrewsbury, Mo., 640 acres at Freiburg, Ala. Bargains. Also 120 acres on Wabash railroad. J. T. Brent, P. O. box, 670, St. Louis. 8

WANT TO SELL THIS.

Lot 25x140 on west side Grand av., north of Lee av. PAPIN & TONTRUP,
8 626 Chestnut st.

BUILDING LOTS.

Anything from $2.50 per foot up.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.
513 N. 6th St.

WEST END BARGAINS.

A choice corner at King's highway and Cabanne av. Also 50-foot corner on Evans av., and Deer st. must be sold this week; come and see us.

We have some choice lots on Delmar and Bell av. and King's highway at a low figure. KEANE & GRACE,
8 717 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a choice lot 200x140 feet, south side Belle av., 250 feet east of Taylor av. Apply to

TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

335x180, southwest corner Aubert and Knigh avs., at only $20; this is a good chance for some one as these lots will sell for $25 before next spring; call before you are too late.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
8 207 N. 8th st.

A GREAT CHANCE.

Entire block, 600 ft. front, one block from electric railroad, South St. Louis; good deep lots; excellent chance for speculation; $8 per foot; lots lie high.

LEON L. HULL & CO.,
804 Chestnut st.

WESTMINSTER PLACE.

Two of the Choicest Corners.

John Byrne, Jr., & Co.,
618 Chestnut St.
Telephone 725. 8

ACRE PROPERTY.

Splendid Chance for Speculation.

I OFFER FOR QUICK SALE 22 ACRES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF DELMAR AV., JUST WEST OF ROSEDALE STATION. LAND LIES BEAUTIFUL AND WILL SUBDIVIDE INTO ABOUT 4,000 FEET. FOR PLAT AND PRICES CALL AND SEE

CHAS. F. VOGEL,
716 Chestnut st.

LOOK AT THESE BARGAINS!

Chas. H. Gleason & Co.,

Real Estate and Loans,

720 Chestnut Street.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

4222A-22½ EASTON AV.
Flats, 4 rooms each; also 3 4-room flats, rear on Cozzens st., 25x213; $7,800.
2331 MULLANPHY ST.,
6 rooms, 25x133; $2,800.
3962 FAIRFAX AV.,
4-room flats, 20x133; $3,200.
2626 THOMAS ST.,
7 rooms, 25x118; $6,000.
4228A EVANS AV.,
6 rooms, 25x153; $3,000.
2949 SHERIDAN AV.,
8 rooms, 25x134; $4,000.
921 N. NINTH ST.,
10 rooms, 25x100; $4,600.
2404 N. ELLIOTT AV.,
8 rooms, 50x140; $5,000.
2727 DICKSON ST.,
Flats, 5 rooms each, 25x120; $6,500.
1554 LAFAYETTE AV.,
10 rooms, 24x104; $5,000.
3958-60 FAIRFAX AV.,
New flats, 6 rooms, 40x133; $7,500.
2419 GOODE AV.,
8 rooms, 100x130; $5,500.
4272-74 FINNEY AV.,
New flats, 4 rooms, 50x137; $10,500.
2831 MULLANPHY ST.,
6-room brick, 25x133; $2,800.
3216 TO 3222½ FRANKLIN AV.,
Five 6-room bricks, 77x96; $18,000.
3638 FINNEY AV.,
10-room stone front, 25x135; $8,500.
3113 ST. VINCENT AV.,
8-room stock brick, 50x125; $5,000.
1021 COMPTON AV.,
8-room brick, 55x147; $4,500.
2629 CHESTNUT ST.,
10-room stone front, 50x109; $12,500.
3126 LUCAS AV.,
11-room stone front, 30x134; $9,500.
3842-42½ WINDSOR PL.,
Two 6-room flats, 28x148; $7,000.
3744-44A-46-46A PAGE AV.,
Four 6-room flats, 50x140; $12,000.
5561-63 CLEMENS AV.,
Double 8-room frame, 60x150; $8,500.
4520 PAGE AV.,
New 9-room stock brick, 57x165; $7,500.
2714-16-18-20 S. SEVENTH ST.,
New 3-room flats, 60x200; $20,000.
1422-24 VANDEVENTER AV.,
Four 5-room flats, 50x130; $8,500.
4315 BELL AV.,
9-room stock brick, 38x155; $8,500.
4569 GARFIELD AV.,
7-room stock brick, 25x125; $4,500.

RESIDENCE LOTS.

PINE ST., N. S.,
1017 ft. w. of Sarah; 50x213.
PINE ST.,
N. w. cor. Vandeventer av.; 80x137 ft.
PINE ST., N. S.,
80 ft. w. of Vandeventer av.; 40x137 ft.
OLIVE ST.,
N. w. cor. Cabanne; 100x162.
WASHINGTON AV., S. S.,
80 ft. w. of Pendleton av.; 100x253.
WASHINGTON AV.,
N. w. cor. Taylor; 718x160.
WASHINGTON AV.,
S. e. cor. Taylor; 350x253.
WASHINGTON AV.,
N. e. cor. Taylor; 490x155.
FOREST PARK BOULEVARD,
N. s., 357 ft. east of King's highway; 75x180.
M'PHERSON AV., S. S.,
450 ft. e. of Taylor; 50x170.
CLEMENS AV., HAMILTON PLACE, N. S.,
200 ft. w. of Hamilton av.; 50x185.
CHAMBERLAIN and CLARA,
S. e. cor.; 50x155.
VERNON AV., N. S.,
Cor. Florence; 100x150.
EASTON AV., S. S.,
Bet. Walton and Bayard, 80x127; $26.
MORGAN ST., S. S.,
290 feet e. of Newstead, 33x150; $50.
MORGAN ST., S. S.,
22 feet w. of Whittier, 75x150; $50.
RIDGE AV.,
S. w. cor. of Academy, lot 61x170; $25.
RIDGE AV.,
S. e. cor. Academy, lot 54x157; $25.
RIDGE AV., S. S.,
163 feet w. of Academy, 50x167; $20.
WELLS AV.,
N. w. cor. Academy, 50x140; $12.50.
WELLS AV., S. S.,
374 feet e. of Academy, 140x140; $20.
S. E. COR. PENROSE AND BLAIR AVS.,
59x130; $1,500.
LINDELL AV., N. W. COR.
Boyle av., 100x—; $125.
KING'S HIGHWAY, W. S.,
N. W. cor. Cote Brilliante, 264x170; $30.
FINNEY AV., N. S.,
Adjoining house No. 4259, 50x140; $45.
FINNEY AV., S. S.,
212 feet e. of Pendleton, 50x138; $40.
EASTON AV., S. S.,
150 feet e. of Garrison av., 25x145; $100.
EASTON AV.,
105 feet w. of Newstead, 100x228; $40.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST

REAL ESTATE.

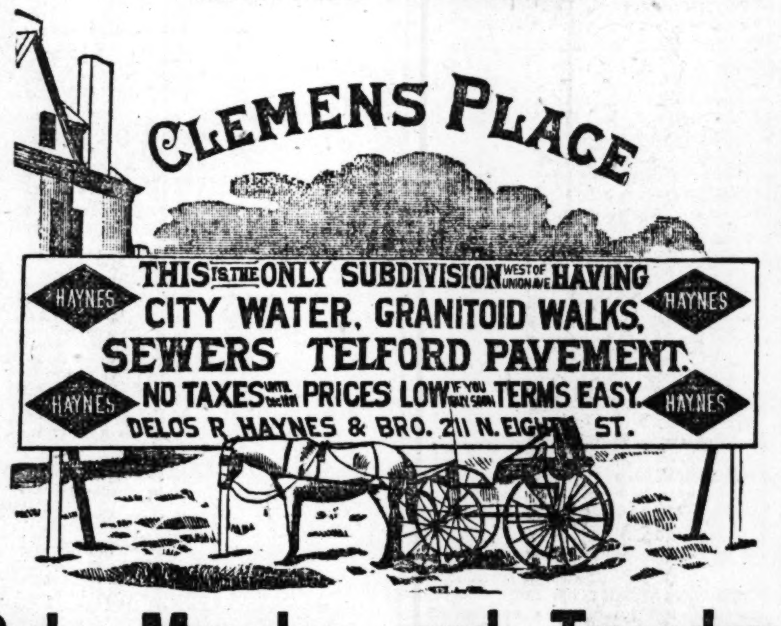
Just Out. A Large Number of New Pieces.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

720 Chestnut Street.

GO OUT TO-DAY

AND SEE



Only Monday and Tuesday

At $28.

COME OUT TO-DAY!

HAZEL-WOOD
THE "FRISCO" RY. SUBURB

Meet us on 1 o'clock "Frisco" Ry. train at Union Depot. FREE RIDE.

LOTS ½ PRICE!

Less than others are asking. Positively very "highest class" LOTS. Wide streets, walks, lamps, etc.

$10 CASH. PER MONTH. No INTEREST. Taxes for 2 Y'rs

AT OLD ORCHARD

R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,

902 Chestnut St.

DELMAR BOULEVARD!

6 BEAUTIFUL CORNERS.

N. E. Cor. GOODFELLOW, 131x185.. .....Sold
N. E. Cor. HAMILTON, 72x185........ ....$50 00
N. W. Cor. HAMILTON, 100x185 .. .. 40 00
N. W. Cor. GOODFELLOW, 107x185.. ......$60 00
S. W. Cor. DE BALIVIERE, 200x210. .... . 65 00
ROSEDALE CORNER, 261x185.............. 30 00

Inside Lots. Four 60 foot Lots, north side, east of Goodfellow, $35. Twelve 50 foot Lots, north side, west of Hamilton, $27.50. Twenty 50 foot lots, south side, west of De Baliviere, $35.

Small Cash Payments. Long Time. A Few Hundred Dollars Secures a Lot.

Take Washington Av. Electric Cars to the Property.

FRANK OBEAR,

Offices 47, 48 and 49, ... TURNER BUILDING.

REMOVALS.

MADAM A. M. DUMAS—The Parisian hair store has removed to 2622 Olive st. 35

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—80 acres fruit, farm in southeast Missouri; cheap. Particulars apply 620 S. Broadway, J. A. Elston. 79

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COMPTON HILL LOTS!

Choice Residence Lots on

RAPPAHANNOCK ST.,
POWHATTAN ST.,
RUSSELL AV.,
ANN AV.,
LAFAYETTE AV.,
HENRIETTA ST.,
EADS AV.,
ST. VINCENT AV.,
PARK AV.,
GRAND AV.,
LOUISIANA AV.,
VIRGINIA AV.,
COMPTON AV.,
MICHIGAN AV.,
OREGON AV.,
CALIFORNIA AV.,
OHIO AV.,
JEFFERSON AV., and
MAGNOLIA AV.

The above list of lots are along and adjacent to the People's New Cable Line and Union Depot Electric Line. I also have for sale a number of elegant residences in same district.

For description and prices call at office.
CHAS. F. VOGEL,
8 716 Chestnut st.

SPECULATION.

4462 feet on Delmar, Von Verson, Clemens and Cates avs. at $8 a foot.

CHAS. F. VOGEL,
716 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE.

CORA PLACE lot, fully improved, 50x145 feet, at a bargain.

MORGAN ST., south side, between Pendleton and Newstead avs., 80x145 feet; choice residence property.

2307 BENTON ST., two-story, 6-room brick, rents for one or two families; $3,150 will buy it if sold quick.

2572 FARRAR ST., 7-room brick house, atic and large stable, in good repair; a good investment.

A. J. NAUGHTON,
623 Chestnut St.

A GOOD CORNER

For Speculator or Investor.

LINDELL AV. & WHITTIER ST.

Front on Lindell av., 100x213.
Front on Whittier st., 274x170.
Look at this ground. There is a good round profit in it to a quick purchaser.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
8 626 Chestnut st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Substantial brick building, 50 rooms, with ample grounds, at Kirkwood, 13 miles from St. Louis Union Depot, 20 trains, choice location, nice order, suitable for hotel, sanitarium, asylum or public institution. Apply to WM. C. WILSON & CO.,
9 619 Chestnut st.

Several Suburban Tracts

Elegantly located for subdivision or for investment to yield a large profit; close to good railway facilities. Price from $10,000 to $80,000.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

FINE LOTS IN ELLENDALE

To sell on easy terms from $8 to $12 per foot; sewers, streets graded, sidewalks laid, electric light; fare 4 cents to the city.

Rutledge & Horton,
801 Locust Street.

MAPLEWOOD.

On MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD, with its 30 DAILY ACCOMMODATION TRAINS. Seven miles from Union Depot. FARE 4 TO 6 CENTS. To those SEEKING HOME SITES in the suburbs we simply say: INSPECT our TELFORD STREETS, GRANITOID WALKS, EXCELLENT SEWERAGE SYSTEM, and general surroundings; compare it with other subdivisions, then make your selection. For persons of limited means favorable arrangements for building can be made. Full information cheerfully furnished. The manager will accompany or meet persons wishing to examine the property at any time.

Call or address

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT ST.
TELEPHONE 715.

Fairview Park.

Prices and Terms Unequalled.

$5, $7, $10 Foot.

FAIRVIEW PARK.

Payable in Monthly Installments from $5 to $10 Month.

FAIRVIEW PARK.

Is the heart of the many beautiful suburbs, bounded on three sides by Tuxedo Park and on the other by Old Orchard Park.

FAIRVIEW PARK

Is located on the highest point of this section, on top of a gradual rise from the new depot at Tuxedo on the Mo. Pacific R. R.; the bird's eye view of the city from

FAIRVIEW PARK

Is worthy of a visit. Messrs. Byron Sharp and A. R. Schollmeyer will be on the grounds to-day to show the property. Do not buy until you see

FAIRVIEW PARK

Call at the office for any other information and free transportation.

FAIRVIEW PARK.

We will build you a modern six-room house, on fifty feet of ground, on monthly payments of $20.

FAIRVIEW PARK.

A. J. NAUGHTON,

MANAGER,

628 Chestnut St.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

For the Election of Delegates to the St. Louis City Convention.

HEADQUARTERS ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 26, 1890.

Primary elections will be held between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, Oct. 2, 1890, in the various wards of the City of St. Louis, under and subject to the act concerning primary elections, being art. 24 of the appendix to the revised statutes of Missouri of 1889 (being laws specially applicable to the City of St. Louis), for the election of delegates to a Republican City Convention, which is hereby called to meet at Central Turner Hall, St. Louis, on Friday, Oct. 3, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating Republican candidates for the following offices, to-wit: Sheriff, Judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court, Judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court, Judge of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, Judge of the St. Louis Probate Court, Coroner, Clerk of the St. Louis Circuit Court, Clerk of the St. Louis Criminal Court, Clerk of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, Prosecuting Attorney for the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction and Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis, to be voted for at the election to be held on Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1890. Every Republican voter in the City of St. Louis is entitled to vote at said primary election in the ward in which he resides. The following are the locations of the polling places in the various wards, the names of the judges and the number of delegates to which each ward is entitled:

FIRST WARD—5 DELEGATES.
Polling place—Central Turner Hall.
Judges—Jacob Kolhauf, Charles Vorce, Thos. Richard.

SECOND WARD—5 DELEGATES.
Polling place—320 North Eighth street.
Judges—H. C. Lyman, George J. Smith, J. J. King.

THIRD WARD—6 DELEGATES.
Polling place—French Market.
Judges—R. C. Stumpf, Alex. Schlicter, Henry Hoehl.

FOURTH WARD—5 DELEGATES.
Polling place—702 Mound street.
Judges—J. Grassmuck, E. J. Herman, George Hoffman.

FIFTH WARD—7 DELEGATES.
Polling place—1615 South Ninth street.
Judges—Louis Zepp, Klem Jungling, Ed G. Kraft.

SIXTH WARD—8 DELEGATES.
Polling place—805 North Market street.
Judges—F. M. Stanze, Wm. Stremmel, Wm. Carson.
Polling place—3616 North Broadway.
Judges—Charles Meyer, Ernst Eikhoff, Fred Steitz.

SEVENTH WARD—8 DELEGATES.
Polling place—1830 Menard street.
Judges—Robert Stahl, John H. Becker, Robert Hickman.
Polling place—2023 South Broadway.
Judges—John Bardol, Theo. Zimmerman, M. Esperman.

EIGHTH WARD—5 DELEGATES.
Polling place—920 Biddle street.
Judges—Louis Horstbrink, G. Hoefel, Jacob Bueter.

NINTH WARD—9 DELEGATES.
Polling place—Concordia Turner Hall.
Judges—A. Barth, Louis Romer, H. Hepner.

TENTH WARD—7 DELEGATES.
Polling place—1240 Biddle street.
Judges—Henry Bischoff, Max Phillipe, Herman Dammer.

ELEVENTH WARD—7 DELEGATES.
Polling place—Cherokee street and Iowa avenue.
Judges—Ernst Kretschmar, Chas. Beyer, Wm. Rohling.

TWELFTH WARD—9 DELEGATES.
Polling place—Social Turner Hall.
Judges—J. D. Boese, H. Bierman, T. F. Wittich.

THIRTEENTH WARD—9 DELEGATES.
Polling place—7001 South Broadway.
Judges—George Lay, George Bauer, D. Lewis.

FOURTEENTH WARD—5 DELEGATES.
Polling place—2036 O'Fallon street.
Judges—Frank Ritchey, Ed Brinkman, Jos. M. Brown.

FIFTEENTH WARD—6 DELEGATES.
Polling place—1317 Franklin avenue.
Judges—George Bowe, Louis Burg, Henry Zimpelman.

SIXTEENTH WARD—7 DELEGATES.
Polling place—Twenty-second and Montgomery streets.
Judges—Henry Klages, H. Wiegand, John Fleer.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—6 DELEGATES.
Polling place—2114 Franklin avenue.
Judges—Walter S. Ridgeway, Henry J. Lyda, M. C. Gould.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—8 DELEGATES.
Polling place—2300 Bremen avenue.
Judges—A. W. Clones, W. H. Osmer, H. Hickman.
Polling place—4200 North Twentieth street.
Judges—E. H. Neibert, M. Wrinkler, George Wiber.

NINETEENTH WARD—7 DELEGATES.
Polling place—1834 Market street.
Judges—John E. Phillips, Harry Masterson, Chas. Rhinehart.

TWENTIETH WARD—5 DELEGATES.
Polling place—2900 Market street.
Judges—George Konlund, Sam Myers, Charles Lessman.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—7 DELEGATES.
Polling place—1339 Park avenue.
Judges—Dan Ruebel, H. Ebien, R. Schueddig.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—6 DELEGATES.
Polling place—Sheridan House. Judges—Charles H. Etty, E. H. Geisler, Chris Hertwig.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—8 DELEGATES.
Polling place—2002 South Twelfth street. Judges—J. J. Bircher, H. Berghoefer, Louis Luth.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—6 DELEGATES.
Polling place—Cass and Leffingwell avenues. Judges—H. A. Sommers, H. Bruns, F. J. Frankel.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—7 DELEGATES.
Polling place—1009 South Ewing avenue. Judges—Theo. Rapp, Wm. J. Gilbert, H. Friedewald.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—6 DELEGATES.
Polling place—4148 Ashland avenue. Judges—Frank Kling, George Gelson, Chas. Storbeck.
Polling place—5132 North Twentieth street. Judges—Wm. Renz, John Vitor, Fred Fresse.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD—6 DELEGATES.
Polling place—4314 Clayton road. Judges—Wm. D. Woolsey, G. Weis, Jas. R. Findley.
Polling place—Old Manchester road and King's highway. Judges—P. Limbach, Chas. Weineck, G. C. Gausman.
Polling place—6432 Gravois avenue. Judge—Henry Ude, John Wriebold, H. Ulrich.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—7 DELEGATES.
Polling place—723 Vandeventer avenue. Judges—J. McDonagh, T. Vermillion, John Sparling.
Polling place—3811 Easton avenue. Judges—Geo. Lewis, Geo. Kramer, J. J. Baumgarten.

The various delegates elected at these primaries from the wards and precincts comprised in the various Representative districts will meet in Representative convention in their respective districts on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1890, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the following places, to nominate the number of candidates for Representative for each district indicated below:

First District—Three Representatives, Concordia Turner Hall.
Second District—Four Representatives, Central Turner Hall.
Third District—Three Representatives, North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets.
Fourth District—Four representatives, Anchor Hall, Broadway and LaBeaume streets.

The delegates to this convention from the various wards and precincts comprised in the Thirtieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth Senatorial Districts will meet in Senatorial conventions on Monday, Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating one candidate for State Senator for each district, as follows:

Thirtieth District—Uhrig's Cave.
Thirty-second District—Central Turner Hall.
Thirty-fourth District—Anchor Hall, Broadway and La Beaume streets.

Immediately upon the close of the poll,s the judges will canvass the vote cast and return the certificate thereof to the Secretary, Ford Smith, at Central Turner Hall. Return also the ballots cast and the affidavits of challenged voters in sealed boxes, and the poll books and all papers connected therewith.

By order of the St. Louis Republican Central Committee. JOHN McFALL, Chairman.
FORD SMITH, Secretary.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Edgebrook, Bartold. Elegant 4-room detached frame with 50-foot lot, shrubbery, 200 feet north of Mo. Pac. R. R. Station. See Petrie on premises, Bargain. J. E. GREFFET,
9 810 Chestnut st.

A COZY COTTAGE

For $2,400, located at Ellendale, on the Missouri Pacific; 4-cent fare; large lot, 75x196. House contains 4 rooms, good cellar, etc.; convenient to depot.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Or trade for desirable St. Louis property—Ten desirable lots in East St. Louis. Address S 62, this office. 6

FOR SALE—A splendid country place, about 100 acres, nicely improved, on Wabash Railroad, near the city, ¼ mile from depot; is ripe for subdivision to good advantage, or will make an elegant suburban home. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
6 110 N. 8th st.

FOR LEASE.

A CHANCE TO LEASE A CORNER SALOON CENTRALLY LOCATED.

We have for lease a corner building, saloon, and rooms above; an old established stand with a profitable trade and first-class in all respects. Owner, desirous of retiring from business, will lease to a good party, and if preferred sell the present stock and fixtures. For particulars apply to

M. J. HARTNET & CO.,
10 12 N. 8th st.

That Elegant Store

With all the modern improvements, for lease; the southeast corner of 9th and St. Charles st.

Lohmeyer & Storm,
114 N. 8th st.

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

MINING ENGINEERS.

THE INSTITUTE TO HOLD ITS FIFTY-SEVENTH MEETING NEXT WEEK.

A Brilliant Gathering of Experts in the Iron and Steel Industry—The Inventor of the Open Hearth Furnace—Successful Competition With the Old World—Distinguished Guests—A Carefully Prepared Programme.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—"There will be more brains to the square inch in Chickering Hall next week," said a prominent iron dealer to-day, "than ever was seen before in a body of the same numbers." He was referring to the fifty-seventh meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the International Congress of the Iron and Steel Institute, a corporation of English birth and growth, and one of the most important and influential factors in the old world. For the first time in the history of the development of the great industry of iron and steel the power and influence of American products has been recognized, and the scientists of England and Germany have sought the New World in pursuit of their necessary investigations.

Twenty years ago the Iron and Steel Institute was started in London for the purpose of developing a scientific knowledge of the manufacture of iron and steel, when the methods in vogue were of a primitive nature. Twenty years ago the entire production of steel of all kinds throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain did not exceed 250,000 tons, against an output for the present year of 4,000,000 tons.

Sir William Siemens, whose son is a delgate to the convention to be held in this city, invented and applied the

OPEN HEARTH FURNACE,

now used in ship building and similar work, and by this improvement alone about one and a half millions of tons of metal annually are produced. The United States has entered of late years into such lively competition with the manufacturers of steel and iron in the old world that we have begun to set the pace in the race for trade supremacy.

Iron and steel exporters declare that America is taking the lead in every product which requires the highest type of skilled labor to produce the manufactured product.

Not alone in the numerous delegation of English experts is the forthcoming convention stamped with importance, for a large contingent has come from Germany, from the Verein Deutscher Eisenhuettenleute, a younger body, but a rival of the British Institute in its rapid growth and brilliant work. The greater English delegation representing nearly two hundred prominent British experts will reach here to-morrow on the steamship Servia under the guardianship of Andrew Carnegie, Chairman of the American Committee of Reception and Entertainment. The morning, afternoon and evening sessions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers for two days, beginning Monday afternoon, will furnish the members and guests with carefully prepared papers on

SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS,

including papers by W. B. Potter of St. Louis on "The Iron Mountain Mine," and "Pneumatic History," by H. A. Wheeler of St. Louis.

The Iron and Steel Institute will begin its convention on Wednesday morning. Ex-Mayor Hewitt will deliver the address of welcome. Sir James Kitson, President of the English institute, will respond in a carefully prepared and well digested address.

On Thursday evening the British Institute will give a grand banquet to their American brethren in Delmonico's. Two hundred and seventy-five covers will be laid, and invitations have been extended to President Harrison and his cabinet, Gov. Hill and the State officers, members of the United States and State Judiciary, Mayor Grant and the leading engineers of America. On Friday evening members and guests will go west by special train, stopping at various points in Pennsylvania, and proceeding to Chicago, where they will divide into two parties, going respectively north and south.

JASPER COUNTY MINES.

Excessive Rains Reduce the Output—St. Louis Capitalists Purchasing Largely.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Sept. 27.—The mining interests this week have suffered from excessive rain, which has prevented as large an ore output as the operators intended to make, but as the rain has ceased and the prospect for fine weather is promising, all take courage and determine to catch up. The mine operators have a good supply on hand, and the brighter outlook for an increase in price is welcomed by all. The visitors at all camps who contemplate purchasing do not find it a very easy matter to jump into mines, as the local operators and capitalists do not seem disposed to give away all the good chances. This "hold on" disposition is forcing outsiders to conclude that business must be talked straight if any bargains are struck. The values continue to improve and land anywhere near the camps is sought after freely because of the certainty of a future demand for such property. St. Louis capitalists are the largest purchasers this week, getting hold of a tract of ground for $300,000. The royalty paid for mineral in the past six or ten years shows a good margin on the investment, which will be even more certain with a still larger outlay of capital. The camps generally will show profit even though only partially worked.

Joplin makes report of a good-sized output. Galena mines are on a good average, with better indications for the future. Carterville and Webb City's showing for the week will gratify all concerned, and the improvements they are making, all from the profits of the mines, show that their faith in the future is strong. Orenogo mines, although worked under difficulties, are still regarded as among the safest and will give good profit to the operators. Lehigh is a busy camp, and Belleville, its twin, is keeping pace with it in output. The Carthage district report is favorable, although the output is light. Many of the owners determined not to push work under the ground until their working plans above were improved. This is a very strong circumstance, showing the men in charge are level-headed and intend to make sure headway. South of the city the land is carefully worked and returns are fair. The new districts where prospecting is being done show a fine outlook, but the operators are looking for more land and so say but little. All things considered, the quietness is preceding the storm of excitement sure to be on when the new regions are supplied with machinery. More buyers are here this week from St. Louis ready to take in a bargain they have heard of.

A CATHOLIC UNION.

Meeting to Be Held Next Tuesday Night for Its Establishment.

The question of forming in this city a union of the Catholic young men with a view to the ultimate establishment of a club-house, with all of its benefits and attractions, has for some time been occupying the attention of the various sodalities. No definite movement was made in the direction, however, until the past few days, when the Young Men's Sodality of St. Malachy's Parish, through a committee appointed for that purpose sent out copies of a circular calling for a general meeting in reference to the matter. The meeting will be held next Tuesday night at No. 1306 Olive street. The purpose of the body is to establish a library, reading-rooms, a lecture hall, music-room, recreation-room and gymnasium. The various sodalities that have already been heard from have entered enthusiastically into the spirit of the union and there is every indication of its successful formation.

AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES
SATURDAY, OCT. 4,

FORTY-FIVE LOTS on the Southwest Corner of Arsenal Street and Morgan Ford Road. This property is directly opposite Tower Grove Park on the Pine Street Electric line. The erection of dwellings in Oak Hill Place, opposite this property, has already begun, and in a short time the entire locality south of it will be well populated, and there will be a rapid appreciation in values.

TAKE PINE STREET ELECTRIC LINE AND EXAMINE PROPERTY.

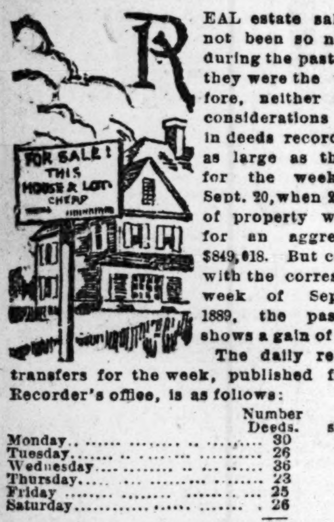
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 6 per cent interest. Deferred payments to be secured by deed of trust on property. $50 to be paid on bidding off each lot.
For plats and information apply to

Hammett-Anderson-Wade, 213 N. Eighth St.

REAL ESTATE NEWS.

YESTERDAY'S AUCTION SALES AT ROSE HILL AND THE FAIR GROUNDS.

A Summary of the Week's Business Followed by Interesting Accounts of Property Sales and Enterprises in Different Portions of the City—Trust Companies—Car Companies—Business and Manufacturing Sites—Agents' Reports.



REAL estate sales have not been so numerous during the past week as they were the week before, neither have the considerations named in deeds recorded been as large as they were for the week ending Sept. 20, when 223 pieces of property were sold for an aggregate of $849,618. But compared with the corresponding week of September, 1889, the past week shows a gain of $8,811.

The daily record of transfers for the week, published from the Recorder's office, is as follows:

	Number Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	30	$ 80,734
Tuesday	26	152,803
Wednesday	36	122,311
Thursday	23	58,884
Friday	25	54,482
Saturday	26	55,369
Totals	166	$524,583

THE NEW TRUST COMPANY.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Co. has completed its stock subscription, and the first assessment, 50 cents on the dollar, has been paid in. The incorporation papers have been forwarded to Jefferson City, and on Monday the Committee on Location will make a report upon a place where the institution is to be established for the transaction of business.

THE MADISON COUNTY CAR WORKS.

The promoters of the new car manufacturing enterprise are incorporated under the name of the Madison Car Co., which is now building its works at the east end of the Merchants' bridge, held a meeting at the offices of the Merchants' Bridge Co. in the Laclede building yesterday afternoon. It was the intention of those interested to elect directors, but after several propositions were considered the business was laid over until the next meeting, ten days hence.

INTRODUCING A NOVELTY.

A new feature of the real estate business is the organization of the Co-operative Real Estate Co. The object of this company is to afford persons of moderate means an opportunity to make a profitable real estate investment. The shares of stock are placed at $10 each, and a person may subscribe for one or more and pay, therefore, at the rate of 10 per cent a month on the amount taken.

The capital stock is $100,000, and enough has been taken and paid in to enable the directors to make a purchase.

MOVING TO NEW QUARTERS.

The Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co. have closed arrangements by which their entire business will be consolidated in the great building recently completed, southeast corner of Eleventh and Washington avenue. This building is seven stories high, besides high basement, and occupies one-third of the entire block and contains 108,000 square feet of floor space, or two and one-half acres, each floor containing about one-third of an acre.

It is said this will be the largest and finest shoe building in the United States.

WESTMINSTER PLACE.

Wm. C. McCreery has sold his 41x155-foot lot on the north side of Westminster place, 123 feet east of Vandeventer avenue, to Geo. Niedringhaus, at $100 a foot, and the same buyer has also purchased, through Lindell Gordon's agency, Mrs. Mary D. Patchen's 84-foot lot adjoining on the west at $100 a foot, his intention being to improve the premises with a fine residence. Mr. McCreery says he is preparing to build a $15,000 dwelling just east of this for his own occupancy and that Mr. Rhorer of the Provident Chemical Co. is getting ready to build a $15,000 home just west of the property purchased by Mr. Niedringhaus.

DEVELOPING THE SUBURBS.

A tract of twenty-two acres of ground, located at the southeast corner of Page and Pennsylvania avenues, in St. Louis County, nearly eight miles west of the Custom-house, and about two miles beyond the city limits, was sold by the firm of Papin & Tontrup, from T. P. Miller, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, to James Crilly, for $250 an acre. This was an investment purchase, Mr. Crilly's idea being that the property will become very valuable in a few years, as the city improvements are pushing out that way very rapidly, especially along the Natural Bridge road, where large acre plots close to the Narrow Gauge Railway are now being eagerly sought after for subdivision into suburban residence sites.

What draws particular attention to that territory is the proposed change of motive power from steam to electricity which Mr. Charles H. Turner, president of the road, is now making arrangements to carry out with the expectation that his motors will be running over the route out as far as Normandy by next spring.

J. V. HOGAN'S $65,000 PURCHASE.

Mr. John V. Hogan perfected his purchase of the Payne Realty & Investment Co.'s property for $65,000 yesterday.

Numerous parcels are included in the transfer. There are four pieces on the west side of Main street between Mound and Howard streets, a 55-foot lot on the south side of Howard street, between Main and Second; 80 feet front on the east side of Second, between Mound and Florida streets, and four lots aggregating a frontage of about 150 feet on the west side of Main street, between Mound and Florida. Most of the property is wanted for railway purposes, and condemnation proceedings for its possession are now in progress.

In addition to this North St. Louis property there has also been conveyed to Mr. Hogan from the same grantors forty nine lots situated on the north side of Geyer avenue and side streets aggregating about 1,200 feet in all between Eighth and Thirteenth streets. This Geyer avenue property is all under leases having from forty to sixty years to run, the premises having been improved with dwellings and stores by the leaseholders who pay ground rent.

A $22,500 MANUFACTURING SITE.

A manufacturing site of 3.07 acres located on the north side of the Manchester road, between Papin street and Sarpy avenue, was sold by the firm of Kernan & McCarthy to Gustave and Henry Bishoff. The property belonged to the Alleghany National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa. It was sold for $22,500.

THE ROSE HILL AUCTION.

Hammett-Anderson & Wade's auction of residence lots in Rose Hill, situated between Page and Easton avenues, just beyond the five mile radius from the business center, was successful and satisfactory on the whole, both as to the extent of the property sold and prices obtained. Nearly all the property advertised was sold and considerable in addition to that. In all there were 3,817 feet sold for $49,478. The prices ranged from $9.25 to $18.25 a foot.

Following are the purchasers' names and the prices and location of the lots they bought.

In block No. 3803, between Wells, Ridge, Arlington and Florence avenues, the buyers on Stewart place were:

Miss M. S. Boyden, lots No. 17 and 18, 129¾ feet at $13 a foot; L. C. Haagen, lot No. 16, 50 feet at $11 a foot; Miss M. Shaughnessy, lots No. 14 and 15, 100 feet at $10 a foot; G. Kammersell, lots No. 12 and 13, 100 feet at $10 a foot; J. M. Andrews, lots Nos. 10 and 11, 127 feet, at $10.25; M. A. Tobill, lots Nos. 26 and 27, 126 feet, at $11; G. Kammersell, lots Nos. 19 and 10, 107 feet, at $13.25; F. C. Drape, lot No. 21, 50 feet, at $11.25; Mrs. Mary Murphy, lot No. 22, 50 feet, at $10.50; Miss K. Shaughnessy, lot No. 23, 50 feet, at $10.50; Miss K. Shaughnessy, lots Nos. 24 and 25, 100 feet, at $10.25.

On Florence avenue, east side, the buyers in block No. 3803:

A. K. Florida, lots Nos. 35 and 36, being 128 feet, at $12; W. P. Mooney, lots Nos. 33 and 34, being 100 feet, at $10.25; Isabell Andrew, lots Nos. 31 and 32, being 100 feet, at $9.50; H. K. Woltgen, lots Nos. 29 and 30, being 100 feet, at $9.50; Jas. Fitzgerald, lot No. 28, being 55 feet, at $12.50.

On the west side of Arlington, in block 3803, lots 1 and 2, 105 feet, were purchased at $14, and lots 3 to 9 inclusive, 178 feet at $11.30 by J. K. Bohman; A. K. Florida, 50 feet at $9.25; J. W. Stewart, east side Stewart place, 100 feet at $11.25; M. J. Mackin, north east corner Minerva and Stewart place, 90 feet at $12.75.

In block 3807, between Ridge, Minerva, Granville and Florence avenues, the buyers on the west side of Florence were: J. R. Bowman, lots No. 8 and 9, 125 feet, at $18.25; C. Blumeyer, lots 6 and 7, 100 feet at $14.50; J. J. Flynn, lots 4 and 5, 100 feet, at $15; W. H. Redemeyer, lots 1 and 2, 105 feet, at $14; B. A. Johnson, lot 3, 50 feet at $14.

On the east side of Granville, in block 3007, the buyers were: J. G. Dement, lots 17 and 18, fronting 126 feet, at $13.25, E. S. Guignon, lots 15 and 16, fronting 100 feet, at $14; Will Maguire, lots 12, 13 and 14, fronting 150 feet, at $14.25; Mrs. M. Hawton, lots 10 and 11, fronting 103 feet, at $18; W. H. Shea, lots 26 and 27, fronting 126 feet, at $18; W. H. Shea, lot No. 25, 50 feet, at $15.75; Will Maguire, lots Nos. 22, 23 and 24, 150 feet, at $14.75; E. S. Guignon, lots Nos. 19, 20 and 21, 150 feet, at $14.25; W. C. Backoff, lots Nos. 10 and 11, block 3806, 107 feet, at $12.50; M. Hennigan, two corners, Wells and Florence, 100 feet, at $17.75.

THE FAIR GROUNDS AUCTION.

Messrs. Manning & Kingsland report that they disposed of about 1,400 feet of ground at their auction west of the Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon, the prices ranging from $8 to $11.25 a foot.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

Fisher & Co. report five sales aggregating $28,300, of which the two following are most important:

Eugenia street dwellings numbered 2334, 2336, 2338 and 2340, lot 75x120, four new two-story brick houses arranged as eight four-room flats, gas, bath, water in each flat, total rental per month $160, owned by John Farrell, sold for $16,000, purchased as an investment.

Lafayette avenue—House and lot No. 1903, one half block east of Lafayette Park, lot 25x122, two-story twelve room stone front house, owned by Dr. Louis Hauck, sold to Ferdinand Bauer for $7,000. Mr. Bauer will occupy this as his future home.

Charles H. Bailey from W. T. Gauss to A. G. Peterson, a piece of ground fronting 100 feet by a depth of 200, situate on the north side of Cabanne place, about 600 feet west of Union, at $30 a foot. The purchaser is going to build a house upon the site.

C. C. Nicholls reports the following sales:

Clemens avenue—South side, west of Goodfellow, 120 feet front of ground to Messrs. Braister & Gibbs at $23 a foot.

Bell avenue—Between Pendleton and Newstead, north side, a 60 foot lot from E. B. Denning to John Coles at $55 a foot.

Charles F. Vogel & Co. report the following sales:

Vista avenue—House No. 4361, between Park and Mt. Vernon avenues; a two story brick house containing nine rooms, with lot 100x132½; sold for Mrs. Mamie L. Meyer to Henry J. Bode, for $6,200, who bought it for a home.

Keokuk street—House No. 2831, northwest corner of Oregon avenue; a one and a half story brick residence containing four rooms, with lot 35x125; sold for Mrs. Mino Hechler to Emanuel Haller, for $1,900, who bought it for a home.

D. R. Haynes & Bro. report the following sales in Clemens place at $28 a foot:

C. D. Greene, Jr., 90x185 feet on the south side of Clemens avenue, 130 feet east of Goodfellow.

Chas. L. Crane, 60x157 feet on the north side of Cates avenue, 300 feet west of Clara.

In addition to these the firm says a number of other sales in the same subdivision have been negotiated but not closed up yet.

Andreas & Gerst report the following sales:

Pennsylvania avenue, west side, a one and one-half-story four-room brick dwelling, with 50x141 feet of ground, house numbered 4021, renting at $14 per month, the property of John Travers; sold for $1,200, to Mr. Charles Staffer.

Sullivan avenue, south side, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, a 25x108-foot lot, owned by Mr. Henry H. Bruer; sold at $40 per foot, to Mr. Herman L. Lampe.

J. T. Donovan & Co. report the following sales of Garfield place lots: One lot 30x170, on the north line of Garfield avenue, to Mrs. O. L. Davis at $10 per foot. Three lots, 90x170 feet on north line of Garfield avenue, to Wm. T. Moore, at $10 per foot.

G. H. Quellmalz reports the following sales: House and lot No. 1923 Penn street, between Cambria and Liberty, a two-story mansard stock brick building, containing fourteen rooms, lot 30x117 feet, from Joseph Deeken to Henry Himan for $4,800.

No. 2833 Lemp avenue, between Lynch and Pestalozzi streets, a two-story brick house, with frame addition, lot 75x126, from P. Kehrt to Henry Ackerman for $3,775.

The R. C. Greer Real Estate Co. report the following sales in Hazelwood:

South side of Ridge avenue, east of Hazel street, 50x150 at $9 per foot to H. M. Siegers.

North side of Virginia avenue, west of Calvert avenue, 50x171 at $7.50 per foot, to Mrs. Mary L. Knox.

T. S. Noonan & Bro. report the sale of 30x125 feet of ground on the north side of Gravois avenue, between McNair and Mississippi avenues, at $35 a foot, from Ellen Dedds to Martin Jaros.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were filed for record yesterday:

Bridget M. McGrath to John O'Brien, 20 ft. on Division st., city block 1676; warranty deed	$1,800
Otto L. Mersman and wife to Hezekiah W. Boone, 80 ft. on Washington av., city block 4583; warranty deed	10
Charles Pohlman et al. to Anna Braun, parts of lots 8, 9 and 10, city block 696; quitclaim deed	1,000
Frederick H. Grap and wife to Frederick P. Gorin, 100 ft. on N. Market st., city block 3718; warranty deed	5
Frederick P. Gorin to Louise T. Graf, 100 ft. on N. Market st., city block 3718; quitclaim deed	5
Jacob Christophel to Susan Christophel, 25 ft. on Old Manchester road, city block 5006; warranty deed	625
Nicholas Karr and wife to Louise Rolfes, 50 ft. on Chippewa st., city block 1610; warranty deed	750
Mary E. Donovan et al. to Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co., 50 ft. on Easton av., city block 3805; warranty deed	1,250
Thomas E. Tutt to James Shaw, 70 ft. on Cook av., city block 3744; warranty deed	2,800
Gertrude E. Greene et al to August H. Blanke, 135 ft. 6 in. on Henrietta st., city block 2132; warranty deed	6,097
Hector Neuhoff and wife to Buckman L. Slack, 481 ft. 6 in on Morgan st., city block 4572; warranty deed	2,406
Russell Real Estate & Investment Co. to Max Krueger, 50 ft. on Connecticut av., city block 4159; warranty deed	500
St. Louis Property & Financial Co. to Albert O. Terry, 160 ft. on Rutger st., city block 1818; warranty deed	3,200
Mary J. Woolshan et al. to Co-operative Real Estate Co., 150 ft. on Cabanne av., city block 3864; warranty deed	3,525
James O'Brien and wife to William H. Frantz, 25 ft. on Finney av., city block 3746; warranty deed	1,250
Alleghany National Bank to Gustav Bischoff et al., 3 708-1000 acres on Manchester rd., city block 3947; warranty deed	22,500
Herman L. Lampe to Louis Bruer, 30 ft. on Sullivan av., city block 1070 N.; warranty deed	5,000
Louis Heuer and wife to Frederick Reinert, 53 ft. 3 in. on Glasgow av., city block 2359; warranty deed	7,000
Henry Niemeyer and wife to Frank Latal, 56 ft. on Gravois road, city block 1,398; warranty deed	4,200
Lucy McFarland et al. to Chas. P. Johnson, 36 ft. 9⅝ in. on Washington av., city block 4,582; warranty deed	15,000
Daniel Arnold's heirs to Francis R. Arnold, 50 ft. on Manchester road, city block 4,848; quitclaim	1
Fannie E. Payne to John V. Hogan, 27 ft. 6 in. on 13th st., city block 675; warranty deed	5,416
Mary A. Payne et al., by curator, to John V. Hogan, 27 ft. 6 in. on 13th st., and other property, city block 675; curator's deed	10,833
Payne Real Estate Co., by receiver, to John V. Hogan, 27 ft. 6 in. on 13th st., and other property, city block 675; receiver's deed	65,000
John V. Hogan to Louis Mette, 162 ft. 6 in. on 8th st., city block 383; warranty deed	9,100
John V. Hogan and wife to Lucas Hanneken, 30 ft. on Geyer av., city block 3396; warranty deed	1,575
John V. Hogan and wife to John H. Schuelker, 30 ft. on Menard st., city block 3396; warranty deed	1,425
Carl Moller and wife to Robert G. Gregory, 30 ft. on Cote Brilliante av., city block 3701; warranty deed	2,250
Western Investment & Improvement Co. to James Maher, 50 ft. on Russell av., city block 493; warranty deed	1,087
Elizabeth Ackerman to Anthony Kessler, 29 ft. on Broadway, city block 2543; warranty deed	900
Dennis J. Sullivan to Christian Bockelbrink, lots 1, 2, 3, city block 1890; warranty deed	3,000
William Schroeder and wife to Frank Buehl, 25 ft. on Kossuth av., city block 3596, warranty deed	300
Michael Hammel and wife to Christian Rathsam and wife, 50 ft. on Compton av., city block 2801; warranty deed	400
Western Investment & Improvement Co. to Tillie Mandel, 100 ft. on Russell av., city block 4942; warranty deed	1,500
Charles Kuhn to Seibel-Suessdorf Copper & Iron Mfg. Co., 25 ft. on Leonard av., city block 43; warranty deed	2,600
Thomas Richeson to Marcus A. Wolff, 54 ft. on 16th st., city block 211; warranty deed	15,000

GO TO Shrewsbury Park to-day. Trains: 'Frisco, 1 o'clock; Missouri Pacific, 2 and 3:15 o'clock. Tickets free.

THE MANUFACTURERS' CENSUS.

The Special Agents Meeting With Some Unexpected Difficulties.

Mr. George Bain, the chief special agent appointed to superintend the taking of the manufacturers' census in St. Louis, has now his entire force of enumerators at work. The instructions are to enumerate every manufactory, whether it occupies an entire block or is conducted in a single room. The Citizens' Committee hold themselves responsible with Mr. Bain for all information given the enumerators being held in strict confidence. Every agent is under oath to divulge no information, and the only object in securing individual returns is a perfectly reliable total. The enumerators are meeting with more difficulty than anticipated, some manufacturers appearing to fear that their rivals may become acquainted with their secrets if they answer all the questions put to them. This course is unfortunate, and if persisted in will keep St. Louis out of the front rank and place it among the tail-enders. This would undoubtedly injure manufacturers in all parts of the city, and it is hoped the wishes of the committee and of Mr. Bain may be cheerfully complied with after this.

A Fall Picnic.

To-morrow 250 styles children's Suits and Overcoats, $1, $1.45, $2, $2.50 and $3; finest Baltimore Merchant Tailor Suits and overcoats, $4 to $7.50. Fine brass drums free.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

Aurora (Mo.) Mines.

AURORA, Mo. Sept. 27.—The total output of the Aurora mines this week was 285,000 pounds lead, 436,000 pounds silicate and 86,000 pounds zinc blend, that sold for $12,844. The price of lead ore has advanced to $31.50. The continuous rains reduced the output.

At the Exposition made the test
You'll find Strauss's photographs the best.

BLAINE IS RESPONSIBLE.

INVESTIGATION OF THE BARRUNDIA AFFAIR RETARDED BY THE SECRETARY.

Evidence of Minister Mizner's Criminal Act Concealed by the Department of State at Washington—Lawyer Whitney's Views in the Case—How the Diplomatic Misfit Secured His Appointment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Another day has passed and the correspondence in the Barrundia case is still withheld from Congress. Secretary Blaine is expected to arrive here late to-night. Whether he will spend Sunday in an examination of the documents or not, cannot be said, but if he does not take them up until Monday, it is hardly possible that they will reach the House before Tuesday. The House to-day passed a resolution setting Tuesday as the day of adjournment, and while it is quite likely that the Senate will refuse to agree to the resolution, there is every prospect of an adjournment by Thursday. It will be seen, therefore, that Secretary Blaine has already practically defeated the plan of the House to investigate the insult to our flag, and the unwarranted action of Minister Mizner. It is not generally known that Minister Mizner was never an applicant for the diplomatic post to which he was assigned. When appointed he had no experience whatever calculated to fit him for diplomatic duties, and his attainments did not run in the direction of statecraft or diplomacy.

HOW HE GOT THE POST.

Mizner was an applicant for the federal office in the Custom-house at San Francisco, and his principal backer was Representative McKenna of California. Representative Morrow, who lives in San Francisco, had a candidate of his own for the place sought by Mizner, and succeeded in bowling the latter out. President Harrison was then appealed to and besought to find a consolation prize for the disappointed man. McKenna joined with Mizner's other backers in a request that he be sent as Minister to Mexico. The President declared that such an appointment was out of the question, but after considering the case for some time offered the Central American Mission to Mizner. Glad to get any office Mizner accepted and demonstrated his entire unfitness for diplomatic duties in less than a month after his arrival in Central America. His intemperate speech to the President of Costa Rica, advising Central America to unite against Mexico, will be remembered and brought upon him a merited rebuke from the Secretary of State. Mizner certainly has no record either as an experienced diplomat or a discreet official to justify Secretary Blaine in keeping him longer in Central America as the representative of the United States.

EVIDENCE CONCEALED.

James A. Whitney, the New York lawyer and diplomatic authority, who has spent several days at the State Department and in the committee-room of Congress endeavoring to get at the bottom of the facts which have prevented the publication of the correspondence in the Barrundia affair, said to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent to-night: "It is a rule of law that he who conceals evidence shall have all ascertainable facts viewed most strongly against him. If he is blameless why does he conceal? This doctrine is based upon common sense and the common experience of mankind from time immemorial. It applies to our officials and quite as directly and quite as strongly as to a private individual. The correspondence cannot have been so voluminous that it could not have been copied and transmitted at once. The plea that it is withheld until the Secretary of State may examine it in person seems to be fabulous. It is more than three weeks since the POST-DISPATCH charged the responsibility of the affair on the State Department and there seems to be no reason to doubt that by this time the head of the department is aware of what he, in his official capacity, has been doing and what his subordinate in Central America has been doing. We must judge of motives by results. Every man is supposed to know the natural consequences of his own actions. If the subject itself were not so tragic in character it would verge close upon the amusing to suppose that after the press of the country has been ringing with the matter for a month the Secretary of State must have further time to find out what has occurred within his own special domain. The plain result of the delay is, at the least, to bury the correspondence in the confusion of hurried business during the last forty-eight hours of the session. The logical inference is that the papers when made accessible will fan the rising indignation of the public to a fiercer heat, and on this inference it is not difficult to explain the delay. The fact of the business is that the outrage is devoid of the least possible palliation. It cannot be turned or twisted into any form or placed in any light in which it does not demonstrate itself to be wholly without justification. The occurrence itself was an outrage upon American rights and American honor and the dilatory and evasive course of the State Department adds, if that were possible, a still darker shade of degradation to our national position in the affair. I am a Republican, but with a full heart I echo the cry which we have heard so often during the last few days: 'Oh, for one hour of Wm. L. Marcy at the head of the Department of State.' The matter has become of far too serious import to be bounded by party lines."

Appointed a Cadet.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 27.—Thos. Darrah of this city and graduate of the High School was to-day appointed a West Point Cadet, he having stood No. 1 in the competitive examination that closed here Thursday.

You Can't Be Without Pants.

5,000 pairs men's good cassimere pants, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Finest Baltimore Merchant Tailor Pants, including seamless, $4 to $7.50.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

ALTON, ILL.

A Pioneer Gone—Church Anniversary Celebration—Items of Interest.

The shareholders of the National Home Building Association have elected the following officers: President, H. Wm. Bauer; Vice-President, H. A. Hoffmann; Secretary, R. J. Brueggeman; Treasurer, F. W. Brueggeman; Appraisers, H. A. Hoffman, Edward Ash and Chas. J. Kribs; Trustees, L. G. Brueggeman, John Ph. Bauer and F. W. Schneider. The association is in a prosperous condition.

Samuel Forinau, a pioneer resident of Madison County, and a leading and prosperous farmer, died at his home near Bethalto this morning at 6 o'clock. He leaves a large family and many friends to mourn his death.

Rev. Geo. R. Carnes, the "Singing Evangelist," is conducting gospel meetings at the Baptist Church in Upper Alton.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Harry C. Phillips and Miss D. Rodgers of Upper Alton on Oct. 1. Miss Rodgers is the accomplished daughter of Col. A. F. Rodgers, and Mr. Phillips is a prominent society man in Upper Alton.

James Colvy, who was injured on Thursday last while working in a quarry in the lower part of the city, is in a precarious condition, the wound he received in the forehead being more serious than at first expected.

The twentieth anniversary of the organization of the First Congregational Church will be celebrated to-day. Rev. Dr. Geo. C. Adams, of St. Louis, will preach the anniversary sermon, then will follow historical and biographical papers.

W. W. Smith of Richmond, Va., has accepted the call extended to him to again become the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of this city. He has fully recovered his health and will enter upon his duties about Oct. 15.

Rev. H. F. Koeneke, the newly-appointed minister of the German M. E. Church, has arrived, and will preach his introductory sermon to-day.

Mrs. Dr. J. P. Garvin has returned from an extended vacation, visiting friends and relatives at Boston and Philadelphia.

The following officers were elected Friday evening by the Alton Lodge of the Order of United Americans: C., W. M. Stites; V. C., Wm. Gerhardt; J. V. C., W. M. Boals; A. R. S., James Kemp; W., James Goodman; Con., Thos. Rowan; I. S., F. Mook, and O. S., P. S. Crabb. The order is growing rapidly in this city.

August Bickle has returned from his Colorado trip very much improved in health.

GO TO Shrewsbury Park to-day. Trains: 'Frisco, 1 o'clock; Missouri Pacific, 2 and 3:15 o'clock. Tickets free.

RESTLESS ABORIGINES.

Prospect of Trouble With the Indians—They Await a Messiah.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—"I have not heard of any danger of an Indian uprising of any formidable proportions, but there never has been a time when the Indians could do more damage than at present should they break out," said Adjutant-General Robert Williams to-day.

Gen. Williams' remark was in reply to the question concerning a published interview with one "Capt. Trimbleton" at Pittsburg in which the latter said that an Indian war was imminent. The Captain said the Indians had been spurred on by their "medicine men," who were predicting the coming of a messiah who would drive away the pale faces and restore the tribes to their heritage. "With regard to Capt. Trembleton, I know nothing. There is no such officer in the army that I am aware of," continued Gen. Williams. "I have heard before of the belief among the Indians that a messiah who would destroy the whites was to come. The propaganda was first preached a year ago or more by a 'medicine man' of the Shoshones on the upper end of the Big Horn Valley. His tribe accepted the doctrine. Then it spread northward to the Arapahoes on the other end of the Big Horn, and finally reached the Crows and Cheyennes on Tongue River. The Sioux also may have taken it up. I do not know the origin of the belief. Possibly it is the story of the Messiah as told by the missionaries, taken up and distorted by the Indian intellect. I think it is being spread among the Indians by some crafty leaders for their own ends. While I knew that this idea of deliverance by a Messiah prevailed among the Northern tribes, I have not heard of its having reached the Indians around Fort Sill in the Indian Territory. These latter have always been very quiet. However, they are not in this department row and any trouble would be reported directly to Washington."

LITHIA-POTASH WATER is especially adapted for the use of clubs and hotels Telephone 779.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

Close of the Three States Fair and Races at Cairo Yesterday.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Three States Fair and Racing Association of this city scored a grand success to-day in spite of a threatening sky and a cool atmosphere. It was the first effort of the association and it received every possible encouragement from the people of the city.

This afternoon most of the business houses of the city were closed and fully 10,000 people attended the races. It is the last day, though some races occur Monday. The displays of stock, produce and merchandise were large and attractive.

The Cairo association guarded against the common error of fair associations by offering good premiums for farm produce and animals as well as for racing stock. Hence the liberal patronage by farmers and stock raisers.

GO OUT TO-DAY TO

Beautiful Lindenwood!

At 1 p. m. from Union Depot or Grand Avenue. Agent at Depot with Free Tickets.

810 Olive St. SAM T. RATHELL, Manager.

CENTRAL DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY SACRIFICED AT $20,000.

Half cash $10,000 required to purchase. Pays 7½ per cent net on $20,000; under lease four years to run. Must sell this quickly or withdraw from the market.

FRANK OBEAR, 47, 48, 49 Turner Building.

A PROHIBITION FAILURE.

THE MORAL SENSE OF LEAVENWORTH, KAN., RUDELY AWAKENED.

A Police Board Accepts Liquor Dealers' Money and the Wages of Sin—Ignominious Downfall of a Too Rigid Reform—Under Stress of a Poor Exchequer Prohibition Succumbs.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 27.—The Board of Police Commissioners of this city have furnished much for newspaper comment since they were appointed, and their meeting to-day was no exception to the rule. It would be hard to establish the political status of the President and Secretary, but it can be well illustrated by saying that when the cranky symptons of one stops the other commences. The third member of the board, Dr. Anthony, in his well-meaning attempts to keep the other two members within the pale of their official duties, has not succeeded, and to-day a resolution was adopted by the other two which calls upon Mr. Anthony to resign, stating that if he will do so they will ask the Governor to appoint an entire new board.

It is a well-known fact that the prohibitory law has never been successfully enforced and that the fund for the payment of the police force was largely made up by a monthly fine which was assessed against the liquor sellers and the license collected from houses of ill-fame. The new City Marshal is a decrepit old man, 65 years of age, whose fitness for the place is best illustrated by an order which he issued stopping the playing of progressive euchre. In fact, he started in on such a moral plan that private residences were searched in his pursuit of liquor. The demi-monde were driven from their haunts, and there was such a reign of morality that it was thought the millennium had come. But the first month showed a deficiency of $525 in the police fund and the police were compelled to go without their pay. His next month made no better showing, and about this time he longed for his own salary. An appeal was made to the City Council, but that body refused any financial assistance. There was but one alternative and that was to again take money from the liquor sellers. It was quietly done, and in eight days about $1,400 had been collected. The Marshal was elated at securing so much money so easily, and the fiat went forth last night that the frail women could return to their haunts upon the payment of a monthly fine in advance, and this forenoon alone $120 was received from these creatures.

The publication of these facts has set the town agog. The President of the Board of Police Commissioners is Wm. Fairchild, a deacon of the Methodist Church. Marshal McGahey fills a like place in a Presbyterian Church, and P. G. Lowe, the Secretary, has alleged church connections. From such a prayerful trio this city has hoped for a better enforcement of the law. On being questioned, one of them said they needed money and thought it best to take it from whisky sellers, and that as they were unable to enforce the law concerning houses of ill-fame it was best that they should furnish another source of revenue.

Col. Anthony's paper, the *Times*, ridicules the Police Commissioners and publishes much of the executive meetings of the board, which show that the members were well aware from what source the money came. It is said the half has not been told.

Another straw which shows how prohibition does not prohibit in Kansas can be seen from following issue of retail liquor dealers' stamps by the Collector of Internal Revenue: Atchison has 72; Argentine, 25; Arkansas City, 28; Abilene, 20; Burlingame, 8; Beloit, 14; Coffeyville, 14; Clay Center, 9; Dodge City, 11; Emporia, 16; Eldorado, 10; Ellsworth, 11; Fort Scott, 32; Galena, 20; Horton, 21; Hays City, 16; Hutchinson, 24; Independence, 11; Junction City, 25; Wyandotte, 78; Leavenworth, 114; Lawrence, 23; Newton, 22; Osage City, 10; Parsons, 20; Pittsburg, 35; Salina, 20; Topeka, 61; Wichita, 127. Five of of the Atchison licenses are to women and several Topeka women have licenses.

FOUR-PLY linen collars, 5c; cuffs, 10c, this week. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

A New Firm of Stock Brokers.

The bond and stock brokers of St. Louis have received an acquisition to their ranks in the firm of Gessler & Krausnick. The new firm, which is composed of Messrs. Edward A. Gessler and E. C. Krausnick, is located in room No. 8 of 108 North Fourth street. Both Messrs. Gessler and Krausnick are thoroughly posted in the business in which they have embarked and their prospects of an enviable success are bright.

Suits and Overcoats for Little Money.

To-morrow forty-nine styles of men's good cassimere and worsted suits and overcoats, $4.50, $6, $7.50 and $10. They are sold $2.50 to $5 more by our competitors.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

DISSENSION IN JOPLIN.

The Endless Disputes Caused by the Incoming Electric Road.

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 27.—Joplin's past week has been a stormy one, both in its weather and in the action of its City Council. The sun shines again, but the people are gloomy and divided, arising out of conflicting opinions and disputes as to the best place for the Electric Motor Railway to establish its wire supporting columns or wooden poles, on the center or side of Main street, its pet avenue and feature. For months past the good people here have been unanimous in having it become a superb thoroughfare regardless of expense, hard and level as a floor, straight as an arrow for miles, and with broad flagstones or tesselated sidewalks throughout. For years it has been the drive par excellence of the wealthy citizens, where in their St. Louis made carriages, landaus, surreys, etc., behind their fine Jasper County or Kentucky horses they could delight themselves and "astonish the natives" generally.

With this year's great influx of foreign capital have come several new railroad proposition by which the whole people could be benefited, hence the electric motor and Main street were chosen for the purpose. The Council granted a liberal franchise, etc. The company provides the best cars, service, steel rails, etc., and when about to place handsome iron columns in the center of the street to support the necessary electric wires (as it states it was induced to believe by a majority of the Council would be permitted) a halt is suddenly called, the people are divided about it, the Mayor this week vetoes an ordinance allowing it and for want of a two-thirds majority the sidewalks must receive supporting wooden poles in addition to many already there.

Thousands of pedestrians attracted into Main street by its brilliant stores and fine pavements, are becoming so dissatisfied that at next spring election, both the Mayor and City Council will probably be changed for another that will, they think, consider the pleasure of those who walk as of equal importance with that of those who ride. In every other respect the general prosperity of Joplin and the happiness of its inhabitants is unabated.

A Huge Deed of Trust.

CLINTON, Mo., Sept. 28.—The largest deed of trust ever recorded in this county has just been completed. It required eighty closely written pages to contain the document, and the consideration mentioned in the document is $80,000,000. The property held in trust by the deed is the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

Cactus BLOOD Cure

A BUSINESS MAN'S OPINION OF THE CACTUS

Red Noses, Attention!

From the New York WORLD.

As a New Yorker, whose very red nose is not unknown on Broadway, turned into the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, he passed William Cooper, the Mexico business man. "If he only knew it," said Cooper of the gentleman with the nose, "a diet of cactus juice, fresh from the plant night and morning, would bleach his complexion to a beautiful purity. Americans do not appreciate the value of the cactus until they have lived in Mexico for some time. The fruit tunas is delicious and the juice the best blood purifier, I believe, to be found in the vegetable kingdom. There is a proprietary medicine sold in this country which purports to be made largely of cactus juice, I understand, but people who live where the cactus grows do not need any medicine."

The Cactus Blood Cure has positively cured numerous cases of Scrofula and Salt Rheum in one month's time where all other blood purifiers have failed.

Pleasant to take, applicable to diseases of infancy or old age. All druggists sell it. Price, large size, $2; small, $1. Send for descriptive pamphlet and certificates.

ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO.,
Room 53, 904 Olive St., St. Louis.
Main Office, 6 Wall St., New York.

BALTIMORE DEFEATED.

BARNIE'S MEN LOSE A CLOSE GAME TO THE BROWNS.

Some Old Favorites Among the Oriole Aggregation—A Meeting to Be Held to Harmonize All Interests—Byrne on the Cincinnati Deal—Scores of Yesterday's Games—The Diamond.

THE Baltimore made their first appearance in St. Louis yesterday, and played a very brilliant game of ball at Sportsman's Park, before a fair sized crowd which gathered despite the northern blast. The Browns won the game, but the Orioles made them hustle for the victory and fought a great uphill battle. In the first inning, German, who was in the box for Baltimore, gave two men bases on balls and hit two with the ball, forcing a man across the plate by his erratic delivery. The bases were filled when Campau lined out a three bagger to left center and all hands scored. Higgins' sacrifice scored Campau and gave the Browns a lead of five runs. Hart held the visitors down to but one hit for seven innings, when by some bad pitching and opportune batting, the Baltimores scored a run. In the eighth the visitors scored four more runs on some bad pitching, two singles and a wild throw by McCarthy. The Browns, however, made two runs in the eighth and ninth innings and won the game, as the Baltimores could do nothing more with Hart's delivery. Mack, Gilbert and Gerhardt carried off the fielding honors of the day. Gerhardt made a wonderful one-hand stop of a hard grounder that almost staggered him as he picked it up. Campau's three-base hit was timely and virtually won the contest for St. Louis. The game was full of brilliant plays. Doescher was rather severe on Hart in calling balls and strikes, otherwise his work was almost perfect. The official score is as follows:

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BALTIMORE.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McCart'y, r.f	3	1	1	0	1	Welch, c. f.	4	1	3	0	0
Fuller, ss.	4	1	1	5	1	Mack 2b	4	1	0	8	0
Cartwr't.1b	4	1	14	0	0	Johnson, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0
Duffee, c.f.	5	1	1	1	0	Ray, ss.	4	1	1	3	0
Munyan, c.	4	1	4	1	0	Gilbert, 3b.	4	1	1	3	0
Campau, l.f	4	1	2	0	0	Townsend, c	4	0	3	0	0
Higgins, 2b	4	0	4	2	0	Sommer, l.f.	4	2	5	0	0
Gerhar't, 3b	4	2	0	4	2	Power, 2b.	4	1	12	0	2
Hart, p.	3	0	0	2	0	German, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	8	27	15	2	Totals	35	8*	26	14	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—7
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—5

*Hart out on missed third strike; first base occupied

Earned runs—Browns, 1; Baltimore, 4. Three-base hits—Campau. Sacrifice hits—Cartwright, Duffee, Munyan, Higgins, Gilbert, Townsend, Sommers, German. Bases stolen—Sommers, 1. Struck out—By Hart, 4; German, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hart, 3; German, 4. Passed balls—Townsend. Wild pitch—Hart. Hit by pitched ball—Cartwright and Gerhardt. Umpire—Doescher. Time of game—1h. 35m.

TOLEDO, 5; ATHLETICS, 3.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 27.—Scheibeck distinguished himself with the stick to-day, making four singles, a double and a triple in six times at bat. The Athletics were not in the contest at any stage of the game. The score:

TOLEDO.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ATHLETIC.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wooder, 1b.	3	1	9	1	0	Sweeny, 2b.	4	1	1	4	0
Sheibeck, ss.	6	6	2	2	0	Pabst, l. f.	4	2	6	0	0
Lloyd, 3b.	6	1	2	2	0	Knox, 1b.	5	3	8	0	0
Swartw'd, rf.	5	3	4	0	0	Daley, c. f.	5	0	1	0	0
Nicho'sn. 2b.	4	0	3	4	0	German, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0
Vandyke, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	Riddle, c.	3	0	2	1	1
Petbe, cf.	4	2	1	0	0	Conroy, ss.	4	0	5	5	1
Sprague, p.	5	2	1	0	0	O'Neill, p.	3	1	0	0	0
Rogers, c.	5	2	3	1	1	Green, 3b.	3	1	3	2	1
Totals	42	16	27	11	2	Totals	34	8	27	12	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Toledo	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	0	2	—15
Athletics	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Toledo, 6. Two-base hit—Schiebeck. Three-base hits—Schiebeck, Swartwood, Rogers. Struck out—By O'Neill, 2; by Sprague, 1. First base on balls—Off O'Neill, 3; off Sprague, 6. Hit by pitched ball—O'Neill, 4. Double play—Nicholson to Werden. Wild pitch—O'Neill, 2. Passed balls—Rogers 3; Riddle, 1. Time—1h. 50m. Umpire—Emslie.

National League.

CHICAGO, 6; BOSTON, 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—At the West Side Park in the presence of 789 people Anson's colts took a well played game from the Bostons. Luby was in the box for the Colts and pitched a wonderful game, but four hits being made off his delivery. Getzein was in the box for the visitors and lost the first game he has dropped to Chicago this season. He was hit freely. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Cooney, ss.	5	1	0	4	0	Lowe, l. f	4	0	2	0	0
Earle, r.f.	5	2	3	0	1	Tucker, 1b	4	0	10	0	1
Wilmot, l.f.	4	1	2	0	0	Sullivan, l. f.	3	0	2	0	0
Anson, 1b.	4	1	7	0	0	Brodie, r. f.	3	0	2	0	0
Burns, 3b	3	2	2	2	0	Long, s.s.	4	0	0	3	2
Foster, c.f.	2	0	3	0	0	Bennett, c.	4	2	5	0	0
Glen'lvin, 2b	4	0	2	1	0	McGarr, 3b.	3	1	2	0	0
Luby, p.	4	0	0	8	0	Smith, 2b	2	1	3	4	1
Nagle, c.	4	2	8	1	0	Getzein, p.	3	0	0	7	0
Totals	35	9	27	16	1	Totals	30	4	27	15	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Boston, 2. Home runs—Smith. Burns. Double plays—Long, Smith and Tucker. Bases on balls—Chicago, 4; Boston, 3. Struck out—Chicago, 4; Boston, 7. Umpire—Powers. Time—2h. 5m.

BROOKLYN, 7; CLEVELAND, 4.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—A lucky bunching of three hits by Brooklyn in the last inning of to-day's game gave them the game. In the number of hits Brooklyn was second, and the Bridegrooms were outplayed in the field. Still they won. The day was very cold and attendance small. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	AB.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Collins, 2b.	4	0	1	4	0	Wright, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, c.f	5	1	1	0	0	McKeon, ss.	5	3	1	3	0
Burns, r.f.	4	1	2	0	0	Davis, cf.	5	1	4	0	0
Pinkn'y, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	Virtue, 1b.	3	2	7	2	0
Foutz, 1b.	4	0	12	2	3	Gilkes, lf	4	0	5	0	0
Terry, lf.	3	1	0	8	0	Smalley, 3b.	4	0	3	2	3
Clark, c	4	1	7	2	0	Zimmer, c.	3	1	4	0	0
Smith, ss	4	1	3	3	1	Delaney, 2b.	3	0	2	1	0
Caruthers, p	4	1	0	5	0	Viau, p.	4	1	0	1	0
Totals	36	7	27	10	4	Totals	34	8	27	9	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	2	[illegible]	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	—7
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4

Attendance—275. Three-base hits—Virtue. Two-base hits—O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—Collins, O'Brien, Burns, Pinkney, Wright, Davis, 2; Viau, 2. Double plays—Foutz, Clark, Collins. Passed balls—Zimmer, Clark. Wild pitches—Terry, Viau. Hit by pitched ball—none. Time of game—1h. 55m. Umpire—McQuaid.

NEW YORK, 15; CINCINNATI, 3.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—The star pitcher of the Cincinnati Club, "Count" Mullane, was terribly punished by Mutrie's New Yorkers in the game this afternoon. Twenty-one safe hits, all of them well bunched, explains the one-sidedness of the score. Glasscock made six hits out of as many turns at the bat. Up to the fourth inning it looked as though the reds would have easy sailing in the game, for Mickey Welch was very erratic in his pitching, sending four men to base on balls in a single inning. From that on, however, he steadied down, and with faultless support in the field he managed to hold the Cincinnatis down to a single run in the seven closing innings of the game. The grounds were in a miserable condition, and to add to the discomfiture of the players and a few spectators a cold, drizzling rain fell in the early innings of the game. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McPhee, 2b	4	3	2	3	0	Tiernan, c.f.	5	2	3	0	0
Latham, 3b	3	0	2	3	1	Murphy, c.	6	4	2	0	0
Marr, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	Glassc'k, ss.	6	6	4	6	0
Reilly, 1b.	5	1	11	0	0	Whistler, 1b	4	2	12	0	0
Beard, ss.	4	0	1	3	0	Burkett, r.f.	5	2	1	0	0
Holliday, cf.	4	0	2	0	0	Bassett, 2b.	5	2	2	6	0
Knight, l.f.	3	2	1	0	0	Hornung, l.f.	5	1	1	0	0
Harrin'n, c.	3	0	6	1	1	Denny, 3b.	5	2	2	1	0
Mullane, p.	3	1	0	2	0	Welch, p.	5	1	0	2	0
Totals	33	8	42	12	3	Totals	45	21	27	15	0

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	8	—15

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; New York, 7. Two-base hit—Knight. Three-base hits—McPhee, Reilly. Sacrifice hits—Reilly, Denny, Welch, Murphy. Double plays—Bassett, Glasscock, Whistler; Glasscock, Whistler. Wild pitches—Mullane, 2. Time—1h. 45m. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Attendance—648.

Players' League.

NEW YORK, 9; BUFFALO, 8.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The weather was almost too cold for base ball to-day, but the Buffalos and New Yorks played two games, and the Giants took both. The second was called at the end of the sixth inning by mutual consent. The Giants won the first on Bill Brown's timely batting, assisted by a couple of rank decisions by Umpire Jones. The teams alternated in the lead, Buffalo tieing the score in the ninth on overthrows by Johnston and Brown. In the Giants' half O'Rourke got a base on balls and scored on Brown's hit, which the crowd thought was a foul. Twitchell threw to Clark, who missed the ball, and O'Rourke scored the winning run.

Crane went in to pitch the second game and was again successful. Duzen, the Buffalo amateur, was put in against the Giants and fared badly. The Giants won the game in the first inning, when three bases on balls and hits by Connor, O'Rourke and Slattery netted five runs. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	5	3	2	0	0	Shannon, 2b	5	0	2	5	0
Twitchell, rf	4	0	0	0	0	Rich'son, ss	5	1	1	5	0
Clark, 2b	5	0	0	3	1	Connor, 1b.	3	0	15	0	1
Mack, c.	5	1	3	0	0	O'Rourke, rf	3	1	0	0	0
Beecher, l.f.	2	1	1	1	0	Brown, c.	5	4	3	0	1
Rowe, s.s.	4	1	0	2	1	Johnston, cf	3	1	3	0	2
White, 3b.	3	0	2	8	0	Slattery, lf.	4	1	3	0	0
Irwin, 1b	4	1	13	0	0	Whitney, 3b	3	1	1	3	0
Stafford, p.	1	0	0	3	1	Crane, p.	2	1	0	2	0
Totals	33	7	24	17	3	Totals	33	10	27	15	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	—8
New York	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	—9

Exact attendance—443. Earned runs—Buffalo, 2; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Rowe, Brown, Slattery. Three-base hits—Hoy, Mack. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Twitchell, Mack, Richardson, Brown, Slattery. Double plays—Rowe to Clark to Irwin, Connor (unassisted), Richardson to Shannon. Passed balls—Mack, 1; Brown, 1. Wild pitches—Stafford, 2. Hit by pitcher—Ball, Beecher, O'Rourke. Umpires—Messrs. Knight and Jones. Time of game—1h. 45m.

NEW YORK, 8; BUFFALO, 3.

BOSTON.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	3	0	2	0	0	Shannon, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0
Twitchell, r.f	2	0	0	0	0	Richards'n, ss	2	1	3	3	0
Clark, 2b.	3	1	1	8	0	Connor, 1b.	2	2	7	1	0
Mack, c	3	0	3	1	0	O'Rourke, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Beecher, l. f.	2	1	0	0	0	Brown, c.	0	1	3	3	0
Rowe, s.s.	2	1	1	4	0	Johnston, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
White, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0	Slattery, l.f.	3	1	2	0	0
Irwin, 1b.	2	0	7	0	0	Whitn'y, 3b	1	0	1	0	1
Duzen, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Crane, p.	2	0	1	1	0
Total	20	4	15	10	0	Total	18	6	18	9	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3
New York	0	5	0	0	3	0	—8

Exact attendance—443. Earned runs—Buffalo, 2; New York, 4. Two base hits—Rowe, O'Rourke. Sacrifice hits—Mack, Irwin, Duzen, Johnston, Brown, O'Rourke. Double plays—Rowe to Clark to Irwin; Richardson to Connor. Wild pitches—Duzen, 3. Umpires—Knight and Jones. Time of game—1h. 10m.

CLEVELAND, 9; BOSTON, 0.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—The weather was extremely cold to-day, and the attendance at the final Boston game was small. Cleveland shut out the Boston men with the greatest ease, Gruber's pitching being excellent. Kilroy was batted hard, and in the seventh inning gave way to Billy Nash, who finished the game. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Radford, s.s.	5	1	3	6	0	Brown c. f.	4	0	3	0	1
Brown'g, lf.	5	3	1	1	0	Radb'rne, rf	4	1	0	0	0
Larkin, 1b.	5	1	12	0	0	Nash, 3b p.	3	1	2	4	0
Sutcliff, c.	4	0	1	1	0	Daley, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
McAleer, cf.	5	2	2	0	0	Rich'son, 1b	4	1	13	1	0
Stricker, 2b.	5	1	5	5	0	Quinn, 2b.	4	0	1	6	0
Tebeau, 3b.	4	2	1	3	0	Irwin, ss.	4	1	4	7	1
Carney, rf.	4	2	1	0	0	Kilroy, p 3b	3	1	1	1	1
Gruber, p.	5	1	1	4	0	Swett, c.	3	1	3	0	0
Totals	42	13	27	20	1	Totals	32	6	27	19	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Attendance, 407. Earned runs—Cleveland, 5. Three-base hits—McAleer. Two-base hits—Browning, Larkin. Sacrifice hits—Larkin, Sutcliffe, Stricker, Brown, Nash. Double plays—Nash, Irwin, Richardson; Browning, Stricker; Stricker, Larkin. Passed balls—Sutcliffe. Wild pitches—Gruber. Hit by pitched ball—Swett, Carney. Time of game, 1h. 20m. Umpires—Pearce and Snider.

BROOKLYN, 8; PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 27.—Owing to wet grounds the Pittsburg-Philadelphia National League game was postponed. The game at Exposition Park was witnessed by only 439 people, and it was more of an aquatic contest than a ball game. The mud was ankle deep and the visitors proved the best mud horses. It was a featureless, cold affair and devoid of anything brilliant. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Fields, c.	0	0	0	0	1	Ward, ss.	0	0	4	2	0
Visner, rf	1	1	0	0	1	Van H'n, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	11	0	1	Bauer, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0
Carroll, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Orr, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Hanlon, cf.	0	0	5	1	0	M'G'chy, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	1	5	1	Joyce, 3b.	2	3	1	3	1
Kuehne, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0	Andrews, cf	0	1	2	0	1
Robinson, 2b	0	1	0	0	0	Cook, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Morris, p.	1	1	1	1	0	Heming, p.	1	0	0	4	0
Totals	3	6	23	11	4	Totals	8	10	27	11	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	*	—8

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—McGeachy. Bases on balls—Fields, Robinson, 2; Andrews. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Cook, 2; Hemming, Fields and Andrews. Base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Struck out—Fields. Time of game—1h. 35m. Umpires—Sheridan and Gaffney.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The Philadelphias easily defeated the Chicagos to-day at the South Side grounds in the presence of a small crowd. The weather was terribly cold. King started to pitch for Chicago, but was hit so freely that Dwyer took his place. Sanders pitched for the Philadelphias and did effective work, the home team not being able to find his curves at the right time. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Duffy, r. f.	3	1	0	0	0	Griffin, c. f.	5	2	2	0	0
O'Neill, l. f.	4	1	4	0	0	Shindle, ss.	5	0	0	7	0
Ryan, c.f	3	1	2	0	1	Fogarty, r.f.	2	1	2	1	0
Farrell, c&1b.	4	0	7	1	0	Mulvey, 3b.	4	2	3	3	1
Pfeffer, 2b	4	2	4	3	0	Wood, l.f.	3	1	1	0	0
Boyle, 1b&c.	4	1	5	1	0	Pickett, 2b.	4	2	2	3	1
Shugart, ss.	4	2	0	3	0	Farrar, 1b.	4	0	13	0	0
Wil'mson, 3b	4	0	2	1	0	Milligan, c.	4	3	2	0	0
King, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Sanders, p.	3	2	0	3	0
Dwyer, p.	3	0	0	4	0						
Totals	34	8	24	14	1	Totals	34	13	27	17	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Philadelphia	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	x	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Griffin, Pickett, Ryan. Three-base hits—O'Neill. Double plays—Pfeffer and Boyle. Bases on balls—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—By King, 4; Dwyer, 2; Sanders, 1. Passed balls—Boyle, Milligan. Wild pitches—King. Umpires—Holbert and Ferguson. Time—1h. 40 m.

The Championship Race.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
Louisville	118	78	40	.661
St. Louis	122	73	49	.598
Columbus	120	67	53	.558
Toledo	117	62	55	.530
Rochester	113	57	56	.504
Athletics	119	55	64	.462
Syracuse	114	46	68	.404
Baltimore	121	35	86	.289

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	126	80	46	.635
Brooklyn	127	75	52	.591
New York	126	73	53	.579
Chicago	133	71	62	.534
Philadelphia	126	67	59	.532
Pittsburg	125	57	68	.456
Cleveland	124	50	74	.403
Buffalo	127	34	93	.268

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	125	82	43	.656
Chicago	133	80	53	.602
Philadelphia	127	76	51	.598
Boston	128	75	53	.586
Cincinnati	127	73	54	.575
New York	127	63	64	.496
Cleveland	126	41	85	.325
Pittsburg	131	22	109	.152

They Are Getting Together.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—One thing is certain, the American Association as at present constituted is doomed. Next year there will be two major leagues. The circuits will be composed very nearly in this way: First, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago. Second, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Columbus, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago. The tread of public opinion plainly tells the base ball magnates that some means must be devised during the coming winter to bring the present strife to an end. The situation, however, is full of complexities. There are hundreds of interests that must be harmonized in order to bring about the much desired end and the person who can propose even a basis which both Leagues will agree to consider, will deserve commendation. It is apparent that the National League men have stepped down from their uncompromising perch and now see the necessity for action. Had they thought of this two or three months ago, they might have saved themselves from losses which they must now reach down in their pockets and pay. The sooner they get down to business the better off they will be.

The first must be the leading league, and the second can play Sunday ball in the West, fixing the price of admission as circumstances demand. Now, how in the first place can the conflicting interests be merged? It is possible, but able financiering will be required to accomplish anything. There is no longer any doubt that committees representing the two leagues and the American Association will meet some time next month, if not before.

Perhaps the silliest rumor that found its way into several New York newspapers last week was one from Louisville, to the effect that the Players' League and American Association had arranged to amalgamate. There is not now nor never has been the slightest chance for such a combination. In the first place the Association has nothing to amalgamate and in the second place there are several gentlemen prominently identified with the Players' League, who would never tolerate the playing of Sunday ball during the championship season.

Mr. Day Singing a New Tune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—Day of the New York Club is here. He wants to sign Rusie for another year. He talks very discouragingly of the ball outlook. He says: "The condition of things is very bad and something has got to be done pretty soon. If a compromise is made things can go on all right, and that is what will probably be done. There is a movement now on foot for a conference between the League, Brotherhood and Association, the outcome of which is the wiping out of one of the latter two organizations and the forming of two circuits. The meeting will probably occur within a few weeks. What the result is to be, of course, I cannot say. How do I feel about it? It's time something was done. If there were any sign of the Brotherhood lying down there would be some excuse for ignoring them, but, as far as I can see, they are going right on, and things must change. I don't believe a single club in the whole Brotherhood circuit has made a cent, but they can't afford to quit. They must go on another season anyway. They can afford to go on as well as the League can. When the compromise comes, if it does, the circuits should be arranged with but one club to a city."

Mr. Stern Closing a Big Bargain.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—President Stern ran over from St. Louis to-day and had a talk with Charley Comiskey, manager of the Chicago Players' League Club. Mr. Stern said this evening:

"It is true I have offered to sell my interest in the Cincinnati ball club, but the deal has not been closed, and I will say frankly that I do not believe that the backers of the Players' League have the price that I have demanded, or else they would have closed with me some days ago."

Mr. Comiskey, when spoken to in regard to the matter said: "Col. Stern should not borrow any trouble on that score, for the money is ready and will be forthcoming in due time. The Players' League people want Cincinnati and you can be assured of one thing, they'll pay the price if Mr. Stern does not back down. He has named his figure, and although it is pretty steep, still the backers of the Players' League are willing to give it."

There's Something in It.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—President Byrne of the Brooklyn Base Ball Club said last night that a meeting of the National League would be called in New York, Oct. 8, to consider the proposed "deal" by which Cincinnati was to go to the Brotherhood.

Two Games To-Day.

The Browns and Baltimores will play two games to-day for one price of admission. Play will begin at 1:30 p. m. The Browns' battery in the first game will be Stivetts and Munyan. In the second game Nicol, the Illinois wonder, will do the twirling for the Browns, supported behind the bat by Munyan. The Baltimore batteries will be McMahon and Robinson in the first game and German and Townsend in the second.

Wet Grounds at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—Owing to wet grounds the game scheduled for to-day between the Louisville and Syracuse clubs was postponed.

Wet Grounds.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 27.—The Columbus-Rochester game to-day was postponed on account of wet grounds.

Base Ball Notes.

Curt Welch should be given a fine reception to-day.

Reddy Mack, the Orioles' second baseman, is as fresh as ever.

The Baltimore team is composed of a fine-looking set of men.

Jack Munyan has a hard time of it every now and then behind the bat.

Ray and Gilbert, the short stop and third baseman of the Orioles, are fine ball players.

Nicol will keep the Orioles guessing in the second game to-day. He is only 16 years of age, but he has the head of an old timer.

Nicol's feat of allowing the Athletics only two scratch hits in sixteen innings is quite a record. Can he do equally well against Baltimore this afternoon.

THE WHEEL.

The Coming Social Season—Last Sunday's Runs—Cycling Chat.

Although it is only early autumn and the roads are, as a rule, in the very pink of condition for cycling, the members of the Missouri Bicycle Club have taken time by the forelock and are preparing plans for social indoor entertainments with which to drive away dull care and sorrow during the long winter months. Those persons who had the pleasure of attending the very enjoyable entertainments held under the auspices of this club during past seasons will undoubtedly be glad to know that the members, encouraged by the successes of past seasons, have decided on a programme for the coming season which will make it one of the greatest gayety. The initial entertainment and hop will be given on Thursday, Nov. 6, and the subsequent ones will take place on the second Thursday of each month. The first of these will be a lantern slide party, which will no doubt attract a good crowd on account of its novelty. The club boasts a number of amateur photographers among its large membership who will have charge of the entertainment. The second will be a musicale, for which the best amateur talent has been secured, and it promises to be a grand affair. In January the lawyer element of the club will have full sway and furnish an evening's entertain with a mock trial with the usual hilarity. During February another lantern side party will be given and in March the social season will be wound up with a musical and literary entertainment. In addition to these there will doubtless be a number of smokers or stag rackets at which athletics will take a prominent part. The interest taken in the club by the present members augurs well for the most brilliant social season that the club has yet had.

Last Sunday's Runs.

Last Sunday was an ideal day for cycling, and hundreds of wheelmen were out enjoying spins to various points on their cycles. The Cycling Club had a very successful run to De Soto, and Capt. Jordan reports that nineteen men participated. They left their club-house at 6 a. m., with the following riders: Capt. Jordan, Lieut. R. H. Laing, W. R. Wright, Eli Silverburg, O. L. Rule, Bauer, Weaver, Rosborough, Walzendorf, Sanders, Pavier, Tivy, Graham, Isaacs, Frost, Loth, Kraemer, Williams and Richmond. The road was found to be in very bad shape, but in spite of this fact Bulltown was reached by 10:45 a. m., where dinner was taken. After resting until 12 o'clock, the wheels were again mounted and the column arrived at DeSoto by 3:05 p. m. At Victoria the usual bridgeless creek was encountered and the unusual fun was had in watching the toughs trying to ride through it. W. P. Leth broke his handle bar near Kimmswick and took to the train from there. F. B. Richard rode a broncho over the road for the first time, but found that the wheel was not the hill climber that it is cracked up to be. The high gearing no doubt had something to do with it.

A goodly number of members turned out on the Missouris' run to Florisant, but on arriving at their destination they found the road to be very much cut up by heavy traffic, and to add to their misery, the dinner which was set before the hungry crowd was far below the average. Coming home a diversion was made to the Natural Bridge road, and the ride was more enjoyable. Among the participants were: Lieut. Grath, John Stockett, John Hurck, Richard Hurck, R. W. Garner, Frank Pratte, F. S. Burgess, E. M. Knapp and Robt. Holm.

Cycling Chat.

Nineteen applications for membership are now reported on the Missouri's bulletin board.

L. and B. Turner of Carthage were in town Tuesday.

C. A. Parker of the Missouri Pacific Railway has taken up cycling.

Carthage is desirous of securing the State Division meeting for next year.

Geo. Tivy is the latest man in the Cycling Club to discard an ordinary for a safety.

Second Lieut. Hurck leads the Missouri's competition for the gold medal for mileage.

Local Consul Woodruff of Hannibal will accompany the Missouris on their run to Belleville to-day.

The Fleetwing Outing Club had an enjoyable reunion at the residence of C. C. Hildebrand last Thursday.

Richard and John Hurck and G. E. Tivy are among the entries for the bicycle races at the Olympic's games to-day.

Will Nichols' many friends will doubtless be glad to hear that he is out again and doing as well as might be expected after breaking his collar bone by a fall received on a recent run to Ballwin.

Runs to-day: Missouri Bicycle Club to Belleville, starting at 8:30 a. m. sharp. The Cycling Club is out on a 100-mile run, which left their club at 4:30 a. m. All non-clubmen were invited to attend the run.

Mum pool is one of the latest novelties at the Missouri's quarters. The conditions of the game are that the talkative player pays for the game whenever a word is uttered during its progress and the fun flows fast.

The expenses paid amateur talent belonging to the big Eastern athletic clubs are again attracting the attention of the cycling press and a demand is to be made on the L. A. W. Racing Board to put a stop to the abuse of the privilege.

Lenz and Petticord, the Pittsburg riders, have returned home from their thirty days' tour throughout the Western States. They covered 1,396 miles and rode at an average of about forty-five miles per day, which stamps them to be road riders of no mean ability.

There is some talk of arranging a match for the hill-climbing championship of America between Richard Hurck and Hal Greenwood, the contests to take place on Kimmswick Hill, and no restrictions are to be placed on the make, weight or size of the wheel ridden.

A new four-lap track is being put down in the Philadelphia Brotherhood Ball Park, which will be the best cycle path in the vicinity of that city, the turns being very easy and well banked. A race meet will be held thereon in the early part of October under the auspices of one of the prominent clubs.

An unknown Providence correspondent recently sent Lumsden, the Chicago flyer, a letter congratulating him upon winning the two-mile championship in the "splendid" time of 10m. 11s., and inclosed therewith a leather medal. These loafing exhibitions have come very near killing the interest in the sport in Eastern cities and judicious time limits seem to be the only remedy.

Big tyres have undoubtedly made the safety a better all-round machine, notwithstanding an accentuated tendency to side slipping, says an English exchange. But it is not exactly right to say, as some do, that the dwarf will out-rival the ordinary as an all-weathers weapon. The good old ordinary, with cushion tyres, should still have the bulge.—[Wheel.

The coming racing champion at all distances is Arthur A. Zimmerman, who has made for himself a most enviable reputation by defeating Windle at Peoria. Since he appeared as a novice at the Queen's County games two years ago, says the *Wheel*, he has advanced steadily in the racing field and has won innumerable prizes. He was born in Camden, N. J., in 1869, and is a graduate of the Freehold University. He is a member of the New Jersey Athletic Club, under whose colors he has ridden the past season.

L. M. Wainwright has been appointed Local Consul for the L. A. W. for St. Louis. His office is at 1118 Olive street, and wheelmen who have not as yet joined the organization should at once apply to him for application blanks, or any other needed information. The advantages accruing to members are many, chief among which may be noted a weekly cycling paper, security of the right to the use of the roads, free transportation of wheels on railroads, reduced rates at League hotels, a road book giving an exact description of all rideable roads and a right to participate in the numerous League tours and meets. The organization now has 420 members in this State.

Married in a Balloon.

FRANKLINVILLE, Pa., Sept. 27.—The special premiums offered to the couple who would be married in a balloon at the Fair Grounds was claimed to-day by Miss Elsie Vandall of Cleveland, O., the balloon ascensionist and parachute jumper, who made the leap the day before, and W. M. Bassett, who is one of the balloon party.

HOME, SWEET HOME!

Is the dearest spot on earth. Then why not make it pleasant and comfortable, especially when you can do so at a very small cost? You can buy of us whatever you may need in the line of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.,

ON EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS!

For less than you can buy similar goods elsewhere for cash. Don't fail to see our goods and prices.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM:

Largest in the World.

Bedroom Suits, Oak, Walnut or Mahogany	$10.00
Parlor Suits, Plush or Tapestry	$18.00
Folding Beds—Largest Line in the City	$15.00
Cooking Stoves, Given on Trial	$6.00
Wardrobes, Oak, Walnut or Mahogany	$5.50
Heating Stoves	$3.75
Double Beds, with Mattress and Spring, complete	$4.50
Sideboards, Oak or Walnut	$7.50
Brussels Carpets, elegant patterns	45c per yard
Ingrain Carpets, elegant patterns	18c per yard
Lace Curtains, rich designs, 3½ yards long,	$1.50 pair

St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City.

Special Inducements to Those Starting Housekeeping.

Open Every Night.

MAY, STERN & CO

Open Every Night.

1009 Olive Street.

TWO MORE BURGLARS CAUGHT.

The Detectives Making Things Lively for Bold House-Breakers.

Detectives McGrath and O'Connell made a good capture yesterday evening. They took into custody a couple of dangerous burglars who have been doing considerable cute work in St. Louis the past summer. A saloonkeeper was also taken into custody as an accessory to the crimes. Warrants will be issued in the case to-morrow. On the night of the 25th inst. the office of the Missouri Steam Laundry, at 1021 Washington avenue, was entered by burglars, a rear door being forced from its hinges. Gentlemen's laundried goods of the value of $100, and consisting of twenty large packages of shirts, collars, cuffs, night shirts, flannel underwear and hosiery, was taken. Several of the desks and drawers had been forced by the intruders, doubtless in the search for cash or valuables. On the cashier's desk the following morning was found a piece of wrapping paper on which one of the burglars had scribbled a few words expressing thanks for the rich haul and complimenting the proprietor of the laundry on the quality of the linen in his establishment.

The burglary was yesterday morning reported at police headquarters to Chief of Detectives Desmond. Detectives McGrath and O'Connell of headquarters were detailed to work on the case. Late in the afternoon they received inside information which caused them to arrest Tom Ryan and William Tappin. The men were found in a Biddle street saloon and surrendered without resistance. Ryan's residence, in the rear of 708 O'Fallon street, was at once searched. Hidden away in a closet the detectives discovered all of the linen, together with a quantity of cigars and tobacco, several new silk hat linings, marked Wm. Gausman, 826 Franklin avenue, and three billiard balls. This property was carried to the Four Courts and shown to the prisoners. Ryan then broke down and confessed his guilt. From statements thus obtained the detectives went to the saloon kept by John Nolte at the southeast corner of Seventh and Wash streets and recovered several boxes of cigars and five caddies of Star tobacco. Nolte was also taken in and locked up at the Four Courts.

Later it was learned that the cigars and tobacco comprised the greater portion of a $500 lot stolen from the establishment of J. E. Burleigh, 805 North Fourth street, on the night of the 15th inst. The billiard balls are a part of several dozen stolen from the warehouse of the Brunswick-Balke-Collendar Co., Sixth and Pine street, about three months ago. Tappin is an ex-convict, having been but recently released from the penitentiary at Jefferson City, where he served a five-year term for blowing open a safe at Kansas City. Ryan has long borne a bad reputation. To-morrow morning warrants will be sworn out against Ryan and Tappin in two cases of burglary in the second degree and larceny and against Nolte in one case of receiving stolen property.

TAKE your girl to the Exposition
And for Strauss's she will wish.

MINING NEWS.

A Few Sales Only Made Yesterday and Prices Generally Lower.

Sales were not numerous yesterday. Pat Murphy was steady at 14½ and 1,000 shares were sold. Mickey Breen fluctuated considerably, running as high as $1.85, but closing at $1.75, with $1.77½ asked. Yuma was weak and sales were few, buyers holding out for 48¾, while 47½ was the best bid at the close. Inquiries were numerous, and an active market is anticipated this week.

The following quotations were made on call to-day:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Adams	1 92½	2 07½	Mex. Imp	10	13
American	1 05	1 10	Montrose.	60	61¼
Aztec	.....	.....	Mt. Key	.....	55
Bi-Metal	30 00	34 00	Mt. Lion	.....	.....
Buckskin	...	...	M. Breen	1 75	1 77½
Central S.	18¾	20	Nellie	45	.....
Cleveland	...	5	Old Colny	.....	.....
Clv.& Ahn	10	12	Old Jesuit	.....	.....
Cœur d'A	95	1 10	P. Murphy	14½	15
Gldn West	.....	.....	Richmond	.....	.....
Gold King	9	15	R. Hill	.....	.....
Granite M	44 50	45 00	S. Hopes	90	97½
Hope	.....	.....	Silver Age	2 07½	.....
I. X. L	1	1½	So. Queen	.....	.....
Ingram	.....	.....	Tourte'le	4	4½
Ivanhoe	.....	.....	W. Granit	1 02½	1 25
La Union	7½	8	W. Patch	15	16¼
Little Alb	33¾	38¾	W. World	...	.....
Maj. Budd	7½	.....	Yuma	47½	48¾

FOUR-PLY Linen Collars, 5c; Cuffs, 10c, this week. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

ALL IN READINESS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GERMAN DAY PARADE ISSUED YESTERDAY.

About 40,000 Men, Women and Children Will March—The Legend of Donroeschen Illustrated on Eleven Floats—A Magnificent Display of the Progress of Germans in America—A Gorgeous Turnout.

ALL preparations for the grand parade on German Day, Sunday, Oct. 5, have been made, and it is now thought that between 30,000 and 40,000 will be in line. The parade it is said will be the event of the year, and will cast a deep shadow over the parade of last year, which was a grand exhibition.

Grand Marshal Mr. Charles F. Ordwein and his two deputies, Messrs. Arnold Beck and Leo Rassieur, issued their instructions yesterday to the hundreds of societies that will take part in the parade, informing them where to take positions next Sunday. The parade will consist of two columns, one forming in North St. Louis at Thirteenth and Tyler streets, and the other at the Soulard Market, in South St. Louis. Pedestrians will walk eight abreast, with ranks six feet apart and a space of fifty feet between each division. The cavalry will march four abreast.

Deputy Marshal Arnold will be in charge of the northern column.

THE DIVISIONS.

The first division of the northern portion will be under command of Division Marshal Phil Brockman and will consist of German Union veterans and German ex-soldiers.

The second division, under John C. Bensieck, will consist of the Harugari Society and the American Protestant Association.

Nicholas Christman will have charge of the third division, to be made up of Germans over 60 years of age, the United Singers, mixed lodges, Free Thinkers' congregation, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Order of the Iron Hall and North St. Louis citizens.

The fourth division, under the direction of Henry Handing, will consist of a part of the Catholic congregations of North St. Louis, and the fifth division, under Chris Hilke, will be composed of the other part and the Catholic Knights of America.

The sixth division will be under the command of Phil Huber and will consist of the Sons of Herman, Druids and lodges from East St. Louis.

Emil Dosenbach will command the seventh division, which will be made up of the societies and citizens from St. Louis County.

The southern column will be under the supervision of Mr. Leo Rassieur.

The St. George's Club, lodges of the A. O. U. W. and Treubund, will make up the first division, under Ferdinand Schleicher.

F. Hartung will command the second division to consist of the brewing societies and Germans.

Daniel Glock will have under his command in the third division the citizens and societies of Carendelet.

The fourth division, under Henry Lange, will consist of Turners only.

The fifth division will be under the command of Henry Ziegenheim, and is to consist of sixteen aid and benevolent societies.

Gustave L. Goetz in charge of the sixth Division, will have under him the congregations of St. Mary's, St. Vincent's, St. Peter and Paul's and St. Henry's congregations.

F. Harbers will also have several congregations under his command in the Seventh Division.

Here follows the historical and most beautiful part of the parade. It is the eighth division, under command of Carl Ungar, and is made up of eleven floats.

The tenth division will be under Louis Sicker's command, and consist only of mounted men.

Capt. Louis Knerr will head the column of carriages.

About 300 ladies and gentlemen in brilliant costumes will appear in the procession. The story to be told in the eleven floats is an old German legend in which Donroeschn, the sleeping beauty is awakened from a day's sleep by the German-American pioneer and escorted through the country. She will be costumed like Germania. This will be pictured on the first float, while on the second illustrations of German legends like the Lorelei, Siegfried, Faust, with fairies and gnomes sporting about. The third float will find Donroeschen with the pioneer surrounded by thirty kindergarten children playing about a Christmas tree. Twenty ladies follow this float. The fourth float will represent German art, with painters and sculptors at work, and will be followed by a cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen dressed in the costumes of the past four centuries. On the fifth float German mechanics with pictures of the Eads and Brooklyn Bridges will be shown. Blacksmiths and an immense train of other mechanics will follow this float.

The Grand Army of the Republic and Turnverein will appear in the sixth float. Following it will be a class of boys and girls from every Turner school in the city going through their wand exercises. Behind the children will ride a corps of mounted soldiers of the Eighteenth century.

"Science" will be illustrated on the seventh float by impersonations of Liebig, Kant, Lessing and Emin Pasha. Arabians and Africans mounted will follow.

"The Press" will be depicted on the eighth float by figures of Faust, Schaeffer, Franklin, Sarner and Guttenberg. Pressmen, newsboys, carriers and reporters mounted and on foot will follow.

A "Volksfest on Sunday afternoon in Germany" will be seen on the ninth float, showing how the day is spent where there is no "Sunday law."

Song and music, illustrative of the German operas and composers, will be seen on the tenth float.

In the last float the wedding of Donroeschen, changed into Columbia, to the handsome pioneer, changed into Uncle Sam, will be seen. This will be the last and most beautiful of all.

Ladies' Shoes at the Globe.

Special this week, ladies' fine dongola boots, $2 and $2.50, sold elsewhere $3 and $3.50. Our line of fine hand-turned and hand-sewed French shoes at $3 to $5. Sold elsewhere $4 to $6. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

RUN ON A BANK.

A Scheme to Wreck a Financial Institution Signally Fails.

GUTHRIE, I. T., Sept. 27.—The failure of the Capital Bank of this city Wednesday precipitated a financial crisis yesterday. Anxious depositors formed in line at the paying teller's window of the Commercial Bank, the principal financial institution of this city, anxious to withdraw their funds. Checks were paid as soon as presented until noon, when the stock of available cash ran low. Friends of the institution offered relief in the shape of money which stood the drain until 4 o'clock, the regular closing hour. At that hour additional funds arrived from Newton, Arkansas City and Kansas City and were piled high on the paying teller's desk. The sight of so much money reassured the crowd and many of them decided to leave their deposits with the bank. A firmer feeling exists to-night and it is believed that the crisis has been successfully passed.

The *Daily News* to-day says: "Never in the history of business circles was a scheme so nefarious as the one that was put up by a few mean scoundrels to wreck the Commercial Bank of this city. While the President, J. M. Ragsdale was absent in the East several small capitalists conceived the idea of making a run on his bank. The depositors were seen at the midnight hour and advised to draw out. The timid came and this was enough to make the strong feel week. But the scheme did not work. The bank paid dollar for dollar and has money left to pay every cent that can be called for."

Lays Claim to a Large Estate.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27.—Judge Morrison of the Probate Court is the recipient of a letter laying claims to the $40,000 estate of the late Mrs. Marion Robinson, which was left by will to Preston N. Potter, her son, who disappeared ten years ago. The letter comes from St. Louis, dated Sept. 25, and is signed by Mrs. Margaret A. Potter of 1837 Carr street. This would-be heiress claims that her deceased husband, Maximillian Potter, was a half brother of the Preston N. Potter nominated in the will, and after having emphatically declared her right and title for herself and young son, Maximillian, to at least a portion of the $40,000, she requests that action in the matter be deferred until she can secure satisfactory identification.

DROP in upon the Ex. a minute
And see Strauss's photos; they are in it.

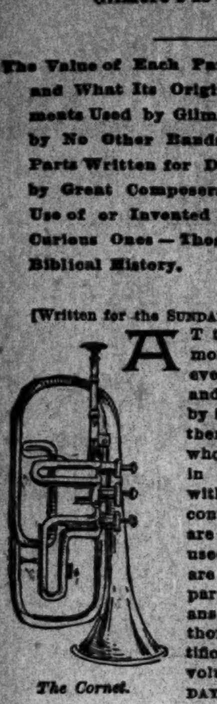
WHAT A BAND IS.

The Instruments That Are Used and the Parts They Play.

How a Great Military Organization Like Gilmore's Is Made Up.

The Value of Each Particular Instrument and What Its Origin Was—The Instruments Used by Gilmore That Are Used by No Other Bands in America—The Parts Written for Different Instruments by Great Composers—Who First Made Use of or Invented Some of the Most Curious Ones—Those That Appear in Biblical History.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



The Cornet.

AT this time, when Gilmore's Band is in everybody's thoughts and is charming us all by its wonderful music, there are many people who feel a deep interest in anything connected with that band and are continually asking what are the instruments used by the band, why are they used, and what part do they play? To answer these questions thoroughly and scientifically has taken volumes but the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will endeavor as well as possible in a small space to satisfy the natural curiosity of those wishing information.

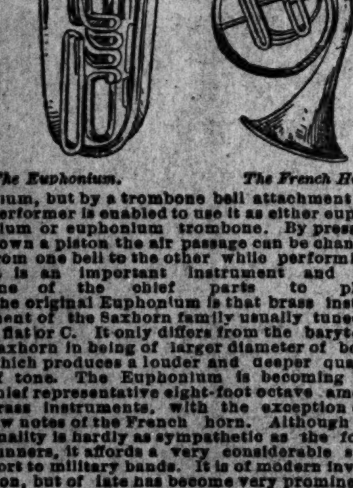
To see all the instruments, brass and reed, in the hands of the musicians, they look simple enough to the casual observer, but the mysteries of their construction, the intricacy of their composition, the different grades of value, each invaluable to a band, is an unknown quantity. In his band Mr. Gilmore employs instruments that are rarely used and that would be an impossibility for any other not an equally large and well-trained band to handle. Among others, for instance, are the smasophone, the contrafagot—that monster instrument about which everybody is inquiring, which is the only one in America, and is used in Gilmore's Band. In the band are other instruments not used by other bands in this country, as Mr. Gilmore has a monopoly of the great artists who play them.

The size of his band enables Mr. Gilmore to bring out the full effect of the most intricate musical compositions. He has always been an experimentalist, and is progressive in his theories concerning instrumentation. He believes in saxophones, which Cappa and other band leaders do not—that is, he believes in them when permissible. Other peculiar instruments (with possibly one or two exceptions) are the autoniophone, sursaphone, the helicon tuba and the orpheon. By the introduction of these instruments he produces a quality of tone almost as delicate as a stringed orchestra and of startling power as well as weird cadences, delicate shadings in the bass, and clearness in the minor runs in consonance with the essential character of the music. As he says elsewhere, the military band is the king of all others, and can give music with a royal wilfulness which none others can. He plays what he wishes and makes his selections and does not defer to them.

"Just think how many yards that brass would make if untwisted," said a man the other day speaking of

THE EUPHONIUM,

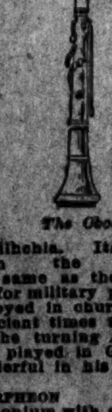
"and what a great complicated instrument it is." Now, the euphonium puzzles everybody. People wonder at its construction; they marvel at its bell. The euphonium trombone, an addition to the euphonium, is the creation of Raffayolo. It is virtually a euphonium, but by a trombone bell attachment the performer is enabled to use it as either euphonium or euphonium trombone. By pressing down a piston the air passage can be changed from one bell to the other while performing. It is an important instrument and has one of the chief parts to play. The original Euphonium is that brass instrument of the Saxhorn family usually tuned in B flat or C. It only differs from the barytone Saxhorn in being of larger diameter of bore, which produces a louder and deeper quality of tone. The Euphonium is becoming the chief representative eight-foot octave among brass instruments, with the exception of a few notes of the French horn. Although its quality is hardly as sympathetic as the forerunners, it affords a very considerable support to military bands. It is of modern invention, but of late has become very prominent.



The Euphonium. *The French Horn.*

THE OBOE

is a wooden reed instrument of two-foot tone, borrowing on or two semitones from the four-foot octave. It is played with a double reed, although it is possible to produce its scale with a single reed mouth-piece similar to the clarinet. The oboe is of great antiquity, and is traced in the sculpture and painting of ancient Egypt and Greece. There are antique specimens preserved in both the British and Leyden Museums, and there are also to be found in the South Kensington Museums very old instruments of this kind found in Arabia, Ancient America, China, Hindoostan, Italy and Wallihchia. Its name is derived from the German Hoboe, which is the same as the French hautbois. It was used for military purposes long before it was employed in church or in an orchestra. From ancient times the oboe held the right to give the turning A to the orchestra. The Oboe is played in Gilmore's by an artist who is wonderful in his mastery of it.



The Oboe.

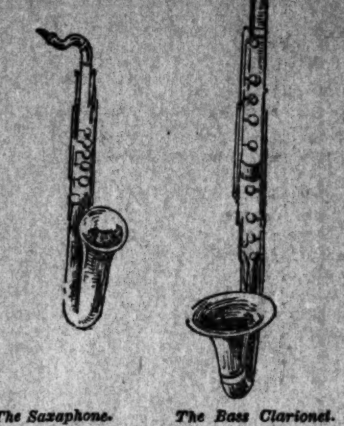
THE ORPHEON

is a reconstructed euphonium with about the same compass, though different in tone on account of the difference in shape and build. It is supposed to be an improvement on the antoniophone and is manufactured by Boosey of London. The instrument is played by a dashing young English Fifth Lancer with brilliance, his manipulation of the pedal notes being remarkable. His great forte is in the rendition of pathetic passages in the old songs.

The first musician who introduced

THE BASS CLARINET

in B-flat to the profession was named Striswolf. It was in the year 1828. Its mission was made to improve the lower notes of the clarinet, and the first composer who made use of it as a solo instrument was Meyerbeer in his favorite opera, "The Huguenots," in the fifth act. Afterward Lizst, Wagner and other euphonium composers made frequent use of it. In military bands it is a most effective instrument.



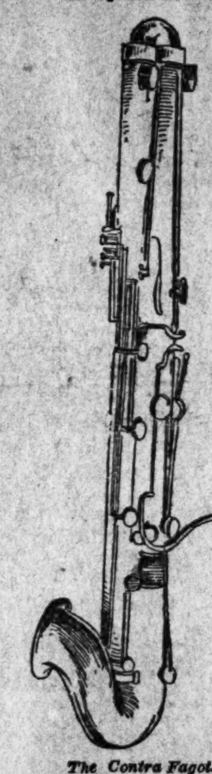
The Saxaphone. *The Bass Clarionet.*

THE SAXOPHONE

which Gilmore values so highly was invented by A. Sax of Paris, and has a great many keys similar to the Boehm flute. In Gilmore's Band there is a sextet of these instruments, pitched as follows: One soprano, one alto, two tenors, one baritone and one cornet (brass) B flat. In connection with the bassoons particularly they seem to blend in a string-like manner the reeds with the brass. The alto is considered the solo instrument of the sextet. The solos on this instrument are considered by some more delightful than on any other instrument. It is made mainly of conical brass tubes of different sizes. The favorites are the contraito and baritone. In French military bands there are five used. It not only by its tones gives the greatest sustaining power to the other instruments, but produces on a grander scale the tones of the violoncello.

THE CONTRA FAGOT

is really the outspring of the sensasophone. The sensasophone is an English instrument copied from the ophichide. It is pitched in E. flat. It has a rich organ like tone peculiar to itself. Of course the contra fagot is a great improvement on its ancestor. This gigantic instrument is played by the man who is known in the musical world as the "richest musician in America," on account of the wealth that he possesses. Much attention has been given recently to this large instrument in Gilmore's Band and many questions asked of its origin and the man who plays it.



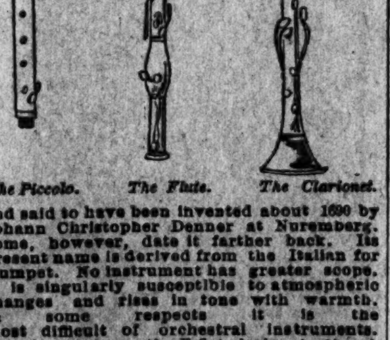
The Contra Fagot.

FLUGEL HORN

is the German name for instruments of the bugle family. It was originally a hunting horn used by huntsmen, whose duty it was to watch in flugeln, or paths cut through the woods, and give a signal of the approach of game. The flugel horn now used in the English and German armies is a B flat cornet with pistons and a horn mouthpiece. Pistons have superseded the clumsy kind of keys, from which it was once called klappenhorn. The name flugel horn is also applied to several instruments in alto, tenor and bass clefs.

THE CLARIONET

is an instrument of four-foot tone, played with a single reed. It is of smooth quality and said to have been invented about 1690 by Johann Christopher Denner at Nuremberg. Some, however, date it farther back. Its present name is derived from the Italian for trumpet. No instrument has greater scope. It is singularly susceptible to atmospheric changes and rises in tone with warmth. In some respects it is the most difficult of orchestral instruments. The clarionets are the E flat clarionet, the A flat, the B flat clarionet, the E flat alto clarionet and the B flat bass clarionet. Matus Ur plays the E flat clarionet in Gilmore's Band and his solos are a delight to the St. Louis audiences. The alto clarionet stands E flat and has about the same compass as the bass clarionet. It produces a sweet and pleasing sound and the parts allotted to it are very effective—notably in classical music. Great composers have frequently expressed surprise at the scarcity of players of this instrument, whose capabilities are so great.



The Piccolo. *The Flute.* *The Clarionet.*

THE FLUTE

is a very ancient instrument, and has been used in every part of the world. It has always had two principal forms: the direct flute which developed into the flageolet, and the German flute which superseded it in 1720. No instrument has been so changed and improved in the last half century as the flute. Though not possessing a very extensive compass it is prominent in concerted music from its acuteness of sound. Bach used it frequently as an obligato instrument and in concerted passages, and it has ever since held a prominent place in the complete band. Hayden used it in symphonies and oratorios. There is a trio for three flutes in the "Creation." Handel specifies the German flute, and uses it in the Dead March in "Saul," and Mozart, Beethoven and Mendelssohn employ it in leading parts to imitate the whistling of the wind. The most voluminous writer for the flute was Quantz, who for Frederick the Great alone wrote 200 solos and 300 concertos. Kuhlan also, who wrote a great deal of music for this instrument, was called "the Beethoven of the flute."

PICCOLO

is the Italian for little and is an abbreviation for flauto piccolo, usually applied to the octave flute or octovino from its tonal relation to the larger instruments of which it occupies the superior octave. Small flutes and fifes have been made in many keys, but those commonly in use are the D and E flat (piccolo, the former name is correct, it being the super-octave of the ordinary flute which stands in the key of D). The D piccolo is not furnished with the adventitious keys of C, B sharp and sometimes B flat, which give the flute three or four semitones below its natural keynote. They so-called E flat piccolo, is really in D flat, as can be demonstrated by attempting to play on it music written for the E flat clarionet, when it will be found to differ by a whole tone. Its use is now limited to military bands. Its compass is from D to D flat in treble stave to at least A in altissimo (2 octaves and 5 notes), and even higher in the hands of a good player. It is the most acute instrument used in orchestral music, with the exception of the higher harmonic notes of the violin. Its lowest octave is, however, rather devoid of character. It is a favorite with composers, especially Berlioz. It is used also in the music of Gluck, in Beethoven's "Storm," a pastoral symphony to imitate wind. Weber employs it in the drinking song of "Der Freischutz," and Handel has it represented in "Ruddier Than the Cherry" in "Acis and Galatea."

THE ANTONIOPHONE

was introduced into this country by Alfred Phasey of Gilmore's Band. This instrument

The Antoniophone.

partakes of the qualities of the old cornet, alto, baritone and bass, though differently shaped, as will be seen in the illustration. Mr. Phasey's excellent performance on the baritone antoniophone has called forth from one critic the designation of vox humana. It is frequently heard with great appreciation in unaccompanied quartette.

THE FRENCH HORN

is one of the oldest brass instruments. It was once the cor de chasse—a long horn in two circles, with a small mouthpiece and very large bell or paxilion. The huntsmen used to place it over their shoulders, the bell pointing to the rear, and they called together a pack of hounds however much scattered. On account of the great length of tubing and largeness of the bore, the searching winding tone carries much farther than a single blast. Its sometimes uncanny tones made the French people make a law that any one indulging in practice on this instrument within the city limit should be punished. The twelve open notes or tones that may be produced without the aid of pistons. They perform not only a chord, but also a scale. The French horn has become indispensable in stringed and military bands, Richard Wagner has used the French horn with greater and more marvelous effect than any other composer. Years ago the instument had but one piston, then another was added, and now with three a chromatic scale can be performed upon it just as well as on any other instrument. Gilmore is immensely attached to this instrument, and employs it extensively. The great length of the instrument enables the performer to produce with it a long series of harmonious sounds. At the first introduction there was much objection, as its tones were said to be only fit for the open air and woodland pastimes, but now in the band the French horn is a great favorite. The performance on it is a most difficult one, more difficult than any other instrument in the band. At the church service held every Sunday morning at the Amphitheater at Manhattan Beach the French horn take the part of an organ. The rendition of four-part songs has for years been one of the features of Gilmore's Band. A charming effect is produced by a solo instrument accompanied by a quartette of horns. Harry Weston is simply an incomparable performer on this instrument, and has a world-wide fame for his playing.

THE BASSOON,

or fagot, is a wooden, double-reed instrument of eight-foot tone. The English and French names are derived from its pitch, which is the natural bass to the oboe and and other reed instruments. The Italian and German names are derived from its resemblance to a fagot or bundle of sticks. In one form or another it is of great antiquity, although the first circumstantial evidence of its discovery was made by Afranio, a canon of Ferrara. Bassoons by older makers are generally preferred to those of later make. Those of Sarau especially are in great request, and command very high prices. The compass is from 16-foot B-flat to A-flat in the treble. Its scale is complicated and changing. Whatever are its theoretical imperfections it has great musical value. It has been largely used by the great composers during the last two centuries. It was originally introduced as a purely bass instrument. It has gradually risen to a tenor, and even alto. Of those who introduce it into their compositions, Bach uses it frequently; Cherubim gives it a fine solo in his opera of "Medee"; Mozart constantly employed it in scores; Beethoven never fails to employ it largely. Mendelsohn has used it in "Ruy Blas" and "Midsummer Night's Dream," also Weber and Meyerbeer introduced it in their works. The contra bassoon was invented by a man named Braunlich in Dresden, Saxony. The tone is like a string bass only of a more blending natute. In the lower register it has a peculiar organ-like tone, and in the upper it is almost the same as the ordinary bassoon. In some of the classical works of the great masters it stands alone in its effects, and particularly does Wagner make very great effects with this strang looking instrument.

John J. Mundwyler, who plays this instrument in Gilmore's Band, is the only St. Louis man in the band. He was born Aug. 28, 1841, near the First Ward House at that time. He began the study of music when quite young under the tuition of his father, who was an accomplished musician. Mundwyler, when

The Bassoon Fagot. *The Soprano Saxophone.* *The Trombone.*

very young, left for San Francisco, where he completed his musical education. He finally went to New York to reside and there he joined the celebrated band. Mr. Mundwyler not only plays the great and only contrafagotte in the band, but besides he plays the trombone, bassoon and yuba and double string base.

THE BASS HELICON TUBA

formerly had keys and was first used in the German bands in the army. It is a brass instrument of the Saxhorn family. It is made in many keys. In Germany in F. and in this country E-flat and B-flat. It is usually read from real notes and its introduction into the stringed orchestra was made by Wagner, principally, who produced fine effects with it. This bass helicon tuba was called formerly

The Tuba.

the bombardon. Now after many improvements it is called the helcion or circular tuba. The immense instrument (here illustrated) was manufactured by Henry Gunckel of Paris expressly for Gilmore's Band, and the gentleman who plays this ponderous instrument, Herman Conrad, is a splendid performer, being physically as well as musically peculiarly adapted for the performance. He is a German soldier and musician.

THE TROMBONE,

which is a species of trumpet, and is derived from it, among brass instruments gives the effect of a violin. It is used in the musical scores of Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann and others equally great. At one time a band was formed of trombones alone, which had a very beautiful effect. The invention of the trombone has been attributed to Tyrtaus, who made it from the bark of a tree in 685 B. C. Moses, the law giver of the Scriptures, was the first man to bring it into prominence. They were used at palm festivals and also at coronations. Among the ruins of Pompeii was found a trombone with a gold mouthpiece, which was afterwards presented by the King of Naples to King George III. of England. In the year 1520 an instrument maker, Herr Hans Menschel in Nuremburg, made and perfected the slide trombone, which is considered the most perfect of the brass instruments. Pope Leo X. was so fond of the trombone that he ordered two to be made of pure silver. Mozart was the first composer to use it in the orchestra. Since his time it has taken its place among the indispensable instruments. In Gilmore's Band there are three solo trombones and one basso.

THE CORNET,

which is the favorite of all the instruments and which is most important in the band, is one of the simplest of instruments. It is claimed both by the French and English. It is an improvement on the bugle, which was so popular years ago. The original inventors are unknown, and its history, like all simple histories, is a mystery. From its very simplicity everybody was supposed to know it, so no one particularly enshrined it in history. The addition of the pistons and arrangement of the keys have changed it from the bugle to cornet. It is invaluable as a sustainer and a solo instrument, and Gilmore, who is a master of the cornet himself, is more fond of this than almost any other instrument. Every one can see the important part it holds in the band.

THE B FLAT TRUMPET

of orchestra music is an eight-foot pipe overbloom. It is of very ancient origin, in fact it is frequently mentioned in the book of Moses, and many other instruments owe to it their derivation.

THE TYMPANI,

which is of the drum order, and which holds a strong, sustaining part in the band, is used in D and A flat and G, E and B, or tuned in any key which the composer wishes to use it. They add greatly to orchestral effects when properly used. Their origin dates back to long ages ago. It is a great feature in Gilmore's Band.

THE BARITONE

which is adapted to Gilmore's Band, is a stringed instrument not unlike the viola de gamba, and, played with a bow, was in use up to the eighteenth century. It was usually mounted with six or seven cat gut strings stretched over a wooden finger board. Mozart considered it lovely, and Haydn tried to learn to play it.

THE BASS DRUM

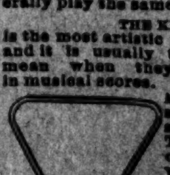
is that kind which has two heads and is played with one stick, ending in a soft, round knob, and must be struck in the center. It used to be called the long drum and was made in a

The Kettle Drum. *The Snare Drum.*

long shape. There is one kind of bass drum called the long drum from its resemblance to a gigantic tambourine or gong. Cymbals generally play the same part.

THE KETTLE DRUM

is the most artistic instrument of the kind, and it is usually this one that musicians mean when they refer to the drum in musical scores. It consists of a metallic kettle, or shell, with a single head of vellum stretched over it when wet. There are two used in an orchestra, and it requires very artistic handling, as the least difference in distance from the center makes a variation in the sound. The kettle drum is played with two sticks.



The Triangle.

Ernest Muller, who masters this instrument in Gilmore's Band, and does so well, has one incident in his life which he values beyond words. Whilst playing with Richard Wagner once in one part of a performance there was a representation of a prisoner in chains going from one cell to another. Unknown to Wagner and to produce a perfect effect, Mr. Muller got some old pieces of chain and linked them together, using them just as the prisoner was supposed to be going from his cell. The clanking and rattling sound as made with chains by Mr. Muller produced such a perfect effect that Richard Wagner, after the concert, sent for Mr. Muller and embraced him warmly again and again. This embrace of the famous Wagner is one of the great joys of Ernest Muller's life.

Mr. Gilmore's band is made up as follows. Brass instruments:

Two first B flat cornets, two second flat cornets, two fluzel horns; four French horns, one alto horn, two trumpets, one baritone, one euphonium, three trombones, six basso tubas, one tympani, two small drums, one bass drum and cymbal.

Wood instruments: One piccolo, two flutes, one A-flat piccolo clarionet, two E-flat clarionets, eight first B-flat clarionets, four second B-flat clarionets, four third B-flat clarionets, alto clarionets, two bass clarionets, two oboes, two bassoons, one contra fagotta, one soprano saxophone, one alto saxophone, one tenor saxophone, one baritone saxophone, one bass saxophone, one bass sarusophone.

ANTONIA.

WHERE "SARDINES" ARE CAUGHT.

Scooping Up Thousands of Herring From Quoddy Bay for the Eastport Factories.

From the Washington Star.

All over and around Quoddy Bay and the inlets and rivers tributary are hundreds of weirs where are captured the young herring which the Eastport factories cure and pack into boxes for sardines. These weirs are really traps of a rude sort where these midgets are imprisoned at high tide and released (into boats) at low tide. Seen from a steamboat they appear mere bits of the bay—a few acres in a place fenced in with bean-poles that rise considerably out of water when the tide is out. The fence is built around three sides of this inclosure, the upright stakes being horizontally wattled with willows and other little saplings and then filled in with brush so closely as to furnish an obstruction to the herring infants which thoughtlessly drift into the open gate with the falling tide. Then, at the right time, boats go in armed with seines and take captive the bewildered shiners. A boatload will sometimes sell for $20 or $30.

The eight-hour law is not enforced in Eastport because a sardine factory is liable to start up at any hour of the day or night and must keep going as long as there is anything to do, lest the tender catch should spoil. They are apt to work more by night than by day, because the piscatorial small fry can be best taken at the daylight high tide. When the catch is washed and dressed, baked, oiled and boxed, then the hands go to bed and catch their forty winks, more or less, before they are summoned again to the loud smelling factory.

When the boat comes back from its little cruise the skipper signals the lookout at the factory the measure of his success and the hands are called from all parts of the town. To this end bells are rung and each factory has a different code, so that its employes know who is calling and what is expected of them.

This dwarf herring is first cousin to the clupe, which forms the sardine of France. It is not quite so hard and the cottonseed oil in which it is embalmed is not quite so savory as is the olive oil in which its aristocratic cousin of Concarneau lies entombed. But he is as numerous and he is easier caught. When the French skipper of Concarneau desires to get a boatload of clupes he must first purchase a most seductive bait—the roe of cod—which costs about $30 a barrel. This expensive luxury he must spread upon his net before he dips it into the sea and scatter it upon the waves fishing. But the Eastport skipper uses no bait and no auxiliary save the mighty tide, which leads the diminutive wanderer within the sound and leaves him helpless there. The whole of the French coast, according to Henry Haynie, produces annually about 60,000,000 boxes of sardines, and Eastport, Me., produces about a third as many.

VEGETABLE INSTINCT.

A Eucalyptus Tree That Appeared to Have Reasoning Faculties.

A story of one of the most interesting freaks of vegetable life is told by Ellwood Cooper of Santa Barbara, says the San Diego (Cal.) Sun. As coming from, and moreover having happened to him, the story cannot be anything but strictly in accordance with facts. Verily may we ask ourselves: "Do plants think?" Mr. Cooper believes they do, and here are some of his reasons for thinking so.

Through Mr. Cooper's garden there ran, some years ago, a sewer made out of redwood timber. This sewer was again cased by an outside sewer, which in course of time had partially decayed. Across the sewer there was built a brick wall many feet high, and in such a way that it was pierced by the inner sewer, which it inclosed tightly, while the outside sewer ended abruptly against the wall. As I said, the outside sewer casing had, in course of time, decayed, and a eucalyptus tree some sixty feet away had taken advantage of this, and sent one of its roots to the coveted spot in as direct a line as possible. Here the root entered the outside sewer and followed its course as far as it could; at last it came to the wall, which shut off its course, and here it could get no farther, the inside sewer being perfectly tight. But on the other side of the wall the sewer and its double casing continued, and this eucalyptus tree evidently knew how to get there. Some three feet high in the brick wall there was a little hole one or two inches in diameter, and this the eucalyptus tree was aware of, as its big root began to climb the dry wall and face the sun and wind until it found the hole, through which it descended on the other side and entered the sewer again and followed it along as formerly. Was ever such instinct known before, or are similar traits in plants of daily occurrence, only we are not aware of them? How did the tree know of the hole in the wall? How did it know that the sewer was on the other side? Did it smell, and if it did how could it direct the root to go and find the place with such precision? There is, of course, another explanation of this curious phenomenon. The roots of any plant grow always and unerringly in the direction of its food, just as those of the eucalyptus tree did.

The Future Queen of Holland.

From the Chicago Post.

Princess Wilhelmina, the Dutch heir apparent, is now 10 years old. The Princess' governess is an English lady. The Princess can express herself very well both in French and English. She has not learned German, the language of her mother. She has a pretty garden of her own, with chalet and pigeon-croft. The Princess rises at 7 and goes to her mother's rooms. Then she goes to her father and gives him a morning kiss. At 8 the royal family take breakfast, the Princess being present, as at all meals. After breakfast she receives lessons till 11 o'clock. She then goes to the Queen's rooms, where the time is spent in conversation, or Her Majesty reads and explains a chapter in the Bible. Before lunch, which is served at 12:30, the Princess takes a drive in a pony carriage or amuses herself in a boat on the large ponds of Loo. After lunch she has more lessons, plays with her toys and takes a drive with the Queen. At 6 dinner is served, and a few hours afterward the royal family retire to their apartments.

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BARGAINS.

At 5c—4,500 white Stone China Dinner Plates only 5c each.

At 23c—175 white Stone China Turkey Platters, square shape, 23c each.

At 5c—1,000 fine Thin imported Crystal Tumblers at 5c each.

At 4c—2,000 fine Heavy Hotel Crystal Goblets at 4c each; worth 10c.

At 5c—2,000 fine Imported Crystal Champagne Tumblers at 5c.

At 5c—500 Majolica Bread Plates at 5c; worth 35c each.

At 10c—470 English Decorated Soup Bowls and Plates, at 10c each.

At 15c—2,000 very fine Heavy Cut Crystal Table Tumblers, 15c each; worth $4 dozen.

At 49c—192 very fine rich cut Crystal Oil or Vinegar Bottles, 49c each; worth $2 each.

At 25c—500 very fine imitation cut Crystal Sugar sifters, with heavy oxidized Silver-plated top, 25c each; worth $1 each.

At 10c—1,000 very fine Meissen Blue China Individual Butter shells at 10c each.

At 8c—3,000 very fine Fifth Avenue Goblets, prettily engraved with ferns, at 8c each; worth $2 dozen.

BARGAINS.

At 10c—2,100 lovely Crystal Finger Bowls, very pretty, at 10c each; worth $2.75 doz.

At 15c—300 fine Chamois for polishing furniture.

At 25c—2,500 fine French China Creams, entirely new wood color decoration, at 25c each.

At 15c—400 fine hand-painted Carlsbad China Bread and Butter Plates, at 15c each.

At 60c—72 pair fine hand-painted Carlsbad China Sugar and Creams at 60c per pair.

At 25c—300 beautiful French Bisque Figures at 25c each.

At 74c—220 fine Austrian Vases, beautifully painted and illuminated with gold, odd shapes, at 74c each.

At 50c—175 Baby McKee Night Lamps, imitation cut crystal, complete with burner and chimney, at 50c each.

At 29c—1,000 elegant Combination Bracket Lamps, can be carried around or hung on the wall, complete with large corrugated metal reflector, burner and chimney, at 29c; worth $1.

At 75c—250 very fine Imitation heavy cut Crystal Quart Decanters at 75c; worth $2.

At 10c—1,000 very fine Imitation Cut Glass Jelly Dishes, worth 50c, go for 10c.

BARGAINS.

CHAMBER SETS.

Elegant English China Chamber Sets, decorated with sprays of flowers in brown or blue, only $2.75.

Same sets as above, with large slop jar, only $4.50.

Our magnificent Verona Chamber Set of Avalon China, beautifully decorated with glen roses in natural colors and gold trimmings, only $5.

Same set as above, with large slop jar, only $7.45.

Our celebrated Roman Chamber Sets of Avalon China, with grapes and leaves beautifully painted in pink, violet or yellow, and each leaf inlaid with gold, and gold trimmings on edges and handles, only $5.

Same set as above, with slop jar, $7.45.

Our beautiful English Porcelain Chamber Sets, richly decorated with large Iris design and stippled all over with coin gold, complete with slop jar, only $8.50.

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Lovely English Decorated Tea Sets of 56 pieces, in brown and blue, only $3.10.

Beautiful new square Egg-Shell Translucent China Tea Sets of 56 pieces, Louis XV. decoration and gold illuminated; regular price, $15; now go for $6.85.

Exquisitely new French Tea Sets, 56 pieces, square shape, with low egg-shell teas, handles with beautiful pansies and gold trimmings, go now for $7.75 set; worth regular, $15 set.

Our new Elite fine French China Tea Set of 56 pieces, beautifully hand-painted with morning glories and honeysuckles in delicate tints and trimmed with gold; this week you may have them for $10 set.

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Rogers' Teaspoons, per set	$ .98	$1.20	$1.60
Rogers' Dessert Spoons, per set	1.60	1.95	2.50
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Rogers' After-Dinner Coffee Spoons, per set	.98	1.20	1.60
Rogers' Dinner Forks, spoon handles, per set	1.95	2.40	3.20
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Rogers' Gravy Ladles	.85	1.15	1.50
Rogers' Soup Ladles	1.85	2.15	2.50
Rogers' Butter Knives	.35	.45	.60
Rogers' Sugar Shell	.35	.50	.75

We want you to understand that, though the prices seem marvelously low on the above goods, they are all genuine goods of the best quality of Rogers' make. If you are not satisfied with the goods after seeing them, you can return them and we will refund the money.

CUTLERY.

450 Good Rosewood-Handle Knives and Forks....60c set
225 Fine White Bone-Handle Knives and Forks....$1.00 set
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500 Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Butcher Knives....50c each
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FIRST—900 fine White Glasgow China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces go for a short time at $7.13; sold by our competitors for $15.

SECOND Bargain is a grand Dinner Set of 100 pieces of Orleans shape B. & M. China, festoon edges, beautifully hand-painted and trimmed with coin gold band, goes for $15.85; sold elsewhere at $25.

THIRD Bargain—Our new Tacomah Combination sets of 140 pieces, with handsomely hand-painted pansies in natural colors and coin gold band trimmings. We will offer for a short time at the low price of $18.75 set.

FOURTH Bargain—Very fine English Porcelain Combination Sets, Johnson Bros.'s very best, handsomely painted with lace border in neutral color and pink wild roses and golden grasses, coin gold bands and trimmings, 140 pieces, worth $45. This week we will close them out at only $22.65.

FIFTH Bargain—Very fine Haviland & Co. Celebrated French China Combination Dinner Sets, new Diane shape, every piece modeled to match; Egg-Shell Tea and After-Dinner Coffee Cups, fancy shaped Plates and Dishes, exquisitely hand-painted in French designs of dainty colored flowers and best gold bands; 140 pieces; regular price, $85; while they last for only $57.45.

Money must accompany all orders. We guarantee everything to be as represented. No charge for packing.

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BILL NYE ON WEDDINGS.

AN ANNIVERSARY GUIDE TO LEATHER, WOOD, TIN AND OTHER SORTS.

When to Give Them—If You Are Certain of Getting Gifts Enough to Pay for the Grub and Other Things Distributed, Go Ahead—If You Are Not, Don't—Advice About Engagements.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

[Copyright.]

"ANXIOUS Inquirer," of West Postelwaite's Crossing, this State, writes to know authoritatively the several names and table of distances between the various wedding anniversaries known throughout the country, and also the stationery and etiquette of the elite which is customary. "Anxious Inquirer" also adds: "We live plainly here in a sort of hand-to-mouth fashion, but we are great hands for gayety, and my husband would just make you die a-laughing when he gets to cutting up. Wherever he goes he is the life of the party. I call him Little Sunbeam, though he is quite good size, and has to have a new gore put into his waistcoat every year. Whether it is a barn raising or a revival I care not, you will always find a group of surprised and delighted admirers hanging about my Little Sunbeam. We thought of having a tin wedding next season if we could get an idea of how to get at it, and quietly swap a few glad smiles and big red apples for milk pans and a new tin roof, mebbe, for the house. He is just as popiar as he can be (that is, my husband is), and I am sure the folks would come from as far back as East Turner and Gangrene City. Please tell us all about it, old man, and thus please one who reads everything you write and treasures it for years. I inclose a piece of ribbon for you to write your autograph on in indelible ink for our grab bag. We have also wrote to Tallamadge and Mr. Sullivan to favor us in the same way. We asked Ingersoll, the lost and undone combustible of an irate God, to write a sentiment on a piece of silk for our quilt, and he wrote on it in indelible ink so's to spile the block it was wrote on:

" 'Why in the name of that ill ventilated future state toward which I almost hope that you are hastening do you ask me to write my autograph on an old hat lining.

R. G. INGERSOLL.'

The Prince of Wales Told Me.

"The silk had been, I admit, the lining to Little Sunbeam's hat that he was married in, but I declare I didn't think that a man with as few privileges as Ingersoll has had would ever drop on it."

Marriage anniversaries are ignored by some people, while others regard them with awe and admiration. It is well enough to observe them, especially if you feel that you are "popiar" with the masses, and can get a good return for each gob of cake that is ground into your ingrain carpet.

After you and Little Sunbeam had been successfully wedded for one year you were entitled to a cotton or safety-pin wedding. You could avail yourselves of the anniversary to barter popcorn for muslin if you had so decided. I do not know that it pays. His Royal Altitoodleum the Prince of Wales told me last summer in a burst of confidence, as we strolled out to the barn after the marriage of his daughter, that his cotton wedding was really a loss to him. 'Folks, he said, that had means and had credit at the store for all the sheeting and spreads and such stuff that they had a mind to buy, came to his house on that occasion, deposited in the royal archives a penny wipe or a cheese cloth portiere and then gorged themselves on the grub of the Guelphs till the cows came home, as he expressed it.

After two years comes the leather wedding, and in five years from the nuptials comes the wooden wedding. A clergyman friend of mine had a wooden wedding in all sincerity and honesty of purpose. Donations had taught him not to hope for anything more than kind expressions and some new samples of hair oil on his wall paper, but he loved his congregation, and liked to show as far as possible that even if he did feel a little more secure for the future than they did he was not disposed to refer to it any more than necessary. He was a good man and he earned his salary just as faithfully as he would if he had got it.

Well, he had a wooden wedding and his wife reversed the skirt of her black dress and put in new waist and sleeves for the occasion and cooked up a whole lot of wholesome victuals and bought some Chinese lanterns with the money her folks had sent her to buy other things with, and she skipped around for days warbling such mirth provoking songs as "I Stood on the Bridge at Midnight" and other ballads that were too depressing to be wicked.

Days passed, and then at last came the evening-tide and quite a number of people, who looked with a keen, searching glance at all the parsonage properties, as who should say we paid for this and we have a right to see what is being done with it. They put up their horses and came in. They shook hands with the pale pastor and presented him with a stepladder.

Quite a good address was made by Mr. Earnest Patterson, who did not feel able to give anything but the address, so they let him off with that. He went on to state how it was emblematical of the pastor's upward tendency, and closed with a fitting tribute to the pastor's good qualities and the general advantage of being born in the land of gospel lights and privileges as contrasted with heathen lands, where people do not read the papers, but persist in being born at points where it is inconvenient and expensive to send the Rev. Samuel Jones of Georgia. He seemed to express a hope that he would ultimately meet the pastor in a land where parting would be no more, and where the elder would be required to give an account of his stewardship, also to have the above step-ladder with him in good order, or explain why it was not in good order.

The people then played some games, ate what cake they did not feed to the children on the pastor's bed, broke a leg off a hair cloth lounge and propped it up with the encyclopedia, drove their teams over the cucumber vines and went home.

He died last year, just before time to celebrate his tin wedding. I have always believed that a porterhouse steak would have saved his life. His congregation submitted to the inevitable and got another hardier shrub to take his place. Possibly they got an orchid.

The tin wedding occurs at the tenth anniversary. At twelve years silk and linen are the general characteristics. At fifteen years comes the crystal, at twenty the china, at twenty-five the silver wedding, at thirty pearl, at forty ruby, and at fifty the golden wedding. The seventy-fifth anniversary is called the diamond wedding, but very few secceed in getting that far hand in hand.

Your job printer will show you what style of invitation to issue, so that you will have no trouble in regard to that.

As regards refreshments you must use your own taste, and conform somewhat to the customs of the place in which you live. Some just pass around the victuals say about 9 or 10 o'clock, and let her go at that. A good idea is to avoid so far as possible going into perishable grub. Get things that will keep, and then serve after you have run your eye swiftly over the gifts. A friend of mine got all ready once to feed his guests with the fat of the land, but after seeing the layout he sliced a watermelon and went to bed, leaving word in an audible voice for the butler to turn off the gas as soon as the guests went home.

It was a crystal wedding, and he told me that eight of the guests clubbed together and bought him a glass marble with a little mud turtle in it. At first he thought that he would seek relief in the false joys of rum, but later on he yielded to better counsels and bought a present for one of these friends who was about to have a tin wedding. It was a thing to use in tearing off checks, and he made it himself out of an unsoldered oyster can. He also got the entire list of guests to unite with him in the expense. This did much to break up the custom of exchanging cookies for carved furniture, and prune sauce and a glowing welcome for a set of solid silver or cut glass.

The Prince of Wales told me that if he had his life to live over again he wouldn't go in for any of these things. In fact he had a tin wedding against his better judgment, he said rather than have any trouble with his mother. She favored it and thought it would pay, but it didn't. He says that the way board is now it takes a good many long handled dippers to pay for one of these blowouts.

I have written the indelible autograph on the piece of silk sent me, "Anxious Inquirer,"

I Have a Printing Press.

and return it to you along with the odor of benzine which accompanied it here when I received it. Use it wisely, and may it enhance the grab bag to such an extent that in future years when your sons shall write home from the penitentiary and give their autobiography they may point to this autograph and this grab bag and say that it was then and there that they first learned the joys of gambling and of getting by chance what they might not by purchase.

Should your printer be unable to supply you with the appropriate stationery for your anniversary I will be glad to do your work and furnish you with what you need. I have a neat little printing press, which I secured by getting a new subscriber and thirty-five cents for a paper which desired to extend its circulation so that it could do a good deal more good than it had ever been able to do before. It is a good little press, but is really better, I find, as a cider press than for printing. It is too earnest and too desirous of making a deep impression, I think. It would be a good machine to prepare reading matter for the blind, because it can be read better on the back than on the front, and easier by touch than by sight. I had intended to touch briefly upon the great solemnity of the marriage relation and the horrors of married life, but I find that I have not the time or space for it.

However, I may say in conclusion, that marriage, if not carried to excess, is a wise provision and a sacred obligation. Marry your opposite as far as possible, especially as regards sex. You will never regret it. If possible marry above your own station. Both of you should do this. It is sure to advance your race. Do not marry a foreigner unless highly indorsed by those in whom you have perfect confidence, or unless you want to very much indeed.

Do not encourage long engagements. It is better to get weary of each other at your leisure after marriage than to fly around and do so beforehand. Courtship, however, is a most delightful industry, and should not be rashly broken in upon by marriage. Some people seem to be remarkably fitted for suitors, but fail in other occupations. This is very unfortunate indeed. No suitor can be sure of a permanent situation. The supply greatly exceeds the demand, but good husbands and wives are none too plenty.

If the United States Government would establish a standard of excellence for suitable husbands under 30, and able, amiable and sensible wives under the same age, and award a medal to each and a purse annually instead of oiling the thorax and patting the back of capital we would never have cause to regret it. Wedding anniversaries containing popcorn and presents of course are within the scope, jurisdiction and prerogative of those who are interested, and may be encouraged or frowned upon as best suits those who may or may not be willing to place themselves in a position where the positive electrode of pie and angel food may be applied in such a way as to connect with the electrode of pin cushions and congratulations.

You can suit yourself, "Anxious Inquirer," but as you gaze fondly on the tin caster which marks your silver wedding and dig the jam out of your hair on the morning after your anniversary please do not shake your mucilaginous locks at me and say I did it, for I did not.

BILL NYE.

DOES NOT BOW.

Ward McAllister Does Not Recognize His Friends When on Horseback.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Any allusion, however incidental, to the name of Ward McAllister, recalls the fact that that profound student of proprieties is preparing for a headlong plunge into the uncertain and treacherous waters of literature. If his diction is as stately as his demeanor at a fashionable ball and his sentences are as lustrous as his patent leathers, his publishers will have a merry Christmas. This reminds me that Mr. McAllister's stateliness is, in its display, by no means limited to the ball room. McAllister, the horseman, takes rank second only to Mr. McAllister, the despot of the dance. Piloting a fiery charger along Fifth avenue, he is an impressive, if not sublime spectacle. It is doubtful whether anything short of a seismic upheaval would distract his attention at such a time and then the earth wave would have to be exceedingly violent in character. When he is a rider he is a rider to the exclusion of everything else under the sun. His consciousness is limited to his own existence and that of the animal beneath him. Every energy, muscular and mental, is concentrated on the rider and the ridden. This gives him leasure for contemplating nothing else. He would look Mrs. McAllister straight in the face without a sign of recognition if she happened to be walking or riding by. Whether this must be regarded as indicating that it is sheer vulgarity while on horseback to nod or smile at anybody, or whether it must be looked upon as proving that riding exhausts all Mr. McAllister's physical and intellectual resources is an unsolved conundrum. The well-bred centaurs of the country, however, may accept as social gospel, so to speak, the announcement that it is not "good form" to recognize acquaintances and friends while riding. By the way, while the McAllisters are under discussion attention may be called to a peculiar rumor now in circulation about the wife of the would-be supreme ruler of the social universe. She is acutely sensitive, and her nerves are really set on a sharp edge. This is the case to such an unusual degree that the mere presence of any of her children irritates her so that she so far as possible avoids its society. If this rumor has any foundation in fact, and there are excellent reasons for crediting it, the lot of the unfortunate child must bear a close resemblance to that of the comic opera policeman.

And Clothes Also.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

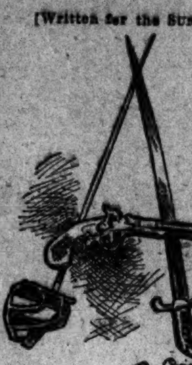
Girls who are seeking shape and muscle will find both in the washtub.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE DUEL

ITS PLACE IN GERMAN STUDENT LIFE AND THE FEELING ABOUT IT.

Students Slash Each Other on Slender Provocation—Insults Are Not Considered Necessary to a Fight With Swords—Proof of Courage and Not a Settlement of Differences.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



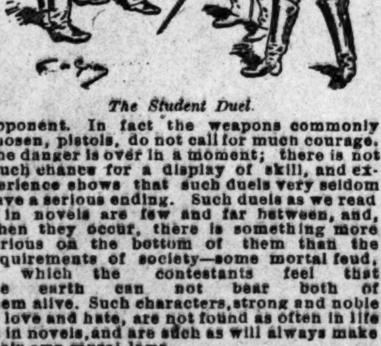
The Students' Weapons.

AMONGST the many peculiarities of German student life, which call for comments from the visiting foreigner, is the duel. While the German student may count upon some sympathy with his chivalrous method of settling difficulties ont he part of the gallant nations of Western and Southern Europe, his Anglo-Saxon cousins shortlyend all discussion by calling the custom semi-barbarous or even ridiculous. But notwithstanding that, people with whom boxing is a national sport, who even pay money to see human beings injure each other, have no right to condemn the "manly art of self-defense" in another form. I think that with this as with other unfamiliar customs, we should try to understand before we pass judgment. What I purpose in trying to give the philosophy of the duel is not so much to defend the custom, which seems not to come up to the standard of civilization, as to explain it.

We must distinguish between two kinds of duels fought in German universities. One kind which is not peculiar to students, nor to Germans, is a contest for life and death, to settle some serious difficulty on some point of honor. This is common to all nations on the European continent. Even in this country such duels have not yet quite disappeared. In Europe they will not disappear as long as society thinks it beneath the dignity of a gentleman to bring certain offenses into court, or considers a man's honor stained by insults for which there is no redress in law. How powerful a hold this code of honor has upon society is shown by the fact that no military officer can keep his epaulettes, who declines a duel or who, under certain circumstances, does not challenge. To take a single instance, a man like Ferninand Lassalle, who personally was greatly opposed to the duel, felt himself obliged to submit to the custom and died its victim. The duel to the death may have originated in a desire for vengence; in many cases it was undoubtedly an invocation of a higher power to prove the falseness of the charge implied in the insult.

THE MODERN DUELIST,

though the baser feeling of revenge may often guide his deadly weapon, has another philosophy. It is not the destruction of his opponent which he desires; he tries, by exposing himself to the danger of being killed or wounded, to prove his courage, which is the first of manly virtues, and thus to clear his honor. This is the reasoning of society, which will not accept any one as a gentleman who declines to show his courage in this way. Most duels are fought for this reason; it is the condemnation of society which is feared more than the weapons of the



The Student Duel.

opponent. In fact the weapons commonly chosen, pistols, do not call for much courage. The danger is over in a moment; there is not much chance for a display of skill, and experience shows that such duels very seldom have a serious ending. Such duels as we read of in novels are few and far between, and, when they occur, there is something more serious on the bottom of them than the requirements of society—some mortal feud, in which the contestants feel that the earth can not bear both of them alive. Such characters, strong and noble in love and hate, are not found as often in life as in novels, and are such as will always make their own moral laws.

We are all bound to obey the rules of that society in which we live. We may try to change the same, we may show their absurdity, but nevertheless we must submit to them or give up our social position. Therefore, in Europe the individual engaging in a duel under this code of honor is not to be blamed for it.

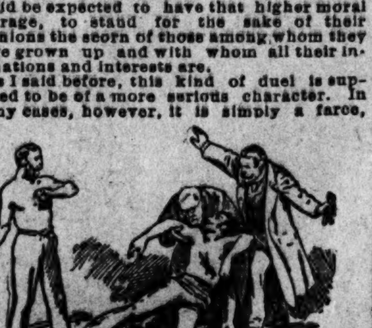
But there is a question whether we should be more ready to condemn society for maintaining this custom. To call it barbarous may be superficial and pedantic. Behind this absurd custom is a feeling of honor which makes the foundation of that social intercourse which belongs to all

CIVILIZED NATIONS.

It forms the controlling power of refined society in old Europe which does not rely upon police force for its own government. While in this country and in England we think it quite natural, for instance, that a girl who is left by her lover after the engagement should sue him for damages, such a step would be considered mercenary and low in Europe, where money is not regarded as an equivalent for honor, and where marriage is not looked upon simply as an affair of business.

One may call this prejudice, but the life of the highest society is built upon it, and a single person who calls the custom of dueling absurd must submit to it if he does not want to be called a coward. Few would have and could be expected to have that higher moral courage, to stand for the sake of their opinions the scorn of those among whom they have grown up and with whom all their inclinations and interests are.

As I said before, this kind of duel is supposed to be of a more serious character. In many cases, however, it is simply a farce,



Wounded.

entered up to satisfy the demands of society. As a rule a duel with pistols is a game of hazard; aiming is not permitted, and one may be sure that often the witnesses fail to put bullets in the murderous weapon. So it is generally considered a very harmless affair. The start in the dusk of the morning, the pretended secrecy, the romantic spot generally chosen, bring every participant to the agreeable delusion that something extremely interesting is going on, and the contestants are led to believe themselves real heroes. But there is hardly more chance for injury in a pistol duel than in a journey over a well managed railroad. Besides this hazardous character of the pistol duel, which is due to the way it is managed, the weapon itself lacks another quality for a chivalrous contest: it offers no possibility for defense.

Fencing duels with any weapon are of a more dangerous character, and therefore require more courage. Even when, as in certain

NOTORIOUS FRENCH DUELS,

the first drop of blood drawn, no matter how slight a wound is inflicted, ends the contest, one has to look his enemy in the face for some time, and see the blade, ready to punish him, flash before his eyes. The most serious duel is that fought with heavy curved sabers ("Krummsaebel"), which mostly inflicts severe wounds. The duel is generally continued until one of the contestants is unable to go on. Many die in consequence or are crippled for life. The successful handling of the weapon requires coolness, presence of mind, skill of hand and eye both sharp and quick.

The last named weapons or pistols are chosen by German university students in case of a serious duel. The challenged one generally has the privilege of choice. If he is trained in fencing, he will, as a rule, choose the saber. If his adversary cannot handle the saber he may either change to pistols or else time will be given him to train himself in fencing. Older students, however, who belong to clubs whose members are pledged to the acceptance of any challenge ("unbedingte satisfaction") are supposed to need no more training. But one must not think that such duels for life or death are entered upon lightly.

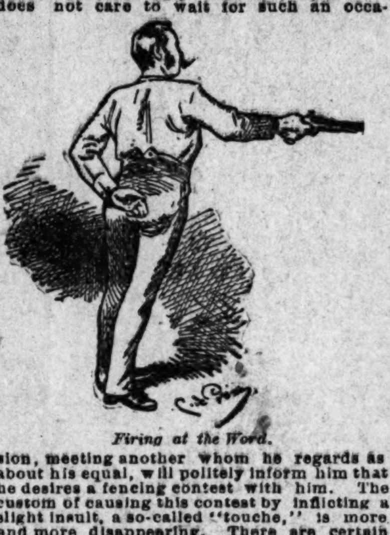
Before the adversaries are allowed to enter on the field of battle, a court of honor composed of representatives of both parties must have decided that there is sufficient cause to justify a serious contest. To satisfy the law, which requires the seconds to do their best to prevent the duel, when both parties stand ready the seconds on the spot advise the duelists to be reconciled. This, however, is a purely formal demand; and a duelist would expose himself to the greatest possible ridicule, should he follow this advice.

Although many things here said about

THE SERIOUS DUEL

hold good also for the common students' duel, the latter in Germany is not regarded as a duel at all; indeed it is not called so. Its German name, "Mensur," of Latin root originally means the place measured off for the duelists to stand upon, so as to keep the right distance. At present most people take it in the sense of a contest in which the contestants measure their relative strength. In fact, it is not anything more than a fencing match. There need not be any ill feeling between the adversaries.

The challenge is brought about in different ways. Two bands of students come from different quarters, where they have had a jolly night. Their heated spirits easily bring about a quarrel; a look, a meaningless word, failure to give ample room to pass, being sufficient to start one. Instead of engaging then and there in a free fight, visiting cards are most politely exchanged and the parties separate quietly to meet again, weapons in hand, on the fencing ground. A student who does not care to wait for such an occa-



Firing at the Word.

sion, meeting another whom he regards as about his equal, will politely inform him that he desires a fencing contest with him. The custom of causing this contest by inflicting a slight insult, a so-called "touche," is more and more disappearing. There are certain conventional forms, which clearly show its purpose, namely, to provoke a challenge; for instance, one student says to another: "You are a dunce," (sie sind ein dummer junge). The one who is addressed in this way hardly thinks of the meaning of these words; he simply understands that he is wanted for a duel. As it has often happened in this method of challenging that

THE CONTESTANTS

were of unequal skill and strength, the provoked one became the victim of a brutal superiority. To-day most of the students' clubs send a list to their rivals containing the names of such members as are willing to fight. The challenged club then chooses out of its own number such as are regarded as the equals of the others to meet them.

This list may be corrected several times until, in the judgment of both sides, the couples are evenly matched. All necessary provision is made to prevent serious consequences. The arms are rapiers, long, straight blades half an inch wide, sharp on both edges for about eleven inches from the point. Only the chest, the face and the skull are open for the blows, every other part, especially the eyes and the throat, being protected. The contest takes generally fifteen minutes of actual fighting, if a wound is not sooner inflicted which calls for the immediate attendance of the surgeon. The latter is always present with his professional utensils ready for use. As no pauses are counted, the time the contestants stand opposite each other often exceeds an hour.

As the serious duel appears to many barbarous, so this, which has deadly consequences only in case of gross carelessness on the part of the wounded, or by accident, is considered ridiculous. And yet its defender may find something to say in its favor. There is in every youth something inherited from his savage ancestors, a certain amount of rudeness, an overflowing vigor of his maturing physique. This needs to come out somehow and it is entirely restrained only by a few. The freshly-acquired feeling of manhood wants to assert itself, and it often enough runs riot. Those German "Mensmen" conduct this vigor into well regulated channels. While it is thus satisfied it is at the same time put under a certain control, which in itself is an educational force. As long as men have

THEIR PASSIONS COURAGE

will always be deemed a manly virtue; but how many have occasion to exercise it, how many fail in this quality in the moment of need! Not every one has a chance to have his courage tested, by saving some fellow-man from the danger of drowning, or from a burning house.

This duel affords such a test. In it the contestant shows his mettle, and he comes out of it with strengthened self-reliance which often in later life distinguishes him favorably from those who have never gone through such an experience. Take men of high standing in science and public life in Germany; you will find that a large number of such have taken a very active part in this juvenile sport. The pride, therefore, that some of these young men take in the scars which deface their countenances hardly deserves the sneer they so often get. It rather shows their chivalrous mind; they are prouder of these marks of manly character than of effeminate beauty. It is a fact that cowards, afraid of the scorn of their fellow-students, overcome their fear of pain, and after fighting two or three of these duels, wonderfully improve in their character, and may be placed afterwards in the same rank with their most courageous comrades. For it takes a great amount of self-control for a man, especially when he is bleeding with painful wounds, to stand unflinchingly for over an hour before his antagonist. "Unflinchingly" is used here in its strictest sense, for the slightest sound of pain, or movement of the hand, or even of the head under

A HEAVY BLOW

will bring disgrace, both on him who bears himself so unmanly and on his friends for whose colors he fights and who surround him with anxious and tender looks. Besides testing courage, these contests foster self control, presence of mind, self reliance and a feeling of solidarity and so serve as useful discipline for later life.

These are the advantages of a custom which fathers with gray hair and the mature judgment of years recall with pleasure in the home circle and encourage their sons to follow. After my remarks I hardly need mention that duels of either kind never gain the character of an exhibition. It is hard for an outsider to gain permission to witness them. Students who boast of their victories in duels are not the most respected, and no one who is not considered a gentleman is allowed to take active part in them.

It may seem strange that these duels, and many other things that students do, are more or less connived at by the authorities. But we should not forget, that in Germany the young man, until he goes to the university, that is, until he is 18 or 19 years of age, is considered a mere school-boy, without any freedom at all; after the university life is over the dignity of his office or profession leaves him far less freedom of movement than men of any other calling. Therefore, the few academical years are the only ones given him in which he may enjoy life to his heart's content.

This is the way in which the duel is regarded in those countries where it is a social institution which falls before the progress of democracy; but of that society where it is recognised, it is decidedly an integral part, and is neither so barbarous nor so ridiculous a custom as to a superficial observer it might appear.

ERNST RICHARD.

DUMAS' TWO DAUGHTERS.

THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF ONE AND THE FLIRTATIONS OF THE OTHER.

How One of the Latter Broke Up a Long Friendship of Her Father's—Dumas More of a Society Man Than Any Other Great French Author—How He Writes His Plays.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Sept. 7.

A GOOD deal of interest is manifested in the coming marriage of Jeannine Dumas to the Count de Hauterive. The future bridegroom is a young artillery officer, and consequently as poor as a church mouse, while the young lady, as one of the co-heiresses of the wealthy and popular dramatist, has been considered as one of the brilliant matches of Paris. She is said to be a very intellectual girl, quiet, reserved, and much given to literary pursuits. Her sister, Colette, who married M. Maurice Lipmann several years ago, has been noted as one of the greatest married flirts in Parisian society. It was one of her flirtations that led to the breaking-up of a long and sincere and most admirable friendship between her father and a wealthy and hospitable and elderly lady, whose delight it was to gather at her house all the literary celebrities of Paris. She was especially devoted to Dumas, and caused a pretty little theater to be constructed in a wing of her elegant hotel, where some of the great dramatist's best known works, such as "Diane de Lys" and "The Natural Son" were given by a troup of amateur performers, the lady of the house occasionally assuming a part when there was one in the piece under consideration that chanced to suit her. At one of these representations the performance ended with the crowning on the stage of the bust of Dumas with a garland of laurel, while a chorus behind the scenes sang selections from "La Traviata," the only opera whose libretto is taken from one of his works. All this friendship cemented by such delicate homage, was scattered to the winds by one of Madame Lipmann's escapades. She was indulging in a tremendous flirtation with a captivating society man of Paris and chanced to meet him at one of the grand entertainments given by Madame X——, her father's friend and admirer. The pair took refuge in the conservatory and there talked sweet nothings to such an extent that the gentleman was emboldened to snatch a kiss from his fair companion. Unfortunately Dumas was in the act of entering the conservatory just at that moment and beheld the audacious salute. He went at once in search of Madame X—— and demanded of her the

TOTAL EXCLUSION

from her parties in future of the man who could act so impertinently towards his daughter. "My dear friend," made answer the lady, "that I cannot do. I am very fond of M. Z——, whose mother is one of my oldest and dearest friends. Moreover, Mme. Lipmann, as a married lady and one whose character is above reproach, is abundantly able to take care of herself, and I would not assume that such a step as the one you now insist upon was at all necessary." "You must choose between the friendship of M. Z—— and my own," declared the indignant dramatist. Mme. X—— persisted in her refusal to exclude from her house the son of a lady that she so loved and esteemed as she did Mme. Z——, and from that day to the present one Dumas has never crossed her threshold. Be it fully understood that Mme. Lipmann is really a thoroughly good little woman and is adored by her husband, whom she loves sincerely in return. She is merely that type of a young married society woman, far more general in the United States than in France, who is fond of admiration and attention, and is devoted to flirtations without ever meaning any harm or doing anything wrong. The future Countess de Hauterive is very plain. She is her father's favorite, and resembles him greatly in the thorough poise and balance of her intellectual ideas, as well as in the brilliancy of her conversation.

It is hardly possible for any one not intimately acquainted with the facts to realize the extent of the petting and homage that are lavished on all sides upon Alexander Dumas. He has a clique or rather coterie of his own, which surrounds him with all sorts of attractions. One family, for instance, placed at his disposal their elegant country seat in the Loiret when he was about to write "Francillon," for Dumas can never give himself up to the toils of composition unless surrounded by the quiet and comparative solitude of a country life. His new comedy, "The Road to Thebes," which is to form next winter one of the chief attractions at the Comedie Francaise, was brought to a conclusion and received its finishing touches and corrections at the dramatist's own country-seat at Puy, near Dieppe, during the past summer. He was the cherished guest at the Hotel Castellane during the Second Empire, and wrote for the private theatricals at that famous social center, his pretty comedy, "The Queen's Jewel," which was afterwards brought out at the Gymnase, but without success, being too slight of structure for

THE REGULAR BOARDS.

In fact Alexander Dumas is the only one of the great writers of France who has ever gone in extensively for society. Sardou is mildly inclined to social diversions from time to time, but he is too hard and too constant a worker to be able to afford much time for receptions and for dinner parties. Henri de Bornier, the author of "La Fille de Roland," is too pronounced a legitimist to affiliate with the prominent official circles of the day. The greatest of the living poets of France, Francois Coppee, prefers seclusion and a devotion to the thrills of poetic inspiration to mingling with men and women of the world. And Victor Hugo, greatly as he delighted in the society and homage of the world at large, never in his later years went out at all. He was "as a star and dwelt apart." He was charmed to receive all visitors, but he never paid a visit or accepted an invitation. He would not even call on the Emperor of Brazil when that monarch expressed a wish to meet him on the occasion of Dom Pedro's visit to Paris some ten years ago, so the Emperor, with charming tact and grace, went alone and unattended to deposit his homage at the feet of the greatest poet of the present century. M. Pailleron, the brilliant dramatist and author of the French play which is the original of "Our Society," used to be the petted household friend of a certain eccentric literary lady and her husband, but when he wrote the "Sowris," and served her up as the ridiculous old authoress, who is one of the four female characters of that very queer play,

THE LONG FRIENDSHIP

came to an abrupt, and it must be confessed, a deserved ending. For, absurd as the elderly female in question certainly was, it was by no means either grateful or civil of the dramatist to put upon the stage a caricature of a lady who had so often been his hostess. She was told that M. Pailleron had taken her as the model of one of his four heroines, and she engaged a proscenium box for the first performance and went, accompanied by her husband, in grand style and state to see herself sketched, as she fondly imagined she would be, as a sort of Rachel and Madame de Stael blended in one amazing woman of genius. But long before the final fall of the curtain she had quitted her box in a passion of tears, and her husband was vowing vengeance against the peccant author. But Pailleron is rather noted for that kind of work. It was he who brought Mme. Ratazzi upon the stage in his comedy of "L'Age Ingrate" in the person of the foreign lady of rank, the Countess Julia Walzer, but the stage presentment of that very odd lady was hardly a caricature, nor indeed was it altogether as eccentric as the original. But Dumas himself, in his "Francillon," put, not only a single personage, but a whole clique, upon the stage. The fashionable dame, his heroine, who pulls down her disordered locks in her drawing-room and arranges them before her guests, exists in flesh and blood and is well known in Parisian society. I do not think that it is generally known that the brilliant dramatist took the plot of that play from one of the earliest works of his gifted father, a short story to be found in a collection called "The Souvenirs of Antony." One of the rules of the clique that furnished forth characters for the piece is that none of its members are ever to make love to each other's wives. "Francillon" has been, so far, the latest of the comedies of the younger Dumas, and public curiosity is greatly on the alert as to what form of drama will be its successor in "The Road to Thebes."

LUCY H. HOOPER.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

SEASONABLE WRAPS.

One for the Promenade and One for Traveling.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

Most Women who are in the habit of going out every day without regard to weather or variations of temperature have learned the advisability of having several wraps of differing shapes and materials, as there is no single garment which seems to meet all requirements and occasions. In order to satisfy the varying demands of his customers in this respect, Redfern is turning out this season not only his famous specialty, the natty cloth coat, so long and deservedly popular, but also a number of small, fancy wraps and some of the more stately long ones which are so much a complete costume in themselves that what is beneath is as much a matter of indifference to the wearer as to the spectators. The illustrations give a fair idea of the New York promenader a few weeks from now when the fall winds begin to wax boisterous.

Fig. 1—A New York Promenader.

Fig. 1 is a wrap on the ulster order, but made more dressy than the orginal. It is a smooth cloth of dark nickel grey, made with semi-loose fronts which are bordered with silver fox in narrow bands. Under these is a close fitting vest front trimmed with diagonal rows of oxydized silver braid and fastened with small silver buttons. The deep braided cuffs are finished with a roll of the fur, and the ends of the silver braided girdle have a tiny trimming to match. The high collar which is a feature of all the fall wraps and gowns is edged with fur also.

Fig. 2—Traveling Cloak.

Fig. 2 is a new Redfern traveling cloak, made of rough mixed goods in large shaded plaids of dark blue and ecru. Some dark blue velvet is combined with the wool in the shape of a high collar extending in a point several inches below the chin, in a V insertion from bust to waist and in high full puffs on the shoulders. The back is covered with a cape, which ends just in front of the arms on the breast.

TO BE FREE

From headache, biliousness and constipation use "Bilious Buttons." Please remember that "Bilious Buttons" are in boxes, not bottles. For sale by druggists. Only 25 cents a box.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis and Cape Girardeau Tri-Weekly Packet.

Str. IDLEWILD.

J. H. GRIFFETH, Master. ROBT. TAYLOR, Clerk. Leaves on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 p. m., for Cape Girardeau and way landings; also Thebes and Commerce. Telephone 2613. TOM PENISTON, Agt.

For Alton and Grafton.

STEAMER SPREAD EAGLE.

Leaves daily at 3 p. m. Telephone 2613. TOM PENISTON, Agent.

TIME TABLE.

*Except Sundays; †Daily; ‡Except Saturday; §Except Monday; ¶Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Pullman Sleepers on all trains and Free Chair Cars on all Westbound trains.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	† 8:45 am	† 8:15 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg and Peoria Express	‡ 8:15 pm	† 6:30 am

The 8:15 p. m. train is daily except Saturday, and the 6:30 a. m. arrives daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	* 9:20 am	* 5:40 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver Lincoln and Omaha Mor. Ex.	† 8:25 am	† 7:20 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joe, Kansas City and California Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:20 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Spirit Lake, Minneapolis and St. Paul Express	† 8:45 pm	† 6:30 am

The 8:45 p. m. train is daily, except Saturday it runs to Burlington only and does not make connections for Spirit Lake, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the 6:30 a. m. train arrives daily, except Monday does not make connections from Cedar Rapids.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

10 hours to Cin. & Lou.; 4 solid trains. Sleepers to Cin., Lou., Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York.

Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	* 6:40 am	* 7:15 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	† 8:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Cincinnati Express	† 7:00 pm	† 6:40 am
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	† 8:00 pm	† 7:45 am
Salem Accommodation	5:15 pm	8:25 am

WABASH RAILROAD.

LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Chicago & Peoria Express	* 7:05 am	* 7:25 pm
Chicago & Peoria Fast Express	† 7:55 am	* 6:15 pm
New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
Decatur & Jacksonville Accom	* 4:45 pm	* 10:35 am
New York & Boston Fast Exp.	† 6:55 pm	† 7:45 am
Chicago Night Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am

LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Through Mail and Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe & Ottumwa Fast Line	9:00 am	* 6:30 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver & Salt Lake Short Line	† 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 7:30 am	* 7:15 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 1:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 3:50 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:30 pm	* 5:35 pm
Ferguson theater train (Thursday only)	11:15 pm	7:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	10:20 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	4:00 pm	3:00 pm

FROM VINE STREET STATION.

Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:50 am	* 6:48 am
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 8:50 am	* 8:45 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 10:45 am	* 10:40 am
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 1:40 pm
St. Charles Accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 6:10 pm
Ferguson theater train (Wednesdays and Fridays only)	11:15 pm	7:50 pm
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

VANDALIA LINE.

Pennsylvania Special, daily	8:10 am	7:40 pm
Day Express, daily	8:40 am	7:00 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Exp., daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Cincinnati Express, daily	7:30 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Night Express, daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Express, exc. Sunday	8:40 am	7:00 pm
Indianapolis Accom., exc. Sun.	11:25 am	5:00 pm
Cincin. Day Express, daily	8:10 am	7:00 pm
Effingham Accom., daily	5:30 pm	7:55 am

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	† 9:15 pm	† 6:40 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line.)

Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:00 pm
Chicago Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE."

Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York, via Lake Shore Railway. No change of cars.

Day Express	† 7:15 am	† 5:45 pm
Southwestern Limited	† 8:05 am	† 6:10 pm
Alton Express Daily	10:40 am	7:55 am
Mattoon Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	* 10:30 am
Southwestern Express	† 7:25 pm	† 7:30 am
Alton Express Daily	5:55 pm	1:30 pm

Ticket office, cor. 5th and Chestnut sts.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

New Orleans Express	† 7:50 pm	† 7:00 am
Cairo & Jackson Express	* 7:40 am	* 7:25 pm
Mobile & Florida Express	† 7:50 pm	† 7:00 am
Murphysboro & Chester Acc'm	* 5:05 pm	* 11:00 am

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL R. R.

Hannibal Special, Sunday only	8:30 am	7:00 pm
Mail and Express	* 9:00 am	* 11:55 am
Mail and Express	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Mt. Vernon Accommodation		* 9:10 am
Southern Fast Mail	† 7:50 am	† 7:45 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	
Belleville Accommodation	† 10:45 am	* 1:30 pm
Southern Fast Line	† 7:35 pm	† 7:25 am

CAIRO SHORT LINE (ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R. CO.)

New Orleans Limited Mail and Through Sleeping Car Line	†8:30 am	†7:10 pm
Memphis & Cairo Fast Line	†7:40 pm	†7:20 am
New Orleans Through Line	†7:40 pm	†7:10 pm
Cairo & Paducah Express	†8:30 am	*1:45 pm
Belleville, Sparta & Pinckneyville Accommodation	*4:25 pm	*1:45 pm
Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Express	†8:30 am	*1:45 pm

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.

Day Express	7:45 am	5:05 pm

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Arkansas & Texas Express	† 8:20 pm	
Arkansas & Texas Express		† 7:40 am

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	
Creve Coeur Lake Passenger	† 6:00 am	* 8:10 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 6:20 am	* 6:35 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:45 am	* 6:30 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	7:30 am	
Local Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:25 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 am
Creve CoeurPass. (Sunday only)	8:00 am	10:10 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 8:05 am	* 8:20 am
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Southern Kansas & Galv. Exp.	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Creve Coeur Passenger	* 9:30 am	* 12:40 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 9:50 am	* 8:55 am
Oak Hill Passenger	†10:00 am	†10:20 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 11:50 am	* 9:50 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 11:55 am	* 11:55 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only	1:00 pm	2:50 pm
Oak Hill Pass. (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	
Creve Coeur Passenger	* 1:30 pm	* 8:50 pm
Creve Coeur Pass. (Sunday only)	2:00 pm	8:15 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	* 3:00 pm	* 1:20 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 3:15 pm	* 12:55 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 4:10 pm	* 1:50 pm
Creve Coeur Passenger	* 4:25 pm	* 7:00 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 4:45 pm	* 5:35 pm
Washington Passenger	* 5:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 5:50 pm	* 6:10 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	* 6:15 pm	* 6:55 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:30 pm	* 7:05 pm
Creve Coeur Lake, Sunday only	7:30 pm	10:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Wichita Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:55 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 8:45 pm	* 7:40 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Colorado & Texas Express	† 9:15 pm	† 7:30 am
Kirkwood Passenger (Sunday only)	9:45 pm	
Kirkwood Passenger	* 11:00 pm	* 10:50 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	†11:05 pm	† 7:45 am
Kirkwood, Sat. and Sun. only		8:35 pm

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R. (Bluff Line, via Big 4)

Grafton and Elsah Express	* 7:15 am	* 5:45 pm
Jerseyville and Springfield Ex	* 4:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Grafton and Elsah Ex. (via C. & A.)	*10:00 am	* 7:00 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS "AIR LINE."

	Depart.	Arrive.
Louisville Day Express	† 8:20 am	† 7:20 pm
Louisville Night Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 8:10 am

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

Belleville Accommodation (b)	* 6:25 am	* 7:25 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 11:00 am	* 10:30 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 3:50 pm	* 3:00 pm
Belleville Accommodation (b)	* 5:50 pm	* 5:10 pm

On Sundays trains marked (b) will run thirty minutes later.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.

Columbus Accommodation	* 7:55 am	* 5:05 pm
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Fort Worth Express	† 9:25 am	† 5:45 pm
Memphis & Southeastern Express, daily	† 8:20 pm	† 7:40 am
Hot Springs, Gal., San Antonio, Laredo and City of Mexico Fast Line	† 8:10 pm	† 7:20 am
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth		
El Paso and California Express	† 9:20 pm	† 6:00 am

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.

Creve Coeur Accommodation	* 6:00 a m	* 7:30 a m
Creve Coeur Accommodation	* 8:00 a m	* 10:40 a m
Creve Coeur Accommodation	* 1:30 p m	* 4:20 p m
Union Express	* 4:50 p m	* 10:00 a m
From Grand Avenue—Union Accommodation	* 8:15 a m	* 5:00 p m

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Kansas City Mail	* 8:45 am	* 7:20 pm
Chicago Express Mail	* 8:15 am	* 7:30 pm
Alton Express	* 10:35 am	* 8:15 am
Through Chicago Express	† 4:00 pm	† 7:30 am
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 10:30 am
Chicago Lightning Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:00 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloomington & Alton Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

CHAPTER VII.

ARTHUR'S FIGHT TO SAVE RUSTY.

In all his life Arthur had never before found it necessary to fight, though he had certainly received provocation enough from his cousin Dick to do so more than once. His own father had taught him to hate fighting, and to avoid it if possible, as he would anything else that was ungentlemanly and wrong. At the same time Mr. Dustin had been too wise a man not to know that occasions may arise in everybody's life when it becomes absolutely necessary to fight. He believed, for instance, that it is right and proper to do so in defense of the weak and helpless who have claims upon us for protection, provided that is the only way of defending them, and this principle he had thoroughly instilled into his child's mind.

Mr. Dustin also believed that every boy should be taught to use the weapons with which nature has provided him—namely his fists—for the protection of himself and others, just as he should be taught to read and write or do a thousand other things necessary to his success and happiness in life.

Thus believing, and having been himself one of the best boxers in his college gymnasium, he had begun to instruct his little son in the art of self-defense on the very day that the boy's mother began to teach him his letters. Now, therefore, although Arthur had never fought a battle with any other boy, he had a very fair knowledge of what he ought to do under the circumstances and of how to do it.

All his father's talks upon the subject flashed into his mind, and he seemed to remember every word of them. He could almost hear the dear voice say: "Never fight if you can help it; but if the time comes that you feel it to be your duty, then pitch in with all your heart, with all your strength and with all your skill. Then fight just as long as you can stand, or until you have won a victory."

In the present instance, surrounded as he was by fierce-looking, hard-hearted men, who acknowledged no law but that of brute force, and with poor little Rusty crouching at his feet, so certain was the boy of his duty that he prepared for the coming struggle with a brave heart, though with a very white face.

The boy called "Kid" was perfectly willing to fight; in fact there was nothing he enjoyed more, especially when, as in this case, he saw the prospect of an easy victory before him. So, as he stood up in front of Arthur, the firelight disclosed a broad grin on his dirty face. He looked so much stronger and heavier than his antagonist that some of the men were touched with pity for the little fellow and murmured that it wasn't a square deal.

"That's all right," said the big tramp, who had taken charge of the affair. "The little chap's got sand or else he wouldn't be here. He's been talking pretty big, too, and now he's got the chance to show whether he can back up his words or not."

To the amazement of the spectators, the battle was a long and hard one; for the newcomer's pluck and skill were evenly matched against the other's weight and a dogged pride that forbade him to yield to one younger and smaller than himself. Still, he was in the wrong, and he knew it; while Arthur was in the right and knew that

They Finally Went to the Ground Together, With Arthur on Top.

he was. The boy who was fighting in defense of the weak and the helpless never once thought of giving in, and so the other had to. They finally went to the ground together with Arthur on top and this ended the struggle. The "Kid" began to cry, "Lemme up! lemme up! I don't want to fight no more wid a professional. Lemme up!"

Then Arthur left him and walked to where poor little Rusty was crouching with his rope held by one of the tramps. Taking the rope in his hand and lifting his brave, flushed face, blood-stained from a slight cut on his forehead, to that of the big tramp who had ordered the pup to be beaten, the boy asked: "Is he my dog now?"

"Of course he is, sonny! Of course he is," answered the big man, promptly. "You've fought the bulliest kind of a fight for him, and I'd like to see the man as would try to take him from you."

As he spoke the big tramp glared about him, as though wishing somebody would dare dispute his words; but nobody did. Every one of those who now crowded about the boy, anxious to shake hands with him and congratulate him on his victory, expressed the heartiest approval of what the big man said. They all seemed to regard Arthur as a hero and to feel highly honored by his presence in their camp. Even his dog received a full share of praise and petting, and was utterly bewildered by the sudden turn in the tide of popular opinion concerning him.

Seeing that the young champion was rendered uncomfortable by the over-officiousness of those who crowded about him, the big tramp, who seemed to exercise an acknowledged authority over them, ordered the rest to clear out and leave the little chap to him. Then he took Arthur to the brook and bathed his face and hands and even his bare feet, in its cool waters, with a degree of tenderness surprising in one so big and rough.

A few minutes later supper was announced, and the big tramp made Arthur sit beside him on the ground, in front of a kettle that contained a most delicious-smelling stew of chicken, and potatoes, and onions, and green corn, and several other things. To be sure, Arthur was obliged to eat his portion out of a hastily improvised bowl of birch bark, made for him by his big friend, with a rude wooden spoon provided by the same ingenious individual; but how good it was! How often that bark bowl was refilled, and how proud the cooks were to have the hero of the feast thus compliment them so highly.

As for little Rusty, who seemed to recognize Arthur as his friend and protector and kept close beside him, there never was a dog treated with greater consideration. Everybody wanted to feed him, and kept tossing choice morsels of food to him. He ate everything thus offered with perfect impartiality until at length he had no room for another morsel, and even the daintiest bits of chicken failed to tempt him.

After supper all the tramps were anxious to learn something of Arthur's history, and who had taught him to fight so skillfully, and how he happened to visit their camp. So he told them about his own dear father who had given him boxing lessons, and about living with Uncle John and Aunt Nancy, and how he and Uncle Phin had decided to go to his grandfather's in Virginia and were traveling in a boat, and how it had run aground so that they couldn't get it off, and Uncle Phin had gone in search of help, and how he happened to get lost in the woods, and finally, how he discovered their camp; all of which was listened to with absorbed inte[illegible]

When he had fin[illegible] the big tramp spoke up and said: "W[illegible]lers, from this little chap's account o[illegible]lf, I don't see but what him and his [illegible]cle Phin is traveling through the countr[illegible] much the same as we does, like gentle[illegible] of leisure and independent means, as it [illegible]e. In fact, I should call 'em a couple of honest tramps as is making their way through the world without asking no odds of nobody."

"That's so," assented several voices.

"Such being the case," continued the big man, "it is clearly our dooty to help 'em out of the fix they got into, and I move that we all go down to the river first thing in the morning and set their old scow afloat for them."

As this motion seemed to meet with general approval, Arthur was cordially invited to spend the night in the tramp's camp and was assured that they would guide him to the ark, and that it should be started on its voyage the very first thing in the morning. As there really

And Read the First Story He Came To.

seemed nothing else for him to do, the little fellow accepted the invitation, though he wished he could get back to the boat that night, and thus relieve the anxiety that he knew Uncle Phin must be suffering on account of his unexplained disappearance.

In the meantime he had recovered his book from the big tramp, who had held it during the fight, and it now lay on the grass beside him. He had mentioned that he sometimes read stories from this book to Uncle Phin, and now the big tramp said to him: "Look a-here, sonny, why won't you read a story to us out of your book, just to pass away the time? If you will I will give you some information that may prove useful to you in your travels, but which you can't find in any book in the world."

Arthur said he would gladly read to them if they cared to hear him, and at the same time he wondered what valuable information the man could possibly give him.

Then all the tramps gathered as near to him as they could, and Arthur, sitting where the fire light shone brightest, with one hand laid protectingly on little Rusty, opened his precious book and read the first story he came to, which happened to be that of the "Ugly Duckling."

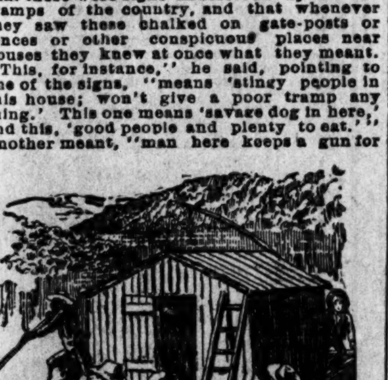
It was a striking picture, that of the fair-haired, delicate-featured child sitting in the red glow of the firelight and reading a fairy tale to rough men crowded about him, their uncouth figures half disclosed and half hidden in the dusky shadows. Close behind the big tramp, who was his father, sat the boy with whom Arthur had fought, still looking sullen and crestfallen over his recent defeat and occasionally casting glances of mingled envy and hate at his rival.

As the tale proceeded his hard, young face took on a softer expression and when it was finished he heaved a great sigh.

"Well, Kid," said the big tramp, turning to him at the conclusion of the story, "what do you think of that for a yarn? You are a pretty ugly sort of a duck yourself, and who knows but what you may turn out to be a swan, after all, some of these fine days?"

"It'll be a goose, more like," muttered one of the men; and Arthur, looking pityingly at the lad, wondered which it would be.

Now, it was the big tramp's turn to fulfill his part of the bargain. This he began to do by taking a bit of chalk from his pocket and drawing with it several rude figures like these: XX (|) — V‾ on a piece of birch bark. Showing these to Arthur he told him that these were signs understood by all the tramps of the country, and that whenever they saw these chalked on gate-posts or fences or other conspicuous places near houses they knew at once what they meant. "This, for instance," he said, pointing to one of the signs, "means 'stingy people in this house; won't give a poor tramp anything.' This one means 'savage dog in here,' and this, [illegible] Another [illegible]



It Was But a Few Minutes' Job for the Strong Tramps to Work Her Off the Sandbar.

tramps,'' and still another, "only women folks here, no danger." He also said that the older and best known tramps had their private marks and autographs, which were very generally known and recognized by all the others along their particular line of travel.

Arthur was greatly interested in this, and made copies of several of the marks thus shown him, so as to impress them upon his memory, though at that time he could not foresee that they would ever be of any use. At the close of this novel lesson the big tramp told him that his name was Sandy Grimes, and showed him his own private mark or autograph, which was §.

Then Arthur said he was tired and would like to go to sleep, whereupon Sandy Grimes showed him a bed of dry leaves beside a big log, near enough to the fire to feel its warmth, and told him he could lie down there. So there the tired boy lay, with little Rusty nestled close beside him, and watched the stars twinkle until he fell asleep.

Although on this occasion Arthur breathed great quantities of the night air that his Aunt Nancy had declared to be poison, its injurious effects were not apparent when he awoke the next morning looking as bright and fresh as though he had slept in the downiest of beds. To be sure he felt somewhat stiff and sore, but after his encounter with the young tramp, it would have been most surprising if he had not.

The sun was just rising as he made his way to the brook to dip his face in its cooling waters; but the camp was already astir. Tramps are proverbially lazy, but they are always among the earliest of risers. From the cheap lodging-houses and police stations of the city they are turned out at daylight. The same thing happens in the country, where the thrifty farmer routs them out from the barn or haystacks and hunger drives them from their camp at the same early hour. A want of food was what set this particular camp astir by sunrise on this occasion; for its occupants had exhausted their entire supply in the feast of the previous evening. Now they were setting forth to beg, or steal, something to eat at the nearest farm-houses and villages.

Some of them, careless of their promise made the night before to go with Arthur and help him and Uncle Phin get their boat afloat, had already left, while others sullenly refused to keep their word, now that they were reminded of it. However, five of them, including the big tramp and his boy, said they were going that way anyhow, and didn't mind giving the youngster a lift with his scow if it didn't take too long and prove too hard work. So, in a few minutes after leaving his bed by the old log, Arthur found himself walking down the ravine toward the river in company with five as desreputable tramps as could be found in the country.

He had not forgotten poor little Rusty. Oh, no; indeed! Nor had the dog forgotten him, but now followed close at his heels without paying the slightest attention to any other person in the party. He had been stolen by the "Kid" from the Chapmans' house during the excitement caused by the burning oil tank and had evidently suffered much at the hands of his captor, for never after that day did he see a tramp without growling and showing his teeth at him.

The tramps' camp was located but a few hundred yards from the road that ran along the river bank, and the little party had hardly turned into it before Arthur, with a cry of joy, sprang forward and flung himself into the arms of Uncle Phin, who, looking the picture of misery and utter dejection, was hobbling toward them.

The old man was so overcome by joy and bewilderment that for a few moments he was utterly speechless. Then he broke out with: "Tank de good Lawd, honey, I is foun' you! Ole Phin die ob de heart-broke shuah if he didn' fine you pretty quick, an' he's bin a sarchin' fo' you all de night long." This was said with such a heartfelt earnestness that the boy realized in a moment how greatly his old friend had suffered.

Although Uncle Phin had found several houses during his absence of the afternoon before none of their inmates had been willing to return and help him get the ark afloat. He had not got back to it until after sunset and then to his dismay had found it dark and deserted.

Too greatly distressed to eat or sleep, he had spent the night in wandering up and down the road hunting and calling for his dear "lil Marse," and now that he had found him his joy was almost too great for expression.

It was a short distance to where the ark lay aground and it was but a few minutes' job for those sturdy tramps to work her off the sandbar and set her once more afloat.

The last thing Arthur did before scrambling aboard was to shake hands with the boy whom he had fought the evening before, and, as he bade him good-bye, he said: "I hope you won't be an ugly duckling much longer."

Then with its three passengers safely aboard the ark slowly drifted away with the current, while the tramps watched it and waved their tattered hats in farewell to the bravest 12-year-old boy they had ever known.

[*To Be Continued in the Next* SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

BLEACHED PEANUTS.

A Novel Subject for a Law Suit and What It Brought Out.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A novel law suit is in preparation for trial in the Wayne Circuit Court and will soon be taken up by a jury, which promises to disclose some interesting facts to the peanut-eating public of Detroit.

It is not generally understood that there are three very distinct varieties of peanuts. Those grown in Tennessee are known to the trade as Tennessee nuts, or "gubers" to the natives of that State. Gubers are the most productive and at the same time the least palatable and most indigestible variety on the market. Their distinguishing feature is their shape, one shell frequently containing half a dozen meats, each meat occupying an apartment by itself. Tennessee peanuts are usually full of grit, unsound, imperfect, and are principally sold at fairs, in circus tents and on large occasions when it becomes necessary to either eat them or go without.

A second variety is known as North Carolina nuts. In this state peanuts become ground-nuts and considerable attention is paid to their culture. The North Carolina product commands the highest price on the market, but is very rarely offered for sale in the North. The nuts are very small, the shell is exceedingly thin and usually contains but two plump meats, about the size of white beans. There is less profit in the North Carolina peanut than in the other two varieties for the reason that a smaller measure must be given. They weigh heavy on account of their thin shell and besides are not so productive.

The peanut of all peanuts and the one almost universally favored by dealers bears the name of the State of Virginia. When this variety is properly harvested it is the most handsome in appearance of any other variety, the shell being nearly pure white. This is the brand which is supplied to the Detroit public almost exclusively.

Very much depends upon favorable conditions of the weather when the Virginia peanuts are harvested. They grow in hills like potatoes and a wet spell of weather about the time they should be gathered will discolor the shells. Although the meat is not injured by the discoloration of the shell, dealers find that the lighter the peanut is the more readily it will sell. Every year there are large quantities of these peanuts on the market which have to be disposed of but at a reduction in price on account of their "off color."

Finally one jobber hit upon the expedient of correcting the harmless imperfection by submitting colored peanuts to a process by which they were rendered as white as the whitest A1 variety. The suit in the Wayne Circuit Court involves this bleaching process. The plaintiff in the suit is Hazlit & Co. of Detroit, and the defendant is Marks & Co. of Petersburg, Va. Hazlit & Co. complain that the defendant shipped to order 705 sacks of fancy, hand-picked peanuts, in November, 1888, which appeared to be first-class in every respect. But, it is alleged, after a sample of them was roasted it was found that they emitted such a bad odor as to be worthless to them. The bad odor was claimed to have resulted from chloride of lime which had been used in the bleaching process. Marks & Co. claim that the plaintiffs were mistaken about the consignment of peanuts and have filed a number of depositions of Eastern peanut dealers who claim that they have used bleached peanuts and found a ready sale for them.

Quicksilver Statistics.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Comparatively little is known of the quicksilver production of this and other countries. During the year 1889 there were 26,464 flasks, or 2,024,496 pounds of quicksilver produced in California. About 20 flasks less than $1,000 in value were produced in Oregon. There are 11 productive mines in California, with 36 furnaces. The productive mines and active furnaces employed 937 operatives, of whom 416 were engaged on surface work and 521 were employed under ground. The number of tons of cinnabar ore mined in producing the quicksilver was 95,714 tons. The average cost of producing a flask of quicksilver was $33.31. The total capital invested in the active establishments in this country is stated at $1,331,114, of which $680,470 is in mines and real estate, $222,300 in furnaces, houses and other surface improvements and $124,075 in quicksilver unsold. The production of quicksilver througouht the world for the past ten years is 1,093,611 flasks, of which the United States produced 407,675, as against 685,936 by Spain, Austria and Italy.

Running European Steamers.

From an Exchange.

Reliable data concerning the cost of running the fast European steamers have hitherto been difficult to obtain. Some statistics of the voyage of the Normannia, the magnificent addition to the Hamburg-American line, have been collected, and as the figures apply practically to a run of the City of Paris from New York to Liverpool, they are interesting. When the Normannia starts on an Eastward voyage she carries nearly 3,000 tons of coal in her bunkers, and it costs about $3.50 per ton. The stokers daily shovel into her furnaces between 250 and 300 tons. The expenditure for coal approximates $1,000 a day, or $8,000 for the voyage. All expenses included, it may be said that one trip of the Normannia costs its owners not less than $25,000. The receipts from all classes of passengers on a good midsummer trip are over $50,000. Usually the Normannia carries 900 tons of freight, which, at the transportation rate of about $10 a ton, amounts to $9,000.

AT THE LOCAL THEATERS.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS PROVIDED FOR ST. LOUISANS AND THEIR GUESTS.

Comedy and Melodrama the Favorites—Points About the Attractions—Some Boucicault Stories—Patti and Her Niece—Attractions of the Week—Coulisse Chat.

DON'T think the "Private Secretary" has been improved by whatever revision it has been given. It starts off briskly and keeps up the fun until the middle of the second act, when it tapers down. It is either the monotony of the fun or the degeneracy of the acting, both probably, as outside of Dustin, Allen, Wise and Tannehill, the last mentioned of whom is evidently thinking more of Tannehill than Douglas Cattermole, the cast is only fair. The farce will hardly revive its former success.

* * *

Hoyt's shrewdness in discovering latent talent is proved again in the case of George Marion, the Jonah of "A Brass Monkey." Marion was a minstrel man until Hoyt engaged him. He has been here twice with Dockstader and was regarded as a clever boy, but his work as Jonah proves that he has genuine comedy talent and both force and intelligence. His Italian speeches are full of clever dialect humor.

* * *

The soubrette who is not a bundle of kittenish affectations is a joy. Miss Alice Evans, who, by the way, began her stage work here, is kittenish at times, but she has the rare faculty of making her kittenishness appear natural. She has developed into one of the brightest and most pleasing of the native soubrettes.

* * *

Patti Rosa appears to have escaped that peculiar effect of the English climate on the head of the American actors who gain success on the other side. Miss Rosa's head is no larger than it was before she went abroad. She has returned to her old sphere without an English company and without frills on her self-esteem.

* * *

Joseph J. Dowling has advertised in his posters and all advance notices of his attraction that Sadie Hasson is a member of his company this season. Miss Hasson did not appear last week at Pope's and can not appear during a large part of the season. Public confidence is worth a great deal to a manager, and Mr. Dowling is not taking the right way to retain it.

* * *

The sensation of the hour in New York continues to be the strip of Sybil Johnstone in the adoption of "The Clemenceau Case." Miss Johnstone with remarkable assurance wonders that anyone objects to this feature of the performance, because it is one of the requirements of the play that she divest herself of her clothing and pose as a model. She even condemns the critics for writing of her figure instead of her art, to which she says she proves her devotion by appearing in glove-fitting silk tights from neck to toe. Ingenuous Miss Johnstone! But if this argument is worth anything it is worth everything. Let there be no modified devotion to art in such an heroic artiste. The requirements of the play demand a nude model. Miss Johnstone should go what may be called felicity in this case, the whole hog. But, unfortunately, the public will not view the denuding of a actress of her clothes for show purposes as art. It persists in looking at it from a prurient standpoint, and this persistence should be hint enough for a modest woman. There is not in her case the justification for nudity as in the case of the ballet dancer who conventionally wears little clothes for dancing purposes. Why should Miss Johnstone devote herself to a form of art which requires this sacrifice of modesty and shocks the crude Philistines, while it draws crowds of curiosity seekers? There are plenty of art channels which need no defense of decency. Miss Johnstone and her kind merely serve as passing sensations, and furnish material out of which the enemies of the stage manufacture denunciations of the entire profession as corrupt and demoralizing.

* * *

The local Fair week attractions will include "The Old Homestead," which plays the second week at the Olympic; "Kajanka," the spectacular show, at the Grand; "A Pair of Jacks" at Pope's, and "Siberia" at Havlin's.

* * *

A strange story comes from New Orleans to the effect that Carlotta Patti, the young daughter of Carlo Patti, the dead brother of the great singer, has reappeared at her old home and is living in poverty, apparently cut off entirely from the favor of her famous aunt. St. Louisans remember that on the occasion of Patti's last visit here she had with her young Carlotta, a girl of 14, whom she had brought from New Orleans. She made a great fuss over her niece, threw kisses to her from the stage while she was in the box, and declared that she intended to give her a thorough education and a start in life. It was understood that Carlotta was placed in an educational institution, and it is possible that the New Orleans story is a canard.

* * *

Chat about the late Dion Boucicault, whose brilliance as actor and author is unquestioned, are plentiful now. The WORLD is responsible for this: "There are two things in the life of Dion Boucicault which are not generally known to the public. One was the extraordinary longing which always possessed the actor to play such roles as Richard III. and Hamlet, and the other was Mr. Boucicault's first marriage. His face had the rubicund and dimpled appearance of a boy until he was far into his 45th year, and, it was almost impossible for him to get rid of a mischievous twinkle of the eye. Such a face, joined to Mr. Boucicault's extraordinary brogue, must have made his Richard III. one of the comedy hits of the Dublin stage. His Hamlet was said to be a curiously erratic performance. He succeeded in giving the character a certain odd and half maniacal tinge which made it very strong in spots. But the brogue and the plump cheeks of the gifted Irishman spoiled all the serious situations. The first marriage of Mr. Boucicault was with an English widow who had a large property and a fine position in society. She died after she had been married three years and thereafter Mr. Boucicault never referred to her. Most people are under the impression that Agnes Robertson was his first wife."

* * *

Another bit of gossip about his personal idiosyncracies goes that when he was in New Orleans in 1855 he had spent money very freely, and wanted some capital to continue one of his pet schemes. The wherewithal was advanced him by an English resident who, four years later, backed his production of the "Colleen Bawn" in London. The genial playwright was never possessed of any frugal habits, and when the heirs of the Englishman who had befriended him wanted to have some small dividend declared on account Mr. Boucicault sat down and wrote one of his characteristic replies, as follows:

"The calls upon my purse are so numerous that I have no money to give away in charity."

To emphasize his refusal his reply was written on mourning note, a paper with a black border one inch wide, so that not more than three words could be crowded into one line. The same kind of paper was used by Mr. Boucicault ever afterward when his pocket-book was about to be appealed to. He would simply change the phraseology a little, "a sudden family bereavement" being his favorite opening sentence.

* * *

Sol Smith Russell tells pathetically how Boucicault received the failure in New York of his last play, "The Tale of a Coat." The old man undertook to write the play largely for the purpose of proving that his powers were not failing, and he was enthusiastic in his work. He was in a high state of nervous excitement over the opening in Philadelphia, and was delighted at its reception there, but was apprehensive of New York. Mr. Russell says in the *Mirror*:

"Failure, dire and complete, came. Several of the critics pronounced the play bad. I hurried up to Mr. Boucicault's house, and found him sitting in a dejected manner in his study, a mass of morning papers all round him. His head was bent on his breast. His voice seemed changed as he spoke to me. 'I'm sorry for your sake,' he said, after a pause; 'for me, you know, it doesn't matter. No matter, no matter;' and he shook his head sadly. I was deeply affected, less at what he said than at the tone of indescribable despair and disappointment in his voice. I tried to cheer him as best I could. I said, 'The public might think differently, and everything might yet go well. Perhaps I am unfitted for the part.' He made no answer, pressed my hand in silence, and I left him. * * *

"Now came one of the most trying things I have ever had to do in my life. I had to go to tell Mr. Boucicault that I could play "A Tale of a Coat" no longer. Many a time I tried to nerve myself for the dreaded ordeal before I went—and that was after four weeks of disastrous business. I dreaded telling him because Dion Boucicault had shown himself to me to be a true, unselfish, devoted friend, and I shrank from inflicting the pain I knew it would cause him.

"When finally I told him I should have to take it off he said sadly: 'If you think best, do so. Do not mind me. People will think differently of the play one day—they will rank it with the best I have written.' A week later Dion Boucicault was dead."

Attractions of the Week.

To-night "The Old Homestead" starts on the first evening of its annual engagement at he Olympic for a run, with the usual matinees during the week on Wednesday and Saturday, the cast of characters in the hands of Denman Thompson's traveling company. No changes have been made in the different roles, the members remaining in the same positions as when seen here last October, but the attraction will have the advantage of entirely new and much more extensive scenery for this production. A company who have been co-operating together for so long a time without changes in the cast being necessary, ought to and doubtless will show an exceptionally smooth stage representation. The play is well known to all theater goers, so well known that almost a mere announcement of it is sufficient. All who enjoyed it before were pleased by the interest of the play, the even balance of the company, the fidelity to the minor parts and the perfect counterfeit of reality that led to forgetfulness of all but the mimic life on the stage, to forgetting that it was but playing. The special scenes, the songs and the business which make this attraction original will be seen and heard again.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. Roland Reed will present at the Grand Sunday night and all the week, his clever impersonation of Samuel Bundy in the late David D. Lloyd's capital comedy "The Woman Hater," which was so well greeted here last season. Mr. Reed has added several new features to the play and will introduce several new musical numbers.

There is nothing in the world so catching as hearty good humor and "The Woman Hater," as presented by Reed, is full of it. The plot is a very simple one and that is one of the merits of the play, for it does not require very deep reasoning to discover that there must be fun in the adventures of a pronounced old bacheor and hater of women, who at the same time engages himself to two women. Of course, there is the inevitable coming together of the ladies, the unfolding of confidences in strictest secrecy, and the merry asides as each believes the other to be the dupe. Then there is the very natural desire of the perfidious creature to be married to the woman he finally chooses, in secret, and to escape from the wrath of the jilted one as soon as possible. After a hot search for a clergyman the marriage takes place, but while the newly-made husband is waiting for his bride in a hotel parlor he is mistaken for a lunatic and carried off to a private asylum. After a variety of adventures, everything is explained and the happy husband goes off with his bride.

The scenes in the asylum are the best in the play. The kidnapped bachelor, Samuel Bundy, supposes everybody he meets in the place to be lunatics, while he is regarded as a most dangerous and violent case. Mr. Reed's method is so well balanced that everything he says or does provokes laughter, while his excellent make-up helps the character greatly. The full cast is as follows:

Samuel Bundy, the Woman Hater..Mr. Roland Reed
Horace Mulbridge, ex-Professor.Mr. Harry A. Smith
Dr. Lane, a Specialist in Mental Diseases,
Mr. H. Rees Davies
George Dobbins, a Retired Coffee Merchant,
Mr. Ernest Bartram
Tom Ripley, a Student of Medicine,
Mr. William C. Andrews
Olando Hawkins, a Deputy Sheriff..Mr. Julian Reed
Thompson, Keeper at Dr. Lane's.Mr. Max Fehrmann
William, Servant at Fifth Avenue Hotel,
Mr. James Douglass
James, Dr. Lane's Servant........Mr. S. A. Gordon
Mrs. Lucy Joy, in Search of Number Three,
Miss Isadore Rush
Miss Alice Lane, Very Much in Love,
Miss Maud Monroe
Mrs. Walton, in Search of Number Two,
Mrs. Mary Myers

POPE'S THEATER.

The patrons of Pope's Theater will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing an unusually interesting and massive production of melodrama throughout the current week, beginning at the matinee this afternoon. When "The Great Metropolis" was presented at another house in this city last season, it was conceded to be one of the most pretentious productions of drama that had been seen here, which, indeed, was a concession accorded by theater-goers generally throughout the country. An effect which impressed itself upon the mind and one which will not easily be forgotten by all who witnessed it, was the storm at sea and shipwreck scene, showing the United States Life-savers at work rescuing a crew from a foundering ship. It was a good bit of realism. The statement is now made that this episode has been materially improved since last season. The story of "The Great Metropolis" is sufficiently strong to hold the attention of the auditor, and the acting company is said to excel, in many individual cases, the organization which Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger employed in the performance of the piece last season. Manager Hagan regards this as the most important melo-dramatic event of the season at this house.

HAVLIN'S THEATER.

Havlin's Theater this week will be the scene of merry making by bright Lizzie Evans, the popular comedienne, who is always welcome to a large circle of admirers in St. Louis. She will open at the matinee this afternoon in a revival of her popular comedy "Fogg's Ferry." It is not so much what she will be seen in that will attract her friends to Havlin's as the announcement that their clever and mirth provoking favorite will appear there. Of course, she is remembered longest as Chip in "Fogg's Ferry," (which has lately been revised), because that was the first piece she starred in, and because the public liked it. Naturally, plenty of comedy prevails in it, but enough of the pathetic is woven into the story to give it reality, its predominating characteristic being made more conspicuous by Miss Evans' acting. New musical specialties have also been introduced, including new songs, dances, medleys, etc., from the latest comic operas. "Fogg's Ferry" will be produced with special scenery. One of the drops represents a distant view of the Tennessee valley; another the ruins of an old mill on the banks of the Tennessee. The sensational scene of the play is the torpedo explosion, with a view of a Western steamboat crossing the stage under a full head of steam. Miss Evans is supported by a capable company of players. The prominent members are Harry Mills, the comedian who formerly starred in "Chip o' the Old Block;" Miss Marion P. Clifton, Miss Lucille LaVerne, Miss Emma Hawthorne, W. C. Donaldson, A. R. Brooks, S. H. Verney and others.

THE STANDARD THEATER.

Variety will furnish the attraction at the Standard this week, Whalen & Martell's Vaudeville Co. opening with a matinee this afternoon. The list of people and the specialties promise a pleasing entertainment.

The Choral-Symphony Society.

Subscriptions to the coming season of the society are coming in quite rapidly, but the committee requests all persons who intend subscribing this year, to notify them as soon as possible, so that they may be better able to secure the best talent for the solos. They can not make many engagements until they know about what the certain income of the society will be and after the season is fairly begun, the very best talent is usually engaged. For the performance of Rheinberger's "Christopherus," Nov. 18, they have engaged Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson of Baltimore. He is one of the most popular baritones of the East and has made a great reputation in concert and oratorio. Those who have heard him say that he will have a great success here.

The next rehearsal of the chorus will be held at the Pickwick on Thursday, Oct. 2, after that on Mondays as usual.

Coulisse Chat.

Joseph Haworth is credited with making a strong hit with "Aunt Jack."

Annie Ward Tiffany played the part of Biddy Nolan in "The Shadows of a Great City" 2,000 times.

Carrie Turner has been playing in "The Bookmaker" over in England under the name of Constance Winthrop.

Madame Patti promises another farewell tour. It will be the third in the series, and it is set down for next season.]

W. H. Crane says the American public is hungrier for American plays just now than at any time within his recollection.

Bert Thayer, the whistling comedian, late with Hallen and Hart, has been engaged for Violet Mascotte's "Corker" company.

"The Tale of a Coat" has wisely been shelved and Sol Smith Russell is now seen to advantage in his successful "Poor Relation" at Daly's.

It is said that the ranch in Colorado, which Mary Anderson-Navarro bought several years ago and stocked with valuable horses and cattle, is going to ruin.

Bebe Vining, who has made an enviable reputation as a prima donna in light opera, will star in "Caprice," under the management of Mr. Henry R. Trask. The season will open in Chicago Oct. 26.

Fanny Davenport will open her preliminary season in Philadelphia at the Chestnut Street Opéra-house on Oct. 27. She will produce "Cleopatra" for the first time in America at the Fifth Avenue Theater on Dec. 8.

Daniel Sully, the farmer-actor, had a tremendous crop of hoop poles on his Ulster County ranch this season. He claims that his homestead possesses peculiar advantages, as he raises two crops a year. Most of the ground is so steep that he cultivates it on both sides.

The horrors and barbarities committed by the superstitious Puritans have furnished Marie Hubert Frohman with strong material for her new play, "The Witch." There is an exciting trial scene which has been accurately arranged according to historical authorities.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are appearing in London just now in a play called "All For Her." It is based on Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," and as already been seen in America with Rose Coghlan in the principal role. It may form part of the Kendals' repertoire this season.

Fisticuffs are fashionable just now in London lobbies. First, Whistler thrashed Augustus Moore; and now it is learned that Joseph Hatton struck a brother journalist and Oscar Wilde's brother sparred with an antagonist in the Lyceum on the first night of Irving's production of "Ravenwood."

The most remarkable evidence of the favor with which Nat Goodwin was received on the other side, is shown in the praise accorded him for his assumption of a cockney character. "The Gold Mine" opens Mr. Goodwin's present American season. It will be followed by "The Nominee" and a one-act comedy entitled "The Viper on the Hearth."

"I don't care much for the play of 'Macbeth.' Its passions belong to a bygone century. To-day people can't become rulers by simply cutting the throat of the man in power. The theme of 'Romeo and Juliet' is love, and that will be young no matter how old the world may grow, but Mac, the Ripper, you know, is rather out of date."—[Dion Boucicault.

The high stiff hat that Richard Golden wears in the third act of "Old Jed Prouty" was presented to him by Postmaster Guy McAllister of Bucksport, Me. Mr. McAllister guaranteed that the hat was 105 years old. Mr. Golden accordingly carries it himself very reverently in a Yale-locked special box to and from the theater. The chapeau is said to resemble a Cunard smokestack with a flat brim around the bottom.

Backed with a hobby for theatrical statistics and a pretty speedy trotter, a newspaper man went the rounds of the two-score or more metropolitan theaters last Saturday night. Notwithstanding that few of the theaters at present boast of successful attractions, the statistician, by inquiries at the box offices and peeps into the various playhouses, discovered that New Yorkers had spent for amusements that night over $31,000.

Lizzie Evans has a beautififul little blue-eyed cousin, about 5 years old, of whom she tells the following story: "Some time ago I had a chance and paid Katie's mother a visit. The child's father was absent at the time, and she had been taught to close her evening prayer with the words, 'and please watch over my papa.' It sounded very sweet, but you can imagine my surprise, when one evening she added: 'and I guess you had better keep an eye on my cousin Lizzie, too.'"

It is not probable that Denman Thompson will ever again be seen on the road. His "Old Homestead," now about to begin its fourth year at the Academy, promises to become a fixture in the metropolis and has already yielded him a princely fortune. In addition to this he has a snug income from his road company. Besides, Denman is advancing in years, being now nigh three score. While the veteran actor's generosity is proverbial, he still believes in keeping the golden fruits of his play within his own family. Two daughters and a son were members of the Academy company last year, and when the season closed in New York openings were made for them in the prosperous road company of which his son-in-law, E. A. McFarland, is manager.

The plans of Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett for the present season are officially announced as follows: To-morrow night at the new Davidson's Theater in Milwaukee, Mr. Lawrence Barrett is to begin a preliminary season, filling engagements in Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Detroit and other cities, reaching Baltimore Monday, Nov. 3, when he will be joined by Mr. Edwin Booth. The two tragedians will then begin a joint starring tour, which calls for their appearance in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, New York and several of the large Western cities. Their supporting company will include John A. Lane, Ben G. Rogers, James Taylor, Wilfred Clarke, Lawrence Hanley, Frederick Vroom, Edward Vroom, Albert Bruning, Beaumont Smith, Rankin Duvall, Herbert Patteo, W. R. S. Morris, George C. Hazleton, Frank Lodge, Robert M. Eberle, Garry Davidson, William Hughes, Louis Frank, Stephen Horn, George McCulla, Minna K. Gale, Anna Proctor, Mrs. Beaumont Smith and Mattie Davis.

COCOANUT BUTTER.

It Will Not Do to Mix With the Cow's Product, but It Is Good.

Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

A good deal has lately been heard of a new manufactured product of the cocoanut, which is known as cocoanut butter, and by some has been assumed to be a substitute for butter, or an adulterant of the dairy product. It is not a butter in any sense of the term, and its peculiar flavor and color precludes it being used as an adulterant. It really is nothing more or less than a vegetable lard, but having been recently largely employed by pastry cooks, has come to be spoken of as butter. It was first produced by some chemists at Mannheim in Germany, where, after incurring the charges on the importation of the bulky raw material from the East, it can be made at half the cost of butter.

Its more economic manufacture, however, has been undertaken in India, where the cocoanut is produced in such lavish abundance, and there a large demand has suddenly sprung up for the product. Being a purely vegetable fat it can be used by the most scrupulous Hindoo or prejudiced Mahommedan, the former of whom will not eat any animal fat, while the latter avoids the use of hog's lard. Latterly, several consignments of cocoanut butter have reached this country, and it is gradually becoming an article of commerce among us. It is well, therefore, that those who may purchase it should know that it is but one more of the already numerous products of that highly ornamental and useful tree, the cocoanut palm, which is such a blessing to the native races of tropical climes that it has been termed the gift of the gods.

BEECHAM'S
PAINLESS. PILLS EFFECTUAL.
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS
Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,
ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the rosebud of health The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame.
Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 25 cents per Box.
Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for United States, 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Mention this paper.)

AUTUMN COATS.

Two Garments Original in Shape and Ornamentation.

In the jaunty cloth coats for autumn, which are one of those specialties that have made the Redfern name so well known, there are almost as many styles as there will be wearers for them, and all of them are not only elegant and striking, but possess such originality in shape or ornamentation as sets them altogether from the usual run of shop-made garments. The following sketches show two of them:

No. 1.

No. 1 is a long, close-fitting coat of green melton. It is cut into square turrets all around the bottom, and above it are two narrow bands of golden otter, with a tiny braided heading in green [illegible]. The collar is very high and is also braided and bordered with the fur, and has two triangular [illegible] upon the close coat sleeves.

No. 2.

Number two is longer than any of the spring styles, as it extends a little below the hips. It is a fawn-colored cloth of medium weight, and is elaborately decorated back and front with appliqued designs in brown velvet, with a loop border of brown and gold [illegible] the collar and the small braided cuffs. The sleeves are [illegible] fit snugly [illegible].

"Look Here"
UPON THIS PICTURE.
The results of mercury, even in the hands of a skillful physician, are to be dreaded. In the hands of the populace it becomes exceedingly dangerous and when compounded into nostrums by ignorant hands it becomes [illegible].
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS Will be paid to any competent chemist who will find, on analysis, a particle of Mercury, Potash, or other poisons, in Swift's Specific. It is purely vegetable, and produces [illegible] bad effects.
Book on Blood and Skin diseases free.
Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.
WEAK MANHOOD

LITTLE PRINCE DUSTY

By Kirk Munroe.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

CHAPTER VII.

ARTHUR'S FIGHT TO SAVE RUSTY.

In all his life Arthur had never before found it necessary to fight, though he had certainly received provocation enough from his cousin Dick to do so more than once. His own father had taught him to hate fighting, and to avoid it if possible, as he would anything else that was ungentlemanly and wrong. At the same time Mr. Dustin had been too wise a man not to know that occasions may arise in everybody's life when it becomes absolutely necessary to fight. He believed, for instance, that it is right and proper to do so in defense of the weak and helpless who have claims upon us for protection, provided that is the only way of defending them, and this principle he had thoroughly instilled into his child's mind.

Mr. Dustin also believed that every boy should be taught to use the weapons with which nature has provided him—namely his fists—for the protection of himself and others, just as he should be taught to read and write or do a thousand other things necessary to his success and happiness in life.

Thus believing, and having been himself one of the best boxers in his college gymnasium, he had begun to instruct his little son in the art of self-defense on the very day that the boy's mother began to teach him his letters. Now, therefore, although Arthur had never fought a battle with any other boy, he had a very fair knowledge of what he ought to do under the circumstances and of how to do it.

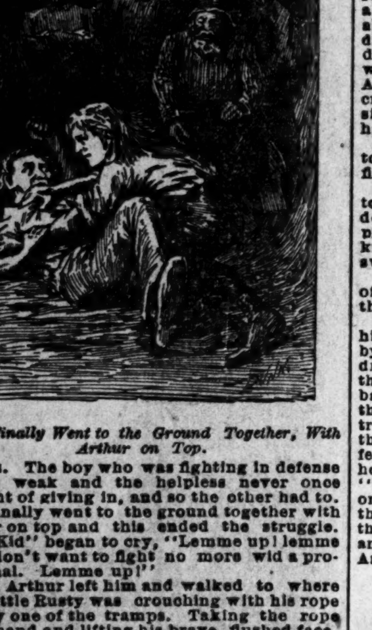
All his father's talks upon the subject flashed into his mind, and he seemed to remember every word of them. He could almost hear the dear voice cry: "Never fight if you can help it; but if the time comes that you feel it to be your duty, then pitch in with all your heart, with all your strength and with all your skill. Then fight just as long as you can stand, or until you have won a victory."

In the present instance, surrounded as he was by fierce-looking, hard-hearted men, who acknowledged no law but that of brute force, and with poor little Rusty crouching at his feet, so certain was the boy of his duty that he prepared for the coming struggle with a brave heart, though with a very white face.

The boy called "Kid" was perfectly willing to fight; in fact there was nothing he enjoyed more, especially when, as in this case, he saw the prospect of an easy victory before him. So, as he stood up in front of Arthur, the firelight disclosed a broad grin on his dirty face. He looked so much stronger and heavier than his antagonist that some of the men were touched with pity for the little fellow and murmured that it wasn't a square deal.

"That's all right," said the big tramp, who had taken charge of the affair. "The little chap's got sand or else he wouldn't be here. He's been talking pretty big, too, and now he's got the chance to show whether he can back up his words or not."

To the amazement of the spectators, the battle was a long and hard one; for the newcomer's pluck and skill were evenly matched against the other's weight and a dogged pride that forbade him to yield to one younger and smaller than himself. Still, he was in the wrong, and he knew it; while Arthur was in the right and knew that



They Finally Went to the Ground Together, With Arthur on Top.

he was. The boy who was fighting in defense of the weak and the helpless never once thought of giving in, and so the other had to. They finally went to the ground together with Arthur on top and this ended the struggle. The "Kid" began to cry, "Lemme up! lemme up! I don't want to fight no more wid a professional. Lemme up!"

Then Arthur left him and walked to where poor little Rusty was crouching with his rope held by one of the tramps. Taking the rope in his hand and lifting his brave, flushed face, blood-stained from a slight cut on his forehead, to that of the big tramp who had ordered the pup to be beaten, the boy asked: "Is he my dog now?"

"Of course he is, sonny! Of course he is," answered the big man, promptly. "You've fought the bulliest kind of a fight for him, and I'd like to see the man as would try to take him from you."

As he spoke the big tramp glared about him, as though wishing somebody would dare dispute his words; but nobody did. Every one of those who now crowded about the boy, anxious to shake hands with him and congratulate him on his victory, expressed the heartiest approval of what the big man said. They all seemed to regard Arthur as a hero and to feel highly honored by his presence in their camp. Even his dog received a full share of praise and petting, and was utterly bewildered by the sudden turn in the tide of popular opinion concerning him.

Seeing that the young champion was rendered uncomfortable by the over-officiousness of those who crowded about him, the big tramp, who seemed to exercise an acknowledged authority over them, ordered the rest to clear out and leave the little chap to him. Then he took Arthur to the brook and bathed his face and hands and even his bare feet, in its cool waters, with a degree of tenderness surprising in one so big and rough.

A few minutes later supper was announced, and the big tramp made Arthur sit beside him on the ground, in front of a kettle that contained a most delicious-smelling stew of chicken, and potatoes, and onions, and green corn, and several other things. To be sure, Arthur was obliged to eat his portion out of a hastily improvised bowl of birch bark, made for him by his big friend, with a rude wooden spoon provided by the same ingenious individual; but how good it was! How often that bark bowl was refilled, and how proud the cooks were to have the hero of the feast thus compliment them so highly.

As for little Rusty, who seemed to recognize Arthur as his friend and protector and kept close beside him, there never was a dog treated with greater consideration. Everybody wanted to feed him, and kept tossing choice morsels of food to him. He ate everything thus offered with perfect impartiality until at length he had no room for another morsel, and even the daintiest bits of chicken failed to tempt him.

After supper all the tramps were anxious to learn something of Arthur's history, and who had taught him to fight so skillfully, and how he happened to visit their camp. So he told them about his own dear father who had given him boxing lessons, and about living with Uncle John and Aunt Nancy, and how he and Uncle Phin had decided to go to his grandfather's in Virginia and were traveling in a boat, and how it had run aground so that they couldn't get it off, and Uncle Phin had gone in search of help, and how he happened to get lost in the woods, and finally, how he discovered their camp; all of which was listened to with absorbed interest.

When he had finished, the big tramp spoke up and said: "Well, fellers, from this little chap's account of hisself, I don't see but what him and his old Uncle Phin is traveling through the country pretty much the same as we does, like gentlemen of leisure and independent means, as it were. In fact, I should call 'em a couple of honest tramps as is making their way through the world without asking no odds of nobody."

"That's so," assented several voices.

"Such being the case," continued the big man, "it is clearly our dooty to help 'em out of the fix they got into, and I move that we all go down to the river first thing in the morning and set their old scow afloat for them."

As this motion seemed to meet with general approval, Arthur was cordially invited to spend the night in the tramp's camp and was assured that they would guide him to the ark, and that it should be started on its voyage the very first thing in the morning. As there really

And Read the First Story He Came To.

seemed nothing else for him to do, the little fellow accepted the invitation, though he wished he could get back to the boat that night, and thus relieve the anxiety that he knew Uncle Phin must be suffering on account of his unexplained disappearance.

In the meantime he had recovered his book from the big tramp, who had held it during the fight, and it now lay on the grass beside him. He had mentioned that he sometimes read stories from this book to Uncle Phin, and now the big tramp said to him: "Look a-here, sonny, why won't you read a story to us out of your book, just to pass away the time? If you will I will give you some information that may prove useful to you in your travels, but which you can't find in any book in the world."

Arthur said he would gladly read to them if they cared to hear him, and at the same time he wondered what valuable information the man could possibly give him.

Then all the tramps gathered as near to him as they could, and Arthur, sitting where the fire light shone brightest, with one hand laid protectingly on little Rusty, opened his precious book and read the first story he came to, which happened to be that of the "Ugly Duckling."

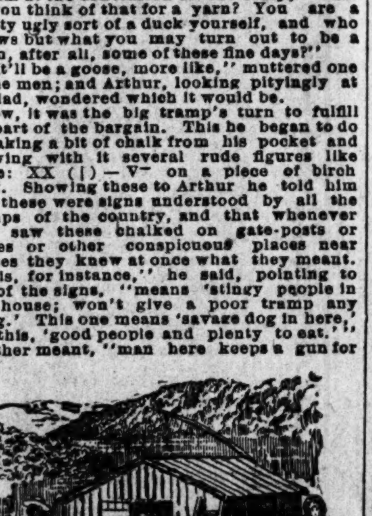
It was a striking picture, that of the fair-haired, delicate-featured child sitting in the red glow of the firelight and reading a fairy tale to rough men crowded about him, their uncouth figures half disclosed and half hidden in the dusky shadows. Close behind the big tramp, who was his father, sat the boy with whom Arthur had fought, still looking sullen and crestfallen over his recent defeat and occasionally casting glances of mingled envy and hate at his rival.

As the tale proceeded his hard, young face took on a softer expression and when it was finished he heaved a great sigh.

"Well, Kid," said the big tramp, turning to him at the conclusion of the story, "what do you think of that for a yarn? You are a pretty ugly sort of a duck yourself, and who knows but what you may turn out to be a swan, after all, some of these fine days?"

"It'll be a goose, more like," muttered one of the men; and Arthur, looking pityingly at the lad, wondered which it would be.

Now, it was the big tramp's turn to fulfill his part of the bargain. This he began to do by taking a bit of chalk from his pocket and drawing with it several rude figures like these: XX (|) — V⁻ on a piece of birch bark. Showing these to Arthur he told him that these were signs understood by all the tramps of the country, and that whenever they saw these chalked on gate-posts or fences or other conspicuous places near houses they knew at once what they meant. "This, for instance," he said, pointing to one of the signs, "means 'stingy people in this house; won't give a poor tramp any thing.' This one means 'savage dog in here,' and this, 'good people and plenty to eat.'" Another meant, "man here keeps a gun for



It Was But a Few Minutes' Job for the Strong Tramps to Work Her Off the Sandbar.

tramps," and still another, "only women folks here, no danger." He also said that the older and best known tramps had their private marks and autographs, which were very generally known and recognized by all the others along their particular line of travel.

Arthur was greatly interested in this, and made copies of several of the marks thus shown him, so as to impress them upon his memory, though at that time he could not foresee that they would ever be of any use. At the close of this novel lesson the big tramp told him that his name was Sandy Grimes, and showed him his own private mark or autograph, which was §.

Then Arthur said he was tired and would like to go to sleep, whereupon Sandy Grimes showed him a bed of dry leaves beside a big log, near enough to the fire to feel its warmth, and told him he could lie down there. So there the tired boy lay, with little Rusty nestled close beside him, and watched the stars twinkle until he fell asleep.

Although on this occasion Arthur breathed great quantities of the night air that his Aunt Nancy had declared to be poison, its injurious effects were not apparent when he awoke the next morning looking as bright and fresh as though he had slept in the downiest of beds. To be sure he felt somewhat stiff and sore, but after his encounter with the young tramp, it would have been most surprising if he had not.

The sun was just rising as he made his way to the brook to dip his face in its cooling waters; but the camp was already astir. Tramps are proverbially lazy, but they are always among the earliest of risers. From the cheap lodging-houses and police stations of the city they are turned out at daylight. The same thing happens in the country, where the thrifty farmer routs them out from the barn or haystacks and hunger drives them from their camp at the same early hour. A want of food was what set this particular camp astir by sunrise on this occasion; for its occupants had exhausted their entire supply in the feast of the previous evening. Now they were setting forth to beg, or steal, something to eat at the nearest farm-houses and villages.

Some of them, careless of their promise made the night before to go with Arthur and help him and Uncle Phin get their boat afloat, had already left, while others sullenly refused to keep their word, now that they were reminded of it. However, five of them, including the big tramp and his boy, said they were going that way anyhow, and didn't mind giving the youngster a lift with his scow if it didn't take too long and prove too hard work. So, in a few minutes after leaving his bed by the old log, Arthur found himself walking down the ravine toward the river in company with five as desreputable tramps as could be found in the country.

He had not forgotten poor little Rusty. Oh, no; indeed! Nor had the dog forgotten him, but now followed close at his heels without paying the slightest attention to any other person in the party. He had been stolen by the "Kid" from the Chapmans' house during the excitement caused by the burning oil tank and had evidently suffered much at the hands of his captor, for never after that day did he see a tramp without growling and showing his teeth at him.

The tramps' camp was located but a few hundred yards from the road that ran along the river bank, and the little party had hardly turned into it before Arthur, with a cry of joy, sprang forward and flung himself into the arms of Uncle Phin, who, looking the picture of misery and utter dejection, was hobbling toward them.

The old man was so overcome by joy and bewilderment that for a few moments he was utterly speechless. Then he broke out with: "Tank de good Lawd, honey, I is foun' you! Ole Phin die ob de heart-broke shuah if he didn' fine you pretty quick, an' he's bin a sarchin' fo' you all de night long." This was said with such a heartfelt earnestness that the boy realized in a moment how greatly his old friend had suffered.

Although Uncle Phin had found several houses during his absence of the afternoon before none of their inmates had been willing to return and help him get the ark afloat. He had not got back to it until after sunset and then to his dismay had found it dark and deserted.

Too greatly distressed to eat or sleep, he had spent the night in wandering up and down the road hunting and calling for his dear "lil Marse," and now that he had found him his joy was almost too great for expression.

It was a short distance to where the ark lay aground and it was but a few minutes' job for those sturdy tramps to work her off the sandbar and set her once more afloat.

The last thing Arthur did before scrambling aboard was to shake hands with the boy whom he had fought the evening before, and, as he bade him good-bye, he said: "I hope you won't be an ugly duckling much longer."

Then with its three passengers safely aboard the ark slowly drifted away with the current, while the tramps watched it and waved their tattered hats in farewell to the bravest 12-year-old boy they had ever known.

[To Be Continued in the Next SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

BLEACHED PEANUTS.

A Novel Subject for a Law Suit and What It Brought Out.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A novel law suit is in preparation for trial in the Wayne Circuit Court and will soon be taken up by a jury, which promises to disclose some interesting facts to the peanut-eating public of Detroit.

It is not generally understood that there are three very distinct varieties of peanuts. Those grown in Tennessee are known to the trade as Tennessee nuts, or "gubers" to the natives of that State. Gubers are the most productive and at the same time the least palatable and most indigestible variety on the market. Their distinguishing feature is their shape, one shell frequently containing half a dozen meats, each meat occupying an apartment by itself. Tennessee peanuts are usually full of grit, unsound, imperfect, and are principally sold at fairs, in circus tents and onlarge occasions when it becomes necessary to either eat them or go without.

A second variety is known as North Carolina nuts. In this state peanuts become ground-nuts and considerable attention is paid to their culture. The North Carolina product commands the highest price on the market, but is very rarely offered for sale in the North. The nuts are very small, the shell is exceedingly thin and usually contains but two plump meats, about the size of white beans. There is less profit in the North Carolina peanut than in the other two varieties for the reason that a smaller measure must be given. They weigh heavy on account of their thin shell and besides are not so productive.

The peanut of all peanuts and the one almost universally favored by dealers bears the name of the State of Virginia. When this variety is properly harvested it is the most handsome in appearance of any other variety, the shell being nearly pure white. This is the brand which is supplied to the Detroit public almost exclusively.

Very much depends upon favorable conditions of the weather when the Virginia peanuts are harvested. They grow in hills like potatoes and a wet spell of weather about the time they should be gathered will discolor the shells. Although the meat is not injured by the discoloration of the shell, dealers find that the lighter the peanut is the more readily it will sell. Every year there are large quantities of these peanuts on the market which have to be disposed of but at a reduction in price on account of their "off color."

Finally one jobber hit upon the expedient of correcting the harmless imperfection by submitting colored peanuts to a process by which they were rendered as white as the whitest A1 variety. The suit in the Wayne Circuit Court involves this bleaching process. The plaintiff in the suit is Hazlit & Co. of Detroit, and the defendant is Marks & Co. of Petersburg, Va. Hazlit & Co. complain that the defendant shipped to order 705 sacks of fancy, hand-picked peanuts, in November, 1888, which appeared to be first-class in every respect. But, it is alleged, after a sample of them was roasted it was found that they emitted such a bad odor as to be worthless to them. The bad odor was claimed to have resulted from chloride of lime which had been used in the bleaching process. Marks & Co. claim that the plaintiffs were mistaken about the consignment of peanuts and have filed a number of depositions of Eastern peanut dealers who claim that they have used bleached peanuts and found a ready sale for them.

Quicksilver Statistics.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Comparatively little is known of the quicksilver production of this and other countries. During the year 1889 there were 26,464 flasks, or 2,024,496 pounds of quicksilver produced in California. About 20 flasks less than $1,000 in value were produced in Oregon. There are 11 productive mines in California, with 36 furnaces. The productive mines and active furnaces employed 937 operatives, of whom 416 were engaged on surface work and 521 were employed under ground. The number of tons of cinnabar ore mined in producing the quicksilver was 95,714 tons. The average cost of producing a flask of quicksilver was $33.31. The total capital invested in the active establishments in this country is stated at $1,331,114, of which $680,470 is in mines and real estate, $222,300 in furnaces, houses and other surface improvements and $124,075 in quicksilver unsold. The production of quicksilver througout the world for the past ten years is 1,093,611 flasks, of which the United States produced 407,675, as against 685,936 by Spain, Austria and Italy.

Running European Steamers.

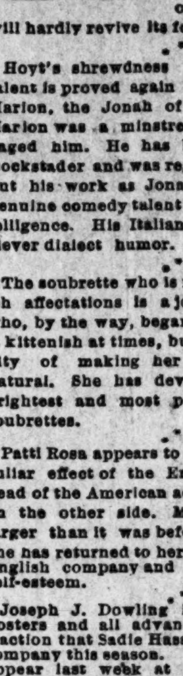
From an Exchange.

Reliable data concerning the cost of running the fast European steamers have hitherto been difficult to obtain. Some statistics of the voyage of the Normannia, the magnificent addition to the Hamburg-American line, have been collected, and as the figures apply practically to a run of the City of Paris from New York to Liverpool, they are interesting. When the Normannia starts on an Eastward voyage she carries nearly 3,000 tons of coal in her bunkers, and it costs about $3.50 per ton. The stokers daily shovel into her furnaces between 250 and 300 tons. The expenditure for coal approximates $1,000 a day, or $8,000 for the voyage. All expenses included, it may be said that one trip of the Normannia costs its owners not less than $35,000. The receipts from all classes of passengers on a good midsummer trip are over $50,000. Usually the Normannia carries 800 tons of freight, which, at the transportation rate of about $10 a ton, amounts to $8,000.

AT THE LOCAL THEATERS.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS PROVIDED FOR ST. LOUISANS AND THEIR GUESTS.

Comedy and Melodrama the Favorites—Points About the Attractions—Some Boucicault Stories—Patti and Her Niece—Attractions of the Week—Coulisse Chat.



DON'T think the "Private Secretary" has been improved by whatever revision it has been given. It starts off briskly and keeps up the fun until the middle of the second act, when it tapers down. It is either the monotony of the fun or the degeneracy of the acting, both probably, as outside of Dustin, Allen, Wise and Tannehill, the last mentioned of whom is evidently thinking more of Tannehill than Douglas Cattermole, the cast is only fair. The farce will hardly revive its former success.

* * *

Hoyt's shrewdness in discovering latent talent is proved again in the case of George Marion, the Jonah of "A Brass Monkey." Marion was a minstrel man until Hoyt engaged him. He has been here twice with Dockstader and was regarded as a clever boy, but his work as Jonah proves that he has genuine comedy talent and both force and intelligence. His Italian speeches are full of clever dialect humor.

* * *

The soubrette who is not a bundle of kittenish affectations is a joy. Miss Alice Evans, who, by the way, began her stage work here, is kittenish at times, but she has the rare faculty of making her kittenishness appear natural. She has developed into one of the brightest and most pleasing of the native soubrettes.

* * *

Patti Rosa appears to have escaped that peculiar effect of the English climate on the head of the American actors who gain success on the other side. Miss Rosa's head is no larger than it was before she went abroad. She has returned to her old sphere without an English company and without frills on her self-esteem.

* * *

Joseph J. Dowling has advertised in his posters and all advance notices of his attraction that Sadie Hasson is a member of his company this season. Miss Hasson did not appear last week at Pope's and can not appear during a large part of the season. Public confidence is worth a great deal to a manager, and Mr. Dowling is not taking the right way to retain it.

* * *

The sensation of the hour in New York continues to be the strip of Sybil Johnstone in the adoption of "The Clemenceau Case." Miss Johnstone with remarkable assurance wonders that anyone objects to this feature of the performance, because it is one of the requirements of the play that she divest herself of her clothing and pose as a model. She even condemns the critics for writing of her figure instead of her art, to which she says she proves her devotion by appearing in glove-fitting silk tights from neck to toe. Ingenuous Miss Johnstone! But if this argument is worth anything it is worth everything. Let there be no modified devotion to art in such an heroic artiste. The requirements of the play demand a nude model. Miss Johnstone should go what may be called felicity in this case, the whole hog. But, unfortunately, the public will not view the denuding of a actress of her clothes for show purposes as art. It persists in looking at it from a prurient standpoint, and this persistence should be hint enough for a modest woman. There is not in her case the justification for nudity as in the case of the ballet dancer who conventionally wears little clothes for dancing purposes. Why should Miss Johnstone devote herself to a form of art which requires this sacrifice of modesty and shocks the crude Philistines, while it draws crowds of curiosity seekers? There are plenty of art channels which need no defense of decency. Miss Johnstone and her kind merely serve as passing sensations, and furnish material out of which the enemies of the stage manufacture denunciations of the entire profession as corrupt and demoralizing.

* * *

The local Fair week attractions will include "The Old Homestead," which plays the second week at the Olympic; "Kajanka," the spectacular show, at the Grand; "A Pair of Jacks" at Pope's, and "Siberia" at Havlin's.

* * *

A strange story comes from New Orleans to the effect that Carlotta Patti, the young daughter of Carlo Patti, the dead brother of the great singer, has reappeared at her old home and is living in poverty, apparently cut off entirely from the favor of her famous aunt. St. Louisans remember that on the occasion of Patti's last visit here she had with her young Carlotta, a girl of 14, whom she had brought from New Orleans. She made a great fuss over her niece, threw kisses to her from the stage while she was in the box, and declared that she intended to give her a thorough education and a start in life. It was understood that Carlotta was placed in an educational institution, and it is possible that the New Orleans story is a canard.

* * *

Chat about the late Dion Boucicault, whose brilliance as actor and author is unquestioned, are plentiful now. The WORLD is responsible for this: "There are two things in the life of Dion Boucicault which are not generally known to the public. One was the extraordinary longing which always possessed the actor to play such roles as Richard III. and Hamlet, and the other was Mr. Boucicault's first marriage. His face had the rubicund and dimpled appearance of a boy until he was far into his 45th year, and, it was almost impossible for him to get rid of a mischievous twinkle of the eye. Such a face, joined to Mr. Boucicault's extraordinary brogue, must have made his Richard III. one of the comedy hits of the Dublin stage. His Hamlet was said to be a curiously erratic performance. He succeeded in giving the character a certain odd and half maniacal tinge which made it very strong in spots. But the brogue and the plump cheeks of the gifted Irishman spoiled all the serious situations. The first marriage of Mr. Boucicault was with an English widow who had a large property and a fine position in society. She died after she had been married three years and thereafter Mr. Boucicault never referred to her. Most people are under the impression that Agnes Robertson was his first wife."

* * *

Another bit of gossip about his personal idiosyncracies goes that when he was in New Orleans in 1855 he had spent money very freely, and wanted some capital to continue one of his pet schemes. The wherewithal was advanced him by an English resident who, four years later, backed his production of the "Colleen Bawn" in London. The genial playwright was never possessed of any frugal habits, and when the heirs of the Englishman who had befriended him wanted to have some small dividend declared on account Mr. Boucicault sat down and wrote one of his characteristic replies, as follows:

"The calls upon my purse are so numerous that I have no money to give away in charity."

To emphasize his refusal his reply was written on mourning note, a paper with a black border one inch wide, so that not more than three words could be crowded into one line. The same kind of paper was used by Mr. Boucicault ever afterward when his pocket-book was about to be appealed to. He would simply change the phraseology a little, "a sudden family bereavement" being his favorite opening sentence.

* * *

Sol Smith Russell tells pathetically how Boucicault received the failure in New York of his last play, "The Tale of a Coat." The old man undertook to write the play largely for the purpose of proving that his powers were not failing, and he was enthusiastic in his work. He was in a high state of nervous excitement over the opening in Philadelphia, and was delighted at its reception there, but was apprehensive of New York. Mr. Russell says in the *Mirror*:

"Failure, dire and complete, came. Several of the critics pronounced the play bad. I hurried up to Mr. Boucicault's house, and found him sitting in a dejected manner in his study, a mass of morning papers all round him. His head was bent on his breast. His voice seemed changed as he spoke to me. 'I'm sorry for your sake,' he said, after a pause; 'for me, you know, it doesn't matter. No matter, no matter;' and he shook his head sadly. I was deeply affected, less at what he said than at the tone of indescribable despair and disappointment in his voice. I tried to cheer him as best I could. I said, 'The public might think differently, and everything might yet go well. Perhaps I am unfitted for the part.' He made no answer, pressed my hand in silence, and I left him. * * *

"Now came one of the most trying things I have ever had to do in my life. I had to go to tell Mr. Boucicault that I could play "A Tale of a Coat" no longer. Many a time I tried to nerve myself for the dreaded ordeal before I went—and that was after four weeks of disastrous business. I dreaded telling him because Dion Boucicault had shown himself to me to be a true, unselfish, devoted friend, and I shrank from inflicting the pain I knew it would cause him.

"When finally I told him I should have to take it off he said sadly: 'If you think best, do so. Do not mind me. People will think differently of the play one day—they will rank it with the best I have written.' A week later Dion Boucicault was dead."

Attractions of the Week.

To-night "The Old Homestead" starts on the first evening of its annual engagement at he Olympic for a run, with the usual matinees during the week on Wednesday and Saturday, the cast of characters in the hands of Denman Thompson's traveling company. No changes have been made in the different roles, the members remaining in the same positions as when seen here last October, but the attraction will have the advantage of entirely new and much more extensive scenery for this production. A company who have been co-operating together for so long a time without changes in the cast being necessary, ought to and doubtless will show an exceptionally smooth stage representation. The play is well known to all theater goers, so well known that almost a mere announcement of it is sufficient. All who enjoyed it before were pleased by the interest of the play, the even balance of the company, the fidelity to the minor parts and the perfect counterfeit of reality that led to forgetfulness of all but the mimic life on the stage, to forgetting that it was but playing. The special scenes, the songs and the business which make this attraction original will be seen and heard again.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. Roland Reed will present at the Grand Sunday night and all the week, his clever impersonation of Samuel Bundy in the late David D. Lloyd's capital comedy "The Woman Hater," which was so well greeted here last season. Mr. Reed has added several new features to the play and will introduce several new musical numbers.

There is nothing in the world so catching as hearty good humor and "The Woman Hater," as presented by Reed, is full of it. The plot is a very simple one and that is one of the merits of the play, for it does not require very deep reasoning to discover that there must be fun in the adventures of a pronounced old bachelor and hater of women, who at the same time engages himself to two women. Of course, there is the inevitable coming together of the ladies, the unfolding of confidences in strictest secrecy, and the merry asides as each believes the other to be the dupe. Then there is the very natural desire of the perfidious creature to be married to the woman he finally chooses, in secret, and to escape from the wrath of the jilted one as soon as possible. After a hot search for a clergyman the marriage takes place, but while the newly-made husband is waiting for his bride in a hotel parlor he is mistaken for a lunatic and carried off to a private asylum. After a variety of adventures, everything is explained and the happy husband goes off with his bride.

The scenes in the asylum are the best in the play. The kidnapped bachelor, Samuel Bundy, supposes everybody he meets in the place to be lunatics, while he is regarded as a most dangerous and violent case. Mr. Reed's method is so well balanced that everything he says or does provokes laughter, while his excellent make-up helps the character greatly. The full cast is as follows:

Samuel Bundy, the Woman Hater..Mr. Roland Reed
Horace Mulbridge, ex-Professor..Mr. Harry A. Smith
Dr. Lane, a Specialist in Mental Diseases, Mr. H. Rees Davies
George Dobbins, a Retired Coffee Merchant, Mr. Ernest Bartram
Tom Ripley, a Student of Medicine, Mr. William C. Andrews
Olando Hawkins, a Deputy Sheriff..Mr. Julian Reed
Thompson, Keeper at Dr. Lane's..Mr. Max Fehrmann
William, Servant at Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. James Douglass
James, Dr. Lane's Servant........Mr. S. A. Gordon
Mrs. Lucy Joy, in Search of Number Three, Miss Isadore Rush
Miss Alice Lane, Very Much in Love, Miss Maud Monroe
Mrs. Walton, in Search of Number Two, Mrs. Mary Myers

POPE'S THEATER.

The patrons of Pope's Theater will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing an unusually interesting and massive production of melodrama throughout the current week, beginning at the matinee this afternoon. When "The Great Metropolis" was presented at another house in this city last season, it was conceded to be one of the most pretentious productions of drama that had been seen here, which, indeed, was a concession accorded by theater-goers generally throughout the country. An effect which impressed itself upon the mind and one which will not easily be forgotten by all who witnessed it, was the storm at sea and shipwreck scene, showing the United States Life-savers at work rescuing a crew from a foundering ship. It was a good bit of realism. The statement is now made that this episode has been materially improved since last season. The story of "The Great Metropolis" is sufficiently strong to hold the attention of the auditor, and the acting company is said to excel, in many individual cases, the organization which Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger employed in the performance of the piece last season. Manager Hagan regards this as the most important melo-dramatic event of the season at this house.

HAVLIN'S THEATER.

Havlin's Theater this week will be the scene of merry making by bright Lizzie Evans, the popular comedienne, who is always welcome to a large circle of admirers in St. Louis. She will open at the matinee this afternoon in a revival of her popular comedy "Fogg's Ferry." It is not so much what she will be seen in that will attract her friends to Havlin's as the announcement that their clever and mirth provoking favorite will appear there. Of course, she is remembered longest as Chip in "Fogg's Ferry," (which has lately been revised), because that was the first piece she starred in, and because the public liked it. Naturally, plenty of comedy prevails in it, but enough of the pathetic is woven into the story to give it reality, its predominating characteristic being made more conspicuous by Miss Evans' acting. New musical specialties have also been introduced, including new songs, dances, medleys, etc., from the latest comic operas. "Fogg's Ferry" will be produced with special scenery. One of the drops represents a distant view of the Tennessee valley; another the ruins of an old mill on the banks of the Tennessee. The sensational scene of the play is the torpedo explosion, with a view of a Western steamboat crossing the stage under a full head of steam. Miss Evans is supported by a capable company of players. The prominent members are Harry Mills, the comedian who formerly starred in "Chip o' the Old Block;" Miss Marion P. Clifton, Miss Lucille LaVerne, Miss Emma Hawthorne, W. C. Donaldson, A. R. Brooks, S. H. Verney and others.

THE STANDARD THEATER.

Variety will furnish the attraction at the Standard this week, Whalen & Martell's Vaudeville Co. opening with a matinee this afternoon. The list of people and the specialties promise a pleasing entertainment.

The Choral-Symphony Society.

Subscriptions to the coming season of the society are coming in quite rapidly, but the committee requests all persons who intend subscribing this year, to notify them as soon as possible, so that they may be better able to secure the best talent for the solos. They can not make many engagements until they know about what the certain income of the society will be and after the season is fairly begun, the very best talent is usually engaged. For the performance of Rheinberger's "Christopherus," Nov. 18, they have engaged Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson of Baltimore. He is one of the most popular baritones of the East and has made a great reputation in concert and oratorio. Those who have heard him say that he will have a great success here.

The next rehearsal of the chorus will be held at the Pickwick on Thursday, Oct. 2, after that on Mondays as usual.

Coulisse Chat.

Joseph Haworth is credited with making a strong hit with "Aunt Jack."

Annie Ward Tiffany played the part of Biddy Nolan in "The Shadows of a Great City" 2,000 times.

Carrie Turner has been playing in "The Bookmaker" over in England under the name of Constance Winthrop.

Madame Patti promises another farewell tour. It will be the third in the series, and it is set down for next season.

W. H. Crane says the American public is hungrier for American plays just now than at any time within his recollection.

Bert Thayer, the whistling comedian, late with Hallen and Hart, has been engaged for Violet Mascotte's "Corker" company.

"The Tale of a Coat" has wisely been shelved and Sol Smith Russell is now seen to advantage in his successful "Poor Relation" at Daly's.

It is said that the ranch in Colorado, which Mary Anderson-Navarro bought several years ago and stocked with valuable horses and cattle, is going to ruin.

Bebe Vining, who has made an enviable reputation as a prima donna in light opera, will star in "Caprice," under the management of Mr. Henry R. Trask. The season will open in Chicago Oct. 26.

Fanny Davenport will open her preliminary season in Philadelphia at the Chestnut Street Opera-house on Oct. 27. She will produce "Cleopatra" for the first time in America at the Fifth Avenue Theater on Dec. 8.

Daniel Sully, the farmer-actor, had a tremendous crop of hoop poles on his Ulster County ranch this season. He claims that his homestead possesses peculiar advantages, as he raises two crops a year. Most of the ground is so steep that he cultivates it on both sides.

The horrors and barbarities committed by the superstitious Puritans have furnished Marie Hubert Frohman with strong material for her new play, "The Witch." There is an exciting trial scene which has been accurately arranged according to historical authorities.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are appearing in London just now in a play called "All For Her." It is based on Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," and has already been seen in America with Rose Coghlan in the principal role. It may form part of the Kendals' repertoire this season.

Fisticuffs are fashionable just now in London lobbies. First, Whistler thrashed Augustus Moore; and now it is learned that Joseph Hatton struck a brother journalist and Oscar Wilde's brother sparred with an antagonist in the Lyceum on the first night of Irving's production of "Ravenwood."

The most remarkable evidence of the favor with which Nat Goodwin was received on the other side, is shown in the praise accorded him for his assumption of a cockney character. "The Gold Mine" opens Mr. Goodwin's present American season. It will be followed by "The Nominee" and a one-act comedy entitled "The Viper on the Hearth."

"I don't care much for the play of 'Macbeth.' Its passions belong to a bygone century. To-day people can't become rulers by simply cutting the throat of the man in power. The theme of 'Romeo and Juliet' is love, and that will be young no matter how old the world may grow, but Mac, the Ripper, you know, is rather out of date."—[Dion Boucicault.

The high stiff hat that Richard Golden wears in the third act of "Old Jed Prouty" was presented to him by Postmaster Guy McAlister of Bucksport, Me. Mr. McAlister guaranteed that the hat was 105 years old. Mr. Golden accordingly carries it himself very reverently in a Yale-locked special box to and from the theater. The chapeau is said to resemble a Cunard smokestack with a flat brim around the bottom.

Backed with a hobby for theatrical statistics and a pretty speedy trotter, a newspaper man went the rounds of the two-score or more metropolitan theaters last Saturday night. Notwithstanding that few of the theaters at present boast of successful attractions, the statistician, by inquiries at the box offices and peeps into the various playhouses, discovered that New Yorkers had spent for amusements that night over $31,000.

Lizzie Evans has a beautiful little blue-eyed cousin, about 5 years old, of whom she tells the following story: "Some time ago I had a chance and paid Katie's mother a visit. The child's father was absent at the time, and she had been taught to close her evening prayer with the words, 'and please watch over my papa.' It sounded very sweet, but you can imagine my surprise, when one evening she added: 'and I guess you had better keep an eye on my cousin Lizzie, too.'"

It is not probable that Denman Thompson will ever again be seen on the road. His "Old Homestead," now about to begin its fourth year at the Academy, promises to become a fixture in the metropolis and has already yielded him a princely fortune. In addition to this he has a snug income from his road company. Besides, Denman is advancing in years, being now nigh three score. While the veteran actor's generosity is proverbial, he still believes in keeping the golden fruits of his play within his own family. Two daughters and a son were members of the Academy company last year, and when the season closed in New York openings were made for them in the prosperous road company of which his son-in-law, E. A. McFarland, is manager.

The plans of Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett for the present season are officially announced as follows: To-morrow night at the new Davidson's Theater in Milwaukee, Mr. Lawrence Barrett is to begin a preliminary season, filling engagements in Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Detroit and other cities, reaching Baltimore Monday, Nov. 3, when he will be joined by Mr. Edwin Booth. The two tragedians will then begin a joint starring tour, which calls for their appearance in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, New York and several of the large Western cities. Their supporting company will include John A. Lane, Ben G. Rogers, James Taylor, Wilfred Clarke, Lawrence Hanley, Frederick Vroom, Edward Vroom, Albert Bruning, Beaumont Smith, Rankin Duvall, Herbert Patteo, W. R. S. Morris, George C. Hazleton, Frank Lodge, Robert M. Eberle, Garry Davidson, William Hughes, Louis Frank, Stephen Horn, George McCulla, Minna K. Gale, Anna Proctor, Mrs. Beaumont Smith and Mattie Davis.

COCOANUT BUTTER.

It Will Not Do to Mix With the Cow's Product, but It Is Good.

Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

A good deal has lately been heard of a new manufactured product of the cocoanut, which is known as cocoanut butter, and by some has been assumed to be a substitute for butter, or an adulterant of the dairy product. It is not a butter in any sense of the term, and its peculiar flavor and color precludes it being used as an adulterant. It really is nothing more or less than a vegetable lard, but having been recently largely employed by pastry cooks, has come to be spoken of as butter. It was first produced by some chemists at Mannheim in Germany, where, after incurring the charges on the importation of the bulky raw material from the East, it can be made at half the cost of butter.

Its more economic manufacture, however, has been undertaken in India, where the cocoanut is produced in such lavish abundance, and there a large demand has suddenly sprung up for the product. Being a purely vegetable fat it can be used by the most scrupulous Hindoo or prejudiced Mahommedan, the former of whom will not eat any animal fat, while the latter avoids the use of hog's lard. Latterly, several consignments of cocoanut butter have reached this country, and it is gradually becoming an article of commerce among us. It is well, therefore, that those who may purchase it should know that it is but one more of the already numerous products of that highly ornamental and useful tree, the cocoanut palm, which is such a blessing to the native races of tropical climes that it has been termed the gift of the gods.

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AUTUMN COATS.

Two Garments Original in Shape and Ornamentation.

In the jaunty cloth coats for autumn, which are one of those specialties that have made the Redfern name so well known, there are almost as many styles as there will be wearers for them, and all of them are not only elegant and striking, but marked by such originality in shape or ornamentation as sets them altogether apart from the work of others who have made garments. The following sketches show two of them:

No. 1.

No. 1 is a long, close-fitting coat of green melton. It is cut into square turrets all around the bottom and is edged with a narrow band of golden otter, with a tiny braided heading in brown and gold mixed cords. The collar is very high and is also braided and bordered with the fur, and the irregular angular appliques of the fur are also braided upon the close coat sleeves.

No. 2.

Number two is longer than any of the spring styles, as it extends far below the hips. It is a fawn-colored beaver cloth of moderate weight, and is elaborately decorated back and front, and upon the skirt as well as the body, with appliqued designs of bronze-brown velvet, with a loop border of brown and gold Paris braid. A band of otter heads the collar and the small braided cuffs. The sleeves are set smoothly into the armhole and fit snugly to the arm.

"Look Here"

UPON THIS PICTURE, — The results of mercury, even in the hands of a skillful physician, are to be dreaded. In the hands of the populace it becomes exceedingly dangerous; and when compounded into nostrums by ignorant hands it becomes fatal.

AND ON THIS. — ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS Will be paid to any competent chemist who will find, on analysis, a particle of Mercury, Potash, or other poisons, in Swift's Specific. It is purely vegetable, and never produces bad effects.

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WEAK MANHOOD Early Decay and Abuse, Impotency, Lost Vigor, and health fully restored. Varicocele cured. Parts enlarged, strengthened. New Home Treatise sent free and sealed. Secrecy. Prof. H. S. BUTTS, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE BIG FAIR OF THE WORLD

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A QUEEN'S DAY.

The Routine of One in the Private Life of England's Sovereign.

How Victoria Passes Her Time and Some Secrets of Royalty.

She Leads a Secluded Existence—Her Habits of Late Retiring and Rising—The Duties of the Ladies of the Royal Household and the Various Grades of Honor In the Position—Hours Devoted to Business of State—An Experience of Some Americans at Balmoral—The Queen's Drives and Dinners—She Manages Her Enormous Private Fortune—The Record of a Day In a Very Busy Life.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—How tiresome must be the life in which [illegible] chance of even mild Bohemianism. Bohemianism is good for the brain. It is a tonic that restores energy and hope to the fagged will and tired heart. In the secluded and monotonously regular life led by the Queen, there is only one thing tending to subversal of the ordinary rules. Her Majesty has always been something of a night owl, and the habit of late retiring clings to her despite the progress of years, and the coming of those infirmities that years bring with them. She seldom retires before 1 o'clock in the morning, and it may sometimes happen that it is close on "cock crow" before the royal eyes have closed in sleep. This means, of course, late rising. The Queen seldom leaves her room until 11 in the morning. By this time she has been heard to say with more truth perhaps than originality, "the world is properly aired." It by no means follows, however, that she has not already done an hour or two's good work before she left her room.

Let us with all due decorum and respect follow the sunbeams as they peep into her morning room at the hour for rising. We are specially privileged to be able to do this, for the "fierce light that beats upon the throne," does not shine so fiercely of these later days, and kings and queens are by no means such democrats as were the Stuarts. It would be a natural thing to suppose that the eight women of the bedchamber, who serve Her Majesty at salaries of $1,500 each, would be near to aid in the royal toilet. But no; they serve in turn for two weeks, so that each of these ladies—for they are all "dames of high degree," serves two weeks in every four months. At least, she is liable to thus serve. As a matter of fact, however, she is not called upon excepting for State occasions, so her office is practically

A SINECURE.

But it was not always thus, but now all absurd and cumbrous etiquette is swept away in these common sense times, and the Queen makes her toilet assisted by willing maid servants, in the same way as any other English gentlewoman. But the women of the bed chamber still continue to hold their positions, and to draw their yearly salaries for their arduous labors, their duties after all being summed up in this one sentence. They are part of that pomp and pageantry, without which a court is no court and loyal persons are seen to be only human beings.

Besides the women of the bed chamber, the ladies of the bed chamber are also retained. These are always ladies of the very highest rank. For instance at the present moment, the Dowager Duchess of Athole and Roxburghe, the Marchioness of Ely, and others equally important in the Peerage are included in the list.

In the early days of this reign when the Queen was young, and supposed to be easily influenced by her surroundings, and when the Whigs were defeated on the Jamaica bill, and Lord Melbourne resigned the Premiership, Sir Robert Peel refused to construct a ministry unless the ladies of the bed chambea were changed, so Melbourne remained in office.

The ladies of the bed chamber are in attendance for a fortnight each thrice a year. The lady in waiting for the time being is regarded something in the light of the officer of the day, and recourse is had to her for information and the Queen gives her directions. She is understood to be the "mistress of the room," and in the absence of

THE DUCHESS,

who is head of all these ladies under title of "Mistress of the Robes," the lady in waiting is occasianally obliged to give an order. To assist her in this labor there are two "Maids of Honor." There are eight of these serving, two at a time for four weeks. They are in effect, as are the ladies of the bed chamber, simply companions of the Queen, and they have practically no other duties than would devolve upon the companion of the mistress of a large and wealthy household. The maids of honor, as would naturally be expected in the court of an aged Queen, are ladies of a certain age who have left behind them the favorites of youth and the probabilities of a husband. The favorite perhaps, if one can say that so diplomatic a Queen has a favorite, among the maids, is the Hon. Harriet Phipps, a charming lady who abundantly deserves the confidence she has won. She was, not long since, the victim of what is considered in a land where precedence is of such importance, a most dreadful experience. A friend of hers, a lady of excellent social position, had a son whom she was desirous of putting into the secretaryship of some company. To cajole a self-made man, who had his pockets full of such plums, the mother promised to bring to dine with him the Hon. Miss Phipps. This was a great honor and the rich man chuckled. The night came and so did the dinner and all the guests. Now, however much the host might stand in awe of a lady who was maid of honor to the Queen, he had strong notions as to the dignity of the married state. He therefore, instead of extending his arm to Miss Phipps, conducts into dinner the mother of "Young Hopeful," remarking genially to the honorable lady that, "being an unmarried woman, she would not mind coming into dinner alone." Tableau! Angry maid of honor, discomfited mother, Secretaryship floating off in the dim distance.

After her late breakfast in her own private apartments, a simple meal according to our substantial American ideas, her Majesty gives attention to public business. Whether she be at the ancient Castle of Windsor, or at the lovely spot in the Isle of Wight that overlooks the waves and the white-winged yachts or amid the pines and firs of rugged Balmoral, there constantly follow her, great dispatch boxes, full of documents requiring inspection and signature.

SHE REMARKED

to Minister Lincoln not long ago that "a change in the American presidency always meant more work for her, as there were so many new exequaturs for American Consuls to be signed." All such acts she does personally in her firm signature, which has not varied in years, and which shows power and dignity. Her Majesty's private secretary assists her in this work, the well-known and popular Sir Henry Ponsonby, as he does also in the opening of her letters. This is no light task, for she receives an enormous mail. She has a good deal of assistance with her letters from her daughter Princess Beatrice, whose ornamental husband and children are not permitted to take her entire attention. During these tours the Queen is bright and cheerful. She is greatly beloved by those immediately about her. This is the best testimonial of character that she could have. She is always kindly and considerate. Her health is robust for her age, though she suffers somewhat from twinges of rheumatism. The Princess of Wales, much younger, much vainer and more impatient, is not always so greatly beloved by those immediately around hers as her royal mother-in-law.

The Queen works persistently until luncheon. This informal meal served at 2 o'clock is usually eaten in the private breakfast-room at Windsor or out of doors in pleasant weather in company with such of the members of the royal family as may happen to be at the Castle. The Queen is waited upon at this meal by one of the pages of the back stairs, or by one of her favorite Indian attendants, who now do a considerable portion of the work formerly devolving on the pages of the back stairs. One page is on duty outside her door from 8 in the morning until she retires for the night. The Pages of the Presence are the next grade below and they attend upon the lords and ladies in waiting and in turn themselves taken care of by the upper footmen. These footmen eye the pages every morning with interest, for a vacancy means promotion.

A thoroughly English characteristic is the Queen's love for the open air, and she spends as much time as is possible in this trying climate, with no roof between her and the clouds, not walls, but the horizon. In the grounds at Frogmore, near Windsor, are favorite spots of hers, where a tent is erected and a table set up. There she sits alone for hours, industriously working, her grand collie often lying at her feet and within call a page and one of her companions. She continues her love for the open air at her Scottish home and there is less trouble taken to maintain isolation than in more England. While the grounds of Balmoral are not indiscriminately open to everyone, yet it happened last year that a careless party of Americans came

TRAMPING OVER THE HILLS;

came suddenly upon an elderly lady sitting alone before a table and writing away for dear life. "Tell me, madam," said one, politely lifting his hat, "are we far from Balmoral?"

"You are on the grounds now" said the lady, "and I greatly fear you are trespassing."

Visions of Highland cruelties flitted through the heads of the party and they trembled, for trespassing is a serious thing in Britain. They respectfully announced their intention of getting into the public road at the first opportunity. Thereupon the lady wrote a line and handing it to them said smiling, "Here is safe conduct if you meet a bailiff." They walked off pleased with the stately courtesy of the charming old lady, and unfolded the "pass" to read if possible her name.

"Victoria R." was all the slip contained. The party have since that hated themselves for not recognizing the Queen. Such an experience is unusual. The Queen has become shy of strangers, she fears them and their presence. It is only when absolutely necessary that she emerges from retirement to conduct the functions of state. Oft-times she delegates to her statuesque daughter-in-law, who will one day be Queen Consort, duties that her subjects would far rather she herself performed.

Let us, however, get back again to the luncheon. After the meal comes work again, mostly with those dispatch boxes. They come from every department, and include all sorts of papers, from drafts of important communications and dispatches, down to unimportant commissions requiring signature. All this time letters and telegrams are arriving in numbers. These latter are sent to Windsor over a private wire, while to the Isle of Wight extends a special cable. Her Majesty is always thus in closest touch with the capital. Many of the telegrams are in cipher, especially those from the Prime Minister, the other members of the Cabinet, the Commander in Chief of the Army, etc., etc., etc.

From 3 o'clock in the afternoon until the dinner hour, business again occupies the time of the Queen, excepting for the two hours' drive. Rain or shine she takes that drive, usually in the pony carriage, which I suppose is so called because it is generally drawn by a donkey. A native of Aix-le-Bains, the long-eared one has grown as round and fat and deliberate as are most of his two-legged brethren who attend upon the Court. Another hour or so of the afternoon may be cut into by

AN AUDIENCE GRANTED

to some representative body, or to some important personage, or perhaps it may be a meeting of the Privy Council, or the Premier hastily summoned may attend with his portentous dispatch boxes and indulge in serious conferences with her majesty. Then also during the afternoon are the private affairs to be looked into. The Queen has an enormous private fortune, invested in land and in securities of various kinds. She assumes the entire management of this private fortune, and is familiar with all the details of her many and complex investments. It is said, but of course it is impossible to speak as to the truth of this, that certain extremely valuable lots on Broadway, New York, which are registered in the name of a great Anglo-American bank, in reality send their large annual rental contribution to swell the already bulging coffers of the Queen of England. She farms a large acreage herself and the stock farm near Windsor is one of the most extensive and carefully managed of all the great stock farms of which England is so justly proud. As a breeder of high class cattle and sheep the Queen is very successful and she has developed some wonderful strains of stock. Her Herefords, whose white faces and red coats are now so familiar throughout the United States, have attained world-wide celebrity as ideal milk and meat making machines. With every detail of the management of these farms the Queen is familiar.

In her afternoon drive the Queen is usually accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and perhaps by one or two of her grand-children. The infant Duke of Albany who is as solid a child as his late father was fragile, is a great favorite with the Queen, and is often with her. The little equipage is preceded by an outrider but no special ceremony is observed with regard to the roads. A bicyclist, may see the Queen whizz by, before he has time to uncover his head as he certainly would and should do.

The drive over and the elaborate dinner toilette made the state meal of the day is enjoyed. Seldom does the Queen sit down alone with such members of her family as may be at Court, and with such officials and ladies of the Court as are entitled by virtue of their office, to this prandial honor. There are usually one or more guests who have been "commanded" to dine; for Royalty never "requests," it "orders." A "command" to dine and sleep at Windsor is the highest social honor that can be bestowed on a subject. The happy recipient is ever after regarded with due sensation of envy. The dinner menu is of the choicest possible description. The Queen herself eats moderately, but the food must be of the best to suit her royal palate. The wines are of the rarest, although of late years

THE QUEEN'S MEDICAL MAN

has prohibited her indulging in Burgundy claret or port wine, of which she was once moderately fond, and of which she is a dainty judge. Champagne was never her favorite wine, and she drinks it usually in deference to the preferences of guests for the Queen is mistress of the arts of tact and delicacy as hostess. Latterly a little Scotch whisky in Apollinaris water is her usual beverage. When, by the way, she has finished each course, the guests also make hurried end of the viands before them, for court etiquette never allows a guest to lag behind the Queen. There is less stiffness at the Queen's dinner table than at any other aristocratic dinner table in England. Conversation is kept up in a lively, shuttlecock and battledore fashion and many a laugh ripples musically above the subdued clink of the changing plates. No one ventures to address the Queen initatively, but so all embracing is her interest in each guest that conversation is sparkling and most edifying throughout the meal. The dinner service is of the most elaborate description, silver and gold and choicest Sevres, old Worcester and Dresden, ancient and modern. After dinner comes music in the drawing-room and agreeable chat all round. All subjects are lightly handled in order not to wound any prejudice of even the least important guest.

The Queen retires about midnight, from the drawing room. She then devotes an hour or so to reading before she retires, selecting books of a quiet and poetic character. Who shall say that her much bereaved Majesty does not often spend that hour in reveries over the past, when her adored husband and accomplished friend and cofidant was at her side, to minister to that dependant woman's nature which is so sweetly hers by "divine right," not of kings, but of all womanhood. Or mayhap she reads over again the few love letters her short courtship brought to her, and in the absolute loneliness, which, God help us all! comes even to a Queen, is it too improbable to fancy that she sheds tears over her retrospective love, and her ever present regret. For sorrows have largely dominated the "Queen's Private Life."

ANNIE WAKEMAN.

SIGNALING BETWEEN TRAINS.

Two Electrical Inventions of Merit Recently Made in France.

From the New York Times.

For several years past a thorough series of tests have been in progress on the various railway lines in France with a view of getting an efficient system of electrical signaling apparatus for announcing the passing of railway trains at distant points. Much ingenuity and knowledge have been displayed, but out of fifty plans submitted and tested only two inventors have succeeded in establishing their claims. The two systems that came nearest to winning the prize have some objections to be overcome, but the judges decided on a distribution of the money offered as a prize as a recognition of the value attached to the invention.

The more successful of the two is the invention of M. Clemandot, which seems to afford a better guarantee of safety than its closest rival. The important advantages of this system lie in the fact that it dispenses with any movable accessories in establishing the circuit and is based upon the electric resistances of two lines of rail, according as they are united by the wheels and springs of the train, or they are free. At the signaling point a battery and electro-magnet are placed at the sides of the line; at the receiving station a relay is established by means of another battery and magnet, and an alarm is established in derivation. Two wires form the connection between the two stations. Under ordinary conditions a continuous current traverses the whole extent of the circuit. When a train is passing the armatures of the electro-magnets are displaced, and the normal current is replaced by two local currents, one of which, at the signaling station, is closed by the springs of the train, while the other at the receiving station traverses the alarm in derivation and sets it going.

The other system was invented by M. Baillebache, and consists of an insulated counter rail placed at the point from which the train in movement starts the signal, and in connecting this rail by a wire to the station at which the signal is received, which is furnished with a battery and an alarm. The springs of a passing train establish the connection, the alarm is sounded, and not only announces the presence of a train, but also its speed and the number of carriages composing it. A very useful adjunct is a controlling wire by which the circuit can be closed and the operator satisfy himself at any time that the apparatus is in working order.

An Inglorious End.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Nordenfeldt submarine boat, launched a few years ago amid such roseate expectation of startling results, has come to a sad and inglorious end. Having stranded last year on the coast of Jutland, and been got off and repaired, she has been lying in Copenhagen Roads awaiting a buyer, and at last has been purchased as old iron and broken up. Alack! alack! adds the *Broad Arrow*, only yesterday that unhappy sea elephant, the Great Eastern, and to-day this poor little water mosquito both gone to the hammer in more ways than one. But the sympathy and sentiment aroused in the two cases is hardly equal, and, moreover, a torpedo boat must expect reverses. What is the exact proportion of these craft which comes scatheless out of naval manœuvres it would be hard to say, but it cannot be very large. And if a well-regulated class of torpedo boat that sails on the top of the water in a decent and reasonable fashion cannot help coming to grief, what can be expected of a submarine monstrosity which is neither "fish, flesh, fowl, or good red herring?"

And Imagine a Vain Thing.

From the New York Herald.

Psalmist: "Why do the heathen rage?"

Cynic: "Probably because so little of the money subscribed for their conversion ever reaches them."

THE QUEEN OF THE NORTH

CHRISTIANIA, THE BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL OF THE HARDY NORWEGIANS.

A Modern City With Much That Flavors of Antiquity—Most of Its Public Buildings of Recent Date—The Viking Ships and Other Treasures—The Wonderful Scenic Beauty of the Place.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 7.

WHETHER approaching the city by rail or landing at one of the principal quays of the Eastern harbor of Bjoervikken, where the steamers lay at anchor, there remains always the necessity of traversing first the Karl Johans street, the splendid Broadway of Christiania, upon which are situated the principal hotels and the most elegant stores and magazines. Coming from the East, our first stop is near the large market square, the "Stor Toro," graced by the Church of the Redeemer, which was consecrated in the year 1697. Facing the church stands the monument of Christian II., the royal founder of the city, for whom it has been named. Following along the Karl Johans street, which ends to the west with the royal palace, the visitor reaches the Norwegian House of Parliament. Two granite lions keep watch before the entrance of the palace of the Northern law-makers. This building was constructed from plans drawn by Langlet and finished in 1866. The annual session of the Parliament lasts from February to June. The building fronts the beautifully shaded "Eidsvolds-place," the center of which is adorned by the statue of the poet Henrik Wergeland, which work of art emanated from the master hand of Bergliens. Immediately to the west lies another park-like square, called "Studentenlunder," where a military band renders daily afternoon concerts. The northern end of this square is bordered by a line of buildings comprising the University of Norway, founded in 1811 by the Danish King, Frederick VI. This magnificent school numbers fifty-five professors and more than 1,000 students. The center building contains what is, perhaps, the finest scientific collection of which Europe can boast, and among this, the rooms exhibiting Scandinavian costumes and household goods, and objects from the distant Lapland arouse special attention.

THE EASTERN WING,

the "Domus Academica," contains a highly interesting collection of Northern relics. In the west wing is the library with its 250,000 volumes. In the rear of the center building a wooden shed has been erected, where two of the Viking boats are stored in which the Norman seafarers sailed toward foreign shores. The Art Museum is another structure which affords the stranger an interesting visit. It is filled with rare gems, the originals of the Norwegian art of sculpture and painting. The building itself presents the Italian Renaissance style. In 1877 the Museum of Fine Arts was opened with a collection which is at once attractive and unique, affording a perfect insight into the life and essence of Norwegian industry, filigree work and wood-carving.

The royal palace, erected in 1825-48, stands on a hill in the western part of the city, which spreads before it in truly panoramic beauty. The paintings and sculptures which decorate the interior are nearly all gifts showered upon the royal couple on the occasion of their silver wedding anniversary in 1882. The castle is surrounded on all sides by a magnificent park, and west of it begin the extensive suburbs, which are the pride and glory of Christiania, among them the charming Homansby, a city of beautiful villas and elegant cottages.

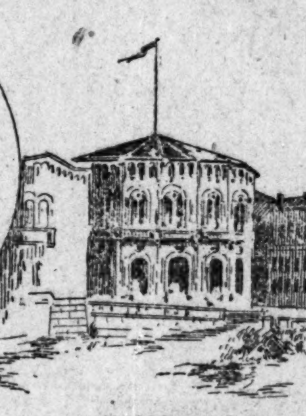
Approaching the city from the sea, the Fortress Akershus presents a formidable aspect, although at the present day it is used only as an armory and a jail. From the bulwark walls of the fort a splendid picture spreads before the eye of the spectator. On a clear, bright morning the whole fjord can be overlooked. Further northward from Akershus, St. John's Church is visible; this

HANDSOME EDIFICE

was finished by Bull in 1878. In about the center of the city the Trefoldigheds Church (Trinity Church) looms into space. This is a Gothic structure, the interior of which forms an imposing, magnificent octagon. The "Gamle Akerskirke" is one of the oldest church edifices of Norway, being known as far back as 1150. This venerable, three-aisled basilica was restored to its former grandeur in 1861 by Seirmer and Hanno.

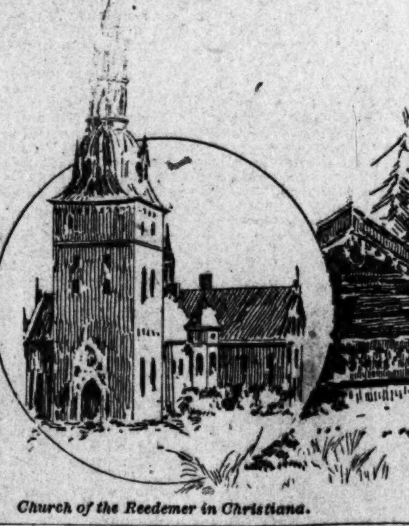
The tower of the water-works, situated within the bosquets and parks of St. Hanshang, affords another fine view upon the fjord with its green, pleasant-looking islands, and the hill lands and slopes of the surrounding country; other favorable points for panoramic scenery are the thickly timbered "Ekemountain, 400 feet above the level of the sea, south of the suburb of Also, and the villa "Frognersaeter," a distance of five miles from the city. Adjoining the villa in the clearing of a thick forest of tall fir trees stands a genuine Norwegian hunting lodge, where Emperor William was royally entertained on a recent visit to Norway, a country which seems to have great attractions for the young ruler.

Oskar Hall, the Royal Villa.

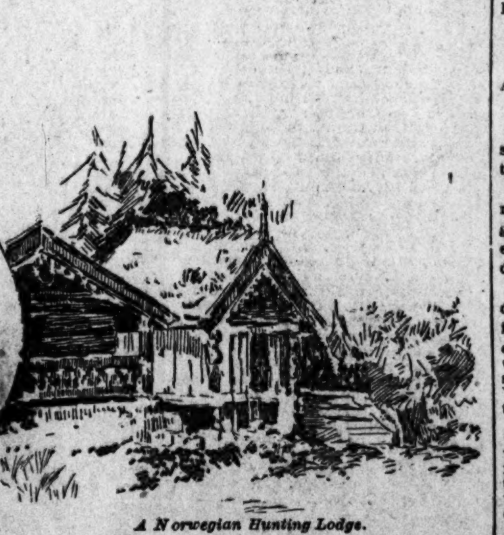


The Parliament Building.

But nothing can compare with the hill for scenic beauty. The hill is covered with the most beautiful natural park, which winds its shady paths and green-armed monsters around its sloping sides. On a sunny day the eye sweeps onward to the snow-capped mountains of the Thelemark, and lingers spell-bound upon the intervening beauties. An excursion to the Castle of Oskarhall on the Peninsula of Ladegaardsoe in the western part of Christiania compensates fully for the expense of time. The palace is filled with the rarest treasures of paintings, and the view from its tower, which crowns a work of handsome architecture in the English-Gothic style, is truly fine. But he who desires to gather within his vision all the splendors of nature's creative fancy, combined with the remnants of the work of human hands, had better undertake an outing by boat to the island of Hovedoe, where the ruins of the abbey of the Cistercian monks, founded in 1147 and destroyed in 1532, speak volumes of the distant past of this fragment of Germanic lands.



Church of the Reedemer in Christiana.



A Norwegian Hunting Lodge.

HOW TO SWEEP.

A Few Practical Points Picked Up by a Bevy of Giggling Girls.

"Alice," said Lois, "do you honestly think sweeping is harder exercise than playing tennis?"

I hesitated. "I really don't know. One never thinks of hard or easy in tennis, the game is so interesting; and then it's outdoor exercise, and there's no danger of inhaling dust."

"Well, for my part," said Marjorie, "I like doing work that tells. There is so much satisfaction in seeing the figures in the carpet come out brightly under my broom. Alice, what did you do to make your reception-room so perfectly splendiferous? Girls, look here! You'd think this carpet had just come out of the warehouse."

"Mother often tells Aunt Hetty," said I "to dip the end of the broom in a pail of water in which she has poured a little ammonia—a teaspoonful to a gallon. The ammonia takes off the dust and refreshes the colors wonderfully. We couldn't keep house without it," I finished, rather proudly.

"A little coarse salt or some damp tea leaves strewed over a carpet before sweeping adds ease to the cleansing process," said Mrs. Downing, appearing on the scene and praising us for our thoroughness. "The reason is that both the salt and tea leaves, being moist, keep down the light, floating dust, which gives more trouble than the heavier. In sweeping take long, light strokes, and do not use too heavy a broom."

Feather Factories.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

The ferther cleaning industry engages several large factories at Mannheim, Germany. The factories are worked by steam, use enormous machinery, and employ hundreds of hands in the preparation of feathers for market. The feathers come in great quantities from Russia, Austria and other parts of Europe, as well as parts of Asia, China especially sending vast quantities, which are invariably in a very dirty condition. The feathers come into the factory in large bales, which are opened near a kind of gin or breaker, which shakes out the feathers and flings them around in a chamber through which a constant current of air is blowing. From this machine they go to another, in which, by means of ventilators, a separation of the short and light feathers from the long and heavy is made. Stage after stage the feathers fly through different machines, each machine separating the light from the heavier, until the most delicate, flaky snowdown is flung out into a large chamber. The feathers are cleansed by being placed in a large steam-heated boiler, into which steam is projected and made to cleanse every particle of dirt from the feathers. Long before they have time to be wet through by the steam dry air is injected from one side, while suction currents draw off every particle of dust or dirt loosened by the steam.

THE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF

REFRESHMENT BOOTH PRIVILEGES

For the Approaching Fair will be held on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,

Commencing at 10 O'Clock A. M.

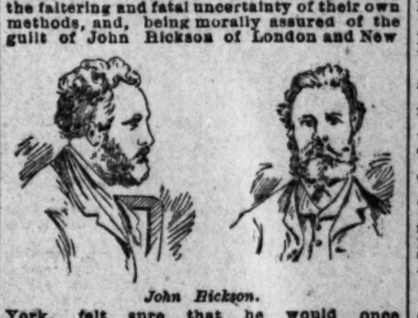
The Mexican Government Band will Play During the Week in the Amphitheater

TO IDENTIFY CRIMINALS.

THE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM WHICH FAR SURPASSES PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Value of the System for Future Use—Cases in Which the Camera Did Not Aid the Police—A Pickpocket Whose Portraits in Two Years Were Not Alike.

THE advantages of the Bertillon system of measuring criminals for identification, now used by the French police authorities, are forcibly presented by Edmund R. Spearman in the *English Magazine* through the study of two cases as unfolded by the record of the Paris officials. With a few slight changes in names and dates, he took the case of a notorious London pickpocket, who in August, 1883, at the well-known drapery establishment, the Magasin du Louvre, in the Rue de Rivoli, was with considerable difficulty, arrested on the charge of picking the pocket of an English lady. The accused, calling himself an American, was very indignant at the charge, and made an appeal to the United States Minister for inteference. The prisoner, who gave the name of John Hickson, admitted afterward that he was an English subject, although he had lived many years in New York, but nothing being found on him, and no trace of a confederate being discovered, he was ultimately released. Naturally the French police felt nettled at loosing their capture, but knowing the faltering and fatal uncertainty of their own methods, and, being morally assured of the guilt of John Hickson of London and New



John Hickson.

York, felt sure that he would once more fall into their clutches and vindicate their accuracy. In 1883 the Paris police had just inaugurated the new method of identification, and before John Hickson was restored to England, his personal description was thus recorded:

	M.	CM.	M.		M.	CM.	M.
Height	1	61	0	Stretch of arms	1	61	0
Stoop	0	1	1	Bust	0	85	5

		CM.	MM.		CM.	MM.
Head	Length	18	8	Left foot	24	4
	Width	18	6	Left middle finger	11	2
Right ear	Lngth	6	4	Left little finger	8	8
	Width	3	5	Left forearm	44	8

Color of Eyes—Class 2. 4. Aureola, light hazel. Periphery, yellowish green.

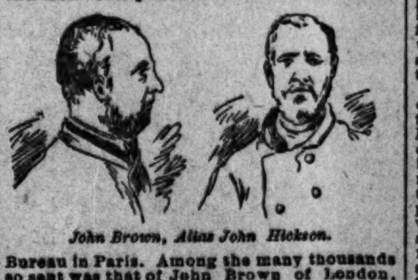
Anchor 3x2 centimetres tattooed 3 centimetres above right wrist anterior.

Mole 5 centimetres below left shoulder external.

Rectilineal scar 1 centimetre oblique inward, second phalange right middle finger posterior.

Mole 5 centimetres above right nipple, 8 centimetres from median line.

The next year the Bertillon system had become so generally established that the Director of Prisons, M. Herbette, had given orders that all prison inmates should be measured and their descriptions forwarded to the Central



John Brown, Alias John Hickson.

Bureau in Paris. Among the many thousands so sent was that of John Brown of London, caught at pocket picking at Nice during the carnival and sent to prison for three months as a first offender. The portrait of him in his convict suit is not like that of the Anglo-American whose arrest gave such a shock to the sense of propriety in 1883.

However, M. Bertillon had demonstrated that photogahphy alone is a poor reed for the police to rely on in matters of personal recognition. In accordance with his system of

Henry White, Alias John Brown, Alias John Hickson.

anthropometric descriptions, this full account of the Nice pickpocket was attached to the photograph:

	M.	CM.	MM.		M.	CM.	MM.
Height	1	61	8	Stretch of arms	1	60	0
Stoop	0	1	0	Bust	0	85	7

		CM.	MM.		CM.	MM.
Head	Length	18	7	Left foot	24	5
	Width	15	6	Left middle finger	11	3
Right ear	Length	6	3	Left little finger	8	8
	Width	3	5	Left forearm	44	7

When this description was placed in its proper pigeonhole at Paris and a precisely similar description was found there with the name of John Hickson on it, the official doubtless gave a triumphant whistle to himself and exclaimed. "Hullo, my fine Anglo-American martyr! Here you are at last!" Sure enough, the pet of the newspapers and the subject of international excitement had fallen to vulgar incarceration for an offense committed at the very home of European fashion, where his guilt was no subject of doubt. As John Hickson of New York he had figured as "commission agent," while as John Brown of London he announced himself as a "merchant." He was always, above all things, a "gentleman." However, he had served his time, left his prison and knew not of what a certain official in Paris had evolved in his secret thoughts.

Another year passed, and in February, 1885, the police of Paris were again confronted with

Victor Tomasini.

a much injured and most indignant gentleman from New York—a scholarly person in blue spectacles being taken by two plain clothes men at the Pygmalion in the Rue de Rivoli, accused of attempting to pick the pocket of an innocent French provincial. Mr. Henry White—for so the tutor called himself—had evidently some deep-seated distrust of the measurement business, for he still declined to allow himself to be measured. In the morning the chief of the Identification Bureau had an interview with Mr. White and something like the following dialogue occurred:

Official: "One of my officers thinks that a year or two ago he saw you here and measured you?"

Mr. White: "That is impossible. I have never been in Paris before."

Official: "Why are you not at Nice this year?"

Mr. W. (starting): "Why should you ask me such a question?"

Official: "Well, it was stupid, it is true; your visit last year was not very pleasant."

Mr. W.: "I have never been at Nice in my life. This is my first visit to France and it will be my last."

Official: "Indeed, you are very like a friend of ours who was in Paris in 1883 and at Nice last year."

Mr. W.: "Well, it was not I; that is all I know."

Official: "You have never been measured here or at Nice?"

Mr. W.: "Never. How could I, since this is my first visit to France?"

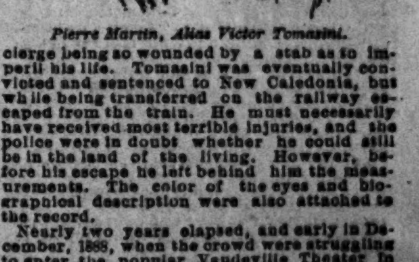
Official: "Well, our friend has an anchor exactly three centimeters above his right wrist in front 3x2 centimeters."

Mr. W.: "Oh, nearly every American has an anchor on his arm. Here is mine."

Official: "Ah! curiously enough, yours is exactly of the same size and in the same position. Our friend happens to have a mole just there, placing his finger exactly five centimetres above the right nipple, eight from the mediam line. Would it not be strange if you happened to have just such a mole. Please to let us look. Ah! there it is.

Henry White winced under this scrutiny and confessed the identity he had so stoutly denied.

In February, 1887, a young Corsican giving his name as Victor Tomasini and his occupation as a humble scullion, was taken into custody for a daring burglary and murderous assault in the Boulevard Voltaire, an old con-



Pierre Martin, Alias Victor Tomasini.

cierge being so wounded by a stab as to imperil his life. Tomasini was eventually convicted and sentenced to New Caledonia, but while being transferred on the railway escaped from the train. He must necessarily have received most terrible injuries, and the police were in doubt whether he could still be in the land of the living. However, before his escape he left behind him the measurements. The color of the eyes and biographical description were also attached to the record.

Nearly two years elapsed, and early in December, 1888, when the crowd were struggling to enter the popular Vaudeville Theater in Paris, a young man, Pierre Martin of Lyons, a cook, was taken into custody for pocket picking. The portrait, at a cursory glance, gave no indication to the police of anything particularly interesting in the personality of the prisoner; when, however, his measurements were recorded by the anthropometrical system a sudden gleam of light dawned upon the mind of the officials. All other particulars agreed with the personality of the escaped Corsican, and Pierre Martin was ultimately obliged to confess his identity, and was sent to serve the sentence he had previously eluded.

The French officials trust entirely to the figures, and never even look at a photograph until they have satisfied themselves of the absolute similarity of the anthropometrical description lest they should reject the right card through being misled by a resemblance.

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills
SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills
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SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills

STRICTURES.

With all their bad consequences, such as strangury, nervous excitement, nervous debility, unnatural discharges, weakness and final loss of manhood, quickly cured by simple, safe and easy methods. *For a full description of our treatment address* DR. GEO. C. PITZER, 1110 Chambers st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

IN A JAPANESE HOUSE.

PLEASING TO LOOK AT BUT UNCOMFORTABLE TO LIVE IN.

It Is Constructed of Beautiful Materials and Kept Scrupulously Clean—There Are No Windows and No Chimneys—It Originated in the Tropics—Its Other Peculiarities and Oddities.

THE hotels of Tokio, which can be patronized by foreigners, are but two and they are poor and uncomfortable, particularly in winter. I was so disappointed on my arrival in Japan that I made my headquarters in Yokohama at the Grand Hotel, a very comfortable hostelry, and from there made frequent visits to the capital, only an hour away by rail. But at this writing I am housekeeping in Tokio in a Japanese house "as she is Yankee kept." The house I occupy, No. 97 Shin-hana-cho (New Flower street), is a low, tiled, one-story, clustered roofed house of eight rooms and a hall. The compound or ground is twenty tsubo, and this with the dwelling completed could be duplicated for about $150 in gold. It is entirely isolated from its many neighbors, the houses near by, all of similar construction and size. The only entrances are through narrow wickets sliding aside and so low (four feet) that it doubles up one of my hight to pass. The kitchen is alongside of the front vestibule, set back slightly and with a slight hedge screen at the house corner, to keep it out of sight of visitors, but always within hearing of servants who attend to callers. A thickset evergreen hedge and a tall bamboo fence shut the garden and house in from the narrow street on all sides.

It will be noticed from the sketch plan that the living rooms, with long, wide porches, all

A Japanese Dwelling.

look on to the garden. The porches are closed in at night and in rainy or stormy weather by thin wood screens (amado), which slide along one after another in grooves in the outside edge of the porch. Fine bamboo curtains hang in front of the porches to keep out too much light.

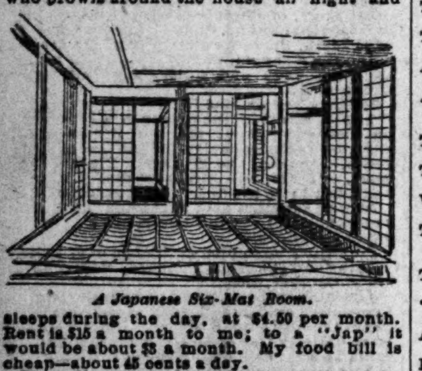
There are

NO GLASS WINDOWS

nor any chimneys, no stoves nor grates, no gas, no water let on, no furniture, no chairs, tables or bedsteads, no bureaus, no dressing-stands, no mirrors, no mantle, nothing but clean, sweet rooms, fine matting, which never boot or shoe may touch. You leave the dirt of the street on your shoes at the vestibule, and in stockinged feet walk in. The numerous sliding cupboards, two-storied and deep, store the bedding day times. The bed is simply the Yankee bed-comforter made of calico and cotton wad. From one to four, one above another, makes a comfortable bed. There are no sheets. One just lies down in his night clothes. Paper lanterns with a vegetable wax candle burn dimly all night. [illegible] to bed and up with the daylight is the custom.

What do I eat! Well, I have a ser[illegible] man—"Muto"—cook, steward, general p[illegible]yor, chambermaid-man, and my meals are b[illegible]ght in from a restaurant.

I have a carriage—a man-carriage, jinrikishaw, with "Kane" for Betto—horse and stable keeper, who finds himself and carries me for $9 a month. "Muto" gets $7.50 a month. And then I have a private watchman, who prowls around the house all night and



A Japanese Six-Mat Room.

sleeps during the day, at $4.50 per month. Rent is $15 a month to me; to a "Jap" it would be about $8 a month. My food bill is cheap—about 45 cents a day.

When I'm tired of the Japanese part of the house I retire into the small European den on the corner, writes a correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, and look through glass windows into the garden. It is very pretty. The tall trees are back in the fence margin, the shrubs and plants nearer. There are always some flowers to greet me. I had

A LOT OF CAMELIAS,

great crimson carvings, but an earthquake shook them off—and even then they held together for days on a wetted plate.

A glance at the plan. The heavy black lines will show the plastered wall and the double lines the partition screens. In event of fire the tenants lift out the screens, bundle up their duds and let the skeleton burn.

I've come to one conclusion in regard to the genesis of the Japanese houses—one I have never known advanced by ethnologists—and it is this: That it originated in the tropics and has never yet quite acclimated itself to the wanderings northward of this race from a tropical home. It is another example of persistence of form after the necessity for modification—and a radical one—exists. The Ainos, the Koreans and the Chinese build substantial-walled houses of brick, stone or mud. The Japanese build only a thatched hut roof with paper-walls and sides—so look! for the original Japanese—Malay-ya way!!

The typical Japanese house, while it is picturesque and beautiful in many ways, and of great diversity in design, is not by any means a survival of the fittest. In summer—June to September inclusive—they are comfortable, because, being open on all sides, they allow the air to move through, but during the rest of the months they are very uncomfortable. The Japanese keep the body and lower extremities warm, because they sit on the heels on the soft, thick tatami or floor mats, with their robes around them, but the hands, forearms, neck and head are exposed. The hibachi (pronounced he-bach-ee) only warms the fingers. The winter cold comes in freely through the illy closed shoji, or screens.

The Japanese are averse to renting their dwellings to foreigners, because the latter walk over their floors in their shoes or boots. The only way I could get permission to live outside of the concession was the fiction that I am teaching the English language to my friend, Mr. Tomohira.

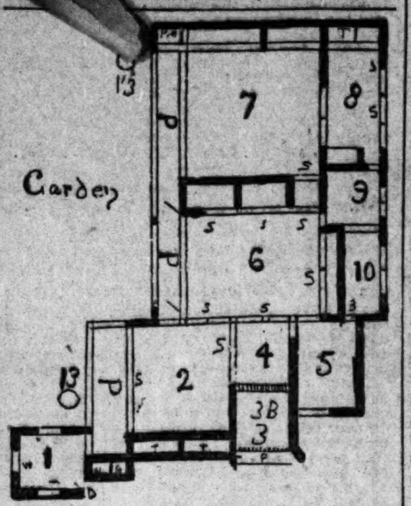
THE WOODWORK

of a Japanese house has no paint nor even oil. The grain of the beautiful pines and other building timbers is the most pleasing to the eye of this chastely tasteful people. The finish of the joints and surfaces is plain but exquisite in smoothness. The studding or the most important supports are often bits of trees with the bark left on, or some curious ragged twisted trunk. The ceiling is of 13-inch wide boards, not over one-quarter inch thick, beveled at the edges so as to overlap. The ceiling is not fastened to the joist above, but narrow oak strips, 1¼ inches square, cross the ceiling below it. While the screens, of which nine-tenths of the wall space is made, are on a level with the mats, sliding in shallow wooden grooves, they do not reach the ceiling, but only up to about five and a half feet on the average. So that while it is high enough generally for Japanese, it is not for foreigners. The bronze and iron fittings, slides for the screens and the ornaments to cover any peg holes in the joinery, are dainty and pretty, and in the houses of the great fine works of art in metal.

I have noticed that when building large storehouses and the like buildings the roof frame is often put together on the ground and then hoisted up by main force and stayed till the upright frame can be built under it—just reversing our way.

The Japanese women when they wash their clothes rip the seams, then wash the pieces and spread them flat on wide boards in the sun [illegible]

S[illegible] and the silt from the river beds wi[illegible] and and cement, makes an ex-



Plan of the House.

It covers, with grounds, twenty tsube of land (720 square feet). Outside is bamboo fence seven feet high, with thick evergreen hedge.

1. Room on European plan, glass windows, stove, separate entrance.
2. Reception-room (seven mats), with two Toconoma (recess).
3. Vestibule, with latticed front and low wicket sliding aside: cement floor on level with ground.
3. B—Raised two steps, floor in vestibule, where sandals are left: back of it a lattice wicket slide door.
4. Hall (two mats), sliding paper screens (shoji), opaque all round it.
5. Kitchen; two furnaces (charcoal) in center, no chimneys, open roof hole.
6. Eating-room, with four two-storied cupboards, sliding opaque door (seven mats).
7, 8, 9. Bedrooms, with toconomas and cupboards, but translucent white paper in those looking on garden.

D. Swing doors, paper covered, except in European rooms.

P. Porches, fronting rooms looking on the garden.

10. Kitchen store room, bath room (tub), etc.
13. Stone posts in garden in reach of porch with fresh water basins—lavatory use.

I name some of the rooms—reception, eating and bed rooms—but that is my own use of them. The Japanese make no such distinction; any of such rooms may be used for eating or sleeping in.

cellent ready made mortar, which lasts well. When the roofing is of black tiles these are laid on the gently sloping bamboos and wicker work and bedded in the mud mortar. This mortar is not carried to the roof by means of ladders, but is thrown up by hand in chunks from one man to another.

The Last of the Light Brigade.

To the appeal made by the committee for funds to enable provision to be made for the declining days of those of the survivors of the Balaklava charge who are known to have come to misery and want, and whose number now scarcely exceeds twenty, £24 represents the response, so far, of the British public. * * * A few shillings weekly could be granted to the necessitous survivors * * * and thereby relieve the minds of the recipients from the fear of starvation and the dread of the work-house.—[London *Daily Journals*.

There were thirty million English who talked of England's might;
There were twenty broken troopers who lacked a bed for the night;
They had neither food nor money, they had neither service nor trade—
They were only shiftless soldiers—the last of the Light Brigade.

They felt that life was fleeting; they knew not Art was long,
Or, though they were dying of famine, they lived in deathless song.
They asked for a little money to keep the wolf from the door;
And the thirty million English sent twenty pounds and four.

They laid their heads together, that were scarred and lined and gray—
Keen were the Russian sabres, but want was keener than they;
And an old troop-sergeant muttered, "Let's go to the man who writes
'The things on Balaklava the kiddies at school recites.'"

They went without band or colors—a regiment ten-file strong—
To look for the master singer who had crowned them all in his song;
And, waiting his servant's order, by the garden gate they stayed—
A desolate little cluster, the last of the Light Brigade.

They strove to stand to attention, to straighten the toil-bowed back—
They drilled on an empty stomach—the loose knit files fell slack;
With stooping of weary shoulders, and garments tattered and frayed,
They shambled into his presence—the last of the Light Brigade.

The old troop sergeant was spokesman, and, "Beggin' your pardon," he said,
"You wrote o' the Light Brigade, sir. Here's all that isn't dead.
An' it's all come true what you wrote, sir, regardin' the mouth of hell,
For we're all of us nigh to the Workhouse, an' we thought we'd call an' tell.

"No, thank you; we don't want food, sir, but couldn't you take and write
A sort of 'to be continued,' and 'see next page,' o' the fight?
We think that some one has blundered, an' couldn't you tell 'em how?
You wrote we were heroes once, sir. Please write we are starving now."

The poor little army departed, limping and lean and forlorn,
And the heart of the master-singer grew hot with "the scorn of scorn."
And he wrote for them wondrous verses, that swept the land like a flame,
Till the fatted souls of the English were scourged with the thing called Shame.

They sent a cheque to the felon that sprang from an Irish bog,
They healed the spavined cab horse; they housed the homeless dog;
And then sent (you may call me a liar), when rebel and beast were paid,
A cheque for—enough to live on, to the last of the Light Brigade.

O thirty million English that babble of England's might,
Behold, they are twenty heroes who lack their food to-night;
Our children's children are lisping to "honor the charge they made,"
And we leave the streets and the work-house the charge of the Light Brigade.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

PAINTED SHIRT FRONTS.

A New Expense for the Man of Æsthetic Tastes.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The latest reliable fashion news from Paris notifies us that hand-painted dress shirts are to be the exceptionally elegant thing for the coming season. These deliriously original devices of fashion are to be decorated in designs appropriate to the wearer's tastes or practices. Thus the yachtsman in full dress will display upon his manly bosom a water color drawing of a regatta or the portrait of his favorite craft; the devotee of dogs will have his front elevation embellished with canine designs instead of diamond studs; the horseman will wear horse races or stable scenes on his starched linen and in a similar style each individual hobby, fad or characteristic indulgence of the man of fashion may, at his pleasure, mirror itself to the world as a legitimate part of his outfit.

DURING the fall season the most beautiful scenery to be found anywhere is that along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Ohio, the Virginias and Maryland.

Passengers going via the Ohio & Mississippi Railway have the advantages of through Pullman cars to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York and a daylight view of this picturesque country.

TRAVELING IN 1390.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS MADE THEIR TRIPS OF BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

The Divided Skirt for Feminine Riders Not a Nineteenth Century Novelty—The Roads of England and France 500 Years Ago—The English Great Travelers Then—The Dangers and Discomforts.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

TO ONE who is accustomed to make rapid transits across our great continent in all the comfort of vestibule trains, with their boudoir and dining cars, such trials and tribulations as our hardy ancestors used to undergo five centuries ago in our diminutive mother country are hardly realizable. We often growl about the discomforts of travel, complain of the heat, the dust and the smoke; or abuse the railway corporations, and swear at the delay of an hour, but in those days traveling was a serious thing, and the church might well include in her Litanies, along with the sick and the captive, the poor traveler among the unfortunates whom she recommended to the daily prayers of pious souls. For verily the roads were generally in a "parlous state." Oftentimes

When Aprile with her showers soote

had been freshening up the country for the traditional May flowers, our knightly ancestors (for all of us of course have knightly ancestors) were obliged to remain shut up with their gorgeous retinues for days in stuffy, smoky, vermin-infested inns, waiting for the waters to subside and render the roads or rather quagmires passable to daring and adventurous souls. Even the great highway leading from London to Westminster was, as a patent of Edward III, (Nov. 20, 1353) says: "So full of holes and bogs and the pavement is so damaged and broken that the traffic has become very dangerous for men and carriages," and carriers and merchants "are oftentimes in peril of losing what they bring," and so bad is the condition of the roads leading to Westminster from the country that the majority of the members of Parliament, called from all parts of England, fail to arrive at the appointed day, and it was necessary to declare to the far representatives of the Commons and the nobility who did manage to get them, "that because the prelates, earls, barons and other lords and knights of the shires, citizens and burgesses of cities and boroughs were so troubled by bad weather that they could not arrive that day, it would be proper to await their coming." And it must be remembered that these delinquents were not poor folks,

BUT THE WEALTHIEST

people of the land, who could command every advantage then available in traveling. In France matters were no better. One of the

The Divided Skirt of 1390.

ordinances of Charles VI. in 1388 states that "outside the said town of Paris, in several parts of the suburbs, provosts and viscomte of the same, there are many notable and ancient highways, bridges, lanes and roads which are much injured, damaged or decayed and otherwise hindered by ravines of water and great stones, by hedges, brambles and many other hindrances which have happened there because they have not been maintained and provided for in time past; and they are in such a bad state that they cannot be securely traversed on foot or horseback, nor by vehicles, without great perils and inconveniences; and some of these are abandoned at all parts because men cannot resort there."

And this state of affairs was the natural outcome of the manner in which the roads were maintained; for it depended either on arbitrary chance, opportunity, or the good will or devotion of those to whom the adjoining land belonged, unless some kind-hearted clergyman pressed the work of repairing them as a pious duty and granted indulgences to those benefactors of mankind who made the "crooked straight and the rough places plain." The good Bishop of Durham, Richard de Kellaire, issued the following: "Persuaded that the minds of the faithful are more ready to attach themselves to pious works when they have received the salutary encouragement of fuller indulgences, trusting in the mercy of God Almighty or the merits and prayers of the glorious Virgin, his mother, of St. Peter, St. Paul and of the most holy Cuthbert, our patron, and all saints, we remit forty days of the penances imposed on all our parishioners and others. * * * Sincerely contrite and confessed of their sins, who shall help by their charitable gifts or by their bodily labor in the building or in the maintenance of the causeway between Brotherton and Ferry Bridge, where a great many people pass by." It is to be hoped that enough people were led to "attach themselves to pious works" by these "salutary encouragements" to make the aforesaid causeway passable and maintain it in good repair.

BUT THE DANGERS

of the roads were as nothing and the terrors of the bridges, which, oftentimes spanning rapid streams, were also built and kept in repair by the alms of the pious. What such alms were may easily be imagined by any one who has had the pleasure of "passing the plate" in church nowadays; and then—human nature being much the same—it was small wonder that fatal accidents were only too common on the half ruinous structures. The commons of Nottingham declared to the Parliament of 1376 that there was near the town of Nottingham a great bridge over the Trent, called "Heybethe bridge," to the making and repair of which nobody is bound and alms only are collected, by which bridge all the comers and goers between the north and south parts should have their passage. "This bridge is ruinous, and oftentimes have several persons been drowned, as well horsemen as carts, man and harness." The complainants asked for two bridge wardens to take care of the bridge "for God and as a work of charity." And the rolls of Parliament show that such cases were common enough.

Once in a while, however, a bridge was kept in repair, like that of Stratford-Atte-Bow, where one Godfrey Pratt was established in a house near by, who set up iron bars across the bridge and made all pay who passed over except the nobility, for "he feared them and let them pass without molesting them," but you may be sure he made it up out of the merchants and humbler folk who then, as now, are made to pay for the free passes granted their betters.

But after the poor travelers had overcome all the perils of miry roads, shaky bridges and endured the discomforts of dingy inns where fleas, bugs, rats and mice held high carnival, the traveler—especially if he was a merchant with valuable property—was in constant terror of robbers. Not only had he to beware of the common footpad, or the daring and romantic outlaws like Robin Hood and his "Merry Men," but above all he was often at the mercy of thieves of noble birth, who—the only occupation worthy of a gentleman being fighting and plunder—enlivened the piping times of peace with a little robbery. The following true story extracted from the victims' petition for redress will show the

A Horse Litter of France in the XIV. Century.

modus operandi of these high born gentry. It took place in 1342. Two Lichfield merchants, William and Richard by name, sent two servants and two horses laden "with spicery and mercery" to the market at Stafford. When their men "came beneath Cannock Wood" they met Sir Robert de Ridewase, knight, who was waiting for them together with two of his squires, and

SEIZED THE DOMESTICS

and the booty and took them to the priory of Lappely, hard by. On the road one of the servants escaped. At the priory the robbers found "Sir John de Oddyngesles, Esmon de Oddyngesles and several others, knights as well as others," who were evidently in the plot and who shared "among them all the aforesaid mercery and spicery, each one a portion according to his degree." And then going on to the neighboring abbey of Blythebury, on being refused admittance by the nuns, they burst in the gates of the barns, took fodder for their

A XIV. CENTURY DOG CART. *ENGLISH CARRIAGE OF THE XIV. CENTURY.*

horses and there spent the night. However, in the meantime, the escaped servant had tracked them to their resting place and then hurried back to Lichfield to warn the bailiff, who collected his men for the pursuit of the robbers, whom they overtook the next day. A regular combat ensued. At first the noble scoundrels had the advantage and wounded several of their pursuers, but at length the sturdy townsmen got the upper hand, the robbers broke and fled, all the goods were recovered and four of the gang were taken who were beheaded on the spot.

But Robert de Rideware escaped unharmed and determined to get even with the rascally common folk who disputed his right to rob like a gentleman. He met his relative, Walter de Rideware, lord of Hamstall Rideware, with some of his following, and thus reinforced pursued and overtook the bailiff. This time the gentlemanly highwaymen were victorious and recovered the much disputed "spicery and mercery."

Now the unhappy owners of the aforesaid "spicery and mercery" were in a pitiable plight. As they were going to Stafford, the chief town of the county, to obtain justice, they were met at the gates of that city by some of the Rideware retainers "who barred their passage and attacked them so warmly that they hardly escaped without grievous hurt." They were forced to return to Lichfield, watched by their enemies and led a miserable existence. "And, sire, the aforesaid William and Richard, and many people of the town of Lichfield, all menaced by the said robbers and their maintainers, so that they dare not go out of the said town at all." Unfortunately we knew nothing of the final outcome of this affair; but enough remains in other documents to show that in the fourteenth century the merchant's lot was not a happy one.

In those good old times most people traveled on horseback. Armored knights and dashing squires, demure nuns and lively "wives" picked their way over the wretched roads on horses stout enough to drag the heaviest drays, for a horse had to be stout indeed to traverse the rocky or muddy paths yclept roads and bear on their backs sometimes a thousand pounds of man and armor. Nearly all the women rode astride. Riding sideways was only introduced in the fourteenth century and then was adopted by very few persons, mostly nuns on pilgrimages or ladies who wished to be ultra fashionable. Those of our modern equestriennes who are scandalized by the Jenness-Miller

DIVIDED RIDING-SKIRT

may see from the accompanying picture of Chaucer's "Wife of Bath" that the idea is by no means new and that our hardy ancestresses thought nothing of bestriding their good steeds on the dangerous roadways. Baggage was transported in carts—rough, home-made contrivances, fit to bear the unavoidable jolting—which were hired from the peasants at the rate of about twopence a day. These were drawn by stout nags, or, when they were not obtainable, by dogs, as may yet be seen in some European countries.

A few of the greater nobility transported their ladies in horse litters or in veritable carriages. These carriages were gorgeous affairs, covered with brilliant and expensive

A Robber Knight.

decorations, gildings and carvings, fitted up with silken curtains and cushions of samite, but without springs and heavy enough to transport several tons burthen. "Thus traveled the noble lady, slim in form, tightly clad in a dress which outlined every curve of the body, her long slender hands caressing her favorite dog or bird. The knight, equally tightened in his cote hardie, regarded her with a complacent eye; and, if he knew good manners, opened his heart to his dreamy companion in long phrases like those in the romances. * * * Meanwhile, the axles groan, the horse shoes crunch the ground, the machine advances by fits and starts, bounds altogether at the ditches, and falls back with a dull noise. The knight must speak pretty loud to make his dainty discourse, maybe inspired by the recollections of the Round Table, heard by his companion."

In spite of all these discomforts and dangers the roads of Old England were thronged by a motley host of travelers. Nearly all commerce was carried on by peddlers, or was gathered on market days in the chief towns of the counties. Each member of the nobility, then, as now, had many castles scattered over the country, and much time was spent in going from one place to another, and gorgeous cavalcades were incidents of almost daily occurrence on the unspeakably bad highways, while an endless procession of dog carts, horse trains, monks and nuns on horseback, merchants with their wares, peddlers with their packs, beggar students, mendicant friars and royal messengers on foot, together with throngs of pilgrims of all sorts and conditions streamed from Berwick to Land's End in spite of quagmires and rocky roads, dangerous bridges and inundations, nasty inns and robbers of high and low degree. For our ancestors were tough and well fitted to raise up descendants who should one day spread themselves as conquerors into all the quarters of the habitable globe.

WM. SCHUYLER.

CHARACTER IN FACES.

PHYSIOGNOMICAL STUDIES AND RESEMBLANCES THEY PROVE.

Men Whose Countenances Indicate the Characteristics of Certain Animals—A Monk That Looked Like a Pig—A Farmer that Resembled a Rabbit—The Reasons of This Similarity.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

LONG before Lavater's time the idea prevailed that a man's character could be judged from his physiognomy. Aristotle, and later on Della Porta, drew parallels between the physiognomical characteristics of men and animals. The high import of mimic expression was pointed out by Darwin in his famous work, "The Expression of Character in Man and Beast." Darwin succeeded in proving scientifically and in a graceful man-

Fig. 1—Hog.

ner the origin of definite physiological forms of expression, so that we are by no means without a sound basis far the doctrine of physiognomy. Aside from this, Dalton endeavored to pave the way for a comparative physiognomical table of the races.

The subject matter of this article, however, consists of the researches and observations made by a Danish physiognomist, and I have selected him, because he treats the case in an entirely different light. Sophus Schack was a painter and officer in the army, who fell at Dueppel in 1864, leaving behind him a work in manuscript on the study of physiognomy viewed more from an artist's, than a scientist's standpoint, and the hints contained in this little volume are very interesting.

Accepting Schack's theory, that this world is the perceptible external picture of an inward necessity, with every detail of that ne-

Fig. 2—Rabbit.

cessity clearly defined, wherein nothing is accidental or without coherence, then we cannot help but believe in an inner connection betweed psychical transactions and facial denouements. Other prominent philosophers, such as Lotze, antagonize this statement.

Be that as it may, Sophus Schack is quite

Fig. 3—Bear.

right, when, as a painter, he believes in the fact that there exists so close a connection between mind and facial form, that one can scarcely be separated from the other. His lively artistic imagination has made him find everywhere a striking animal resemblance in

HUMAN FEATURES.

It is particularly the profile of some people which is calculated to remind one of certain kinds of animals, and a close acquaintance with the individual in question corresponds, not infrequently with our diagnosis in regard to his mental condition.

On his journey from Genoa to Milan, Schack met a monk of the Benedictine order whose profile resembled that of the hog so thoroughly that the artist added it at once to his gallery of sketches. The two traveled together for a week, and Schack soon found him to be a very phlegmatic person, in whose existence "lust" was the principal watchword, nor did his welfare and peace of mind depend in the least upon his cleanliness of person. (See Fig. 1.)

The form, expression and position of the eye is that which chiefly demonstrates the similarity between the human and the animal face. According to Schack, the resemblance to a rabbit lies in the staring, wide-open eyes, such as are common to persons under the influence of fear and fright. At some railroad station Schack met a man, who came running along just as the train was about to start. His mien and gestures reminded the artist of a frightened hare. Schack took the young man in tow, and learned from him that he was the son of a rich farmer near Meissen,

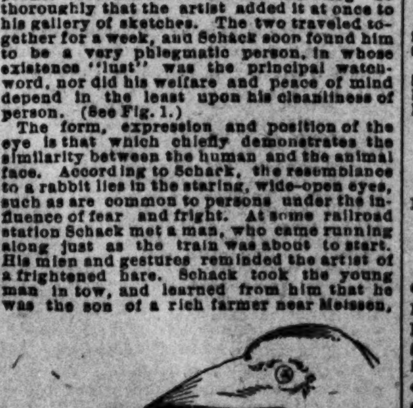


Fig. 4—Raven.

and had never been on a railroad train in his life. The faint hearted fellow, covered with confusion, was so badly intimidated that on his arrival at Leipzig he dared not venture outside of his room at the hotel for fear of the crowds in the streets. (See Figure 2.)

Schack's third example leads us

TO A PRISON

at Copenhagen, where a West Indian soldier who had deserted the army was confined. He was taken captive only after a desperate struggle of resistance. Under ordinary circumstances the convict seemed peaceable and tractable enough, but his wild, unruly temperament came to light at once under the use of unaccustomed intoxicants or the railleries of his fellow-prisoners.

The nature of the bear was as strongly visible in his character as in his countenance. [See fig. 1.] In the same way Schack came across raven-physiognomies and faces resembling those of a rat. [See figs. 4 and 5.]

Schack's little volume is full of interest, of course. There are two sources of errors which may creep into all physiognomical conclusions, and to these Prof. Henle of the University of Goettingen calls attention. The subjective source of error has its root in the mind of the observant, and dims conclusions by prejudice. The objective source of error lies in the fact that frequently the exterior does not correspond with the interior. Appearances are deceptive. The ancients believed that, on the one hand, man was a bird, while on the other hand, nothing in the universe bears more clearly and distinctly the imprint of Divinity than does man.

Schack copied the picture of the raven face from LeBrun's famous work, "Rapport de la Physiognomye Humaine Avec Celle Des Animaux." He adds further: "No great amount of intellect or sagacity is necessary to see at a glance that if not direct truth, at least an undeniably indirect veracity as to the judgment of the individual's character, may be attributed to this face. The small, characterless and treacherous eye, the pointed, hard, bird-like nose, the low, flat, compressed forehead, the cold, sharp, narrow lines around the mouth are rarely ever

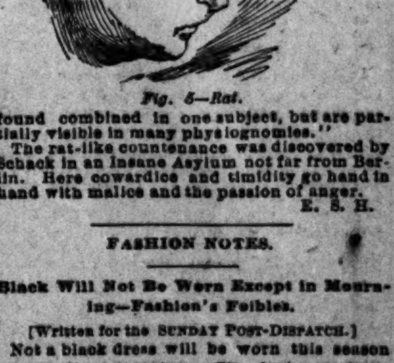


Fig. 5—Rat.

found combined in one subject, but are partially visible in many physiognomies."

The rat-like countenance was discovered by Schack in an Insane Asylum not far from Berlin. Here cowardice and timidity go hand in hand with malice and the passion of anger.

E. S. H.

FASHION NOTES.

Black Will Not Be Worn Except in Mourning—Fashion's Foibles.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

Not a black dress will be worn this season except for mourning. The designers have pronounced it a killing color, and by way of proof the customer is seated before a cheval glass and draped, Greek fashion, with a short length of some colored fabric in stripe, check or figure, suited to her complexion and general aspect. "Do you see, madame, how bright you look, how pleasing the effect is and how young and animated you appear?"

A quiet assent; perhaps a gracious bow; maybe an imperceptible movement of the haughty head; for the patron of the ladies' tailor is not garrulous nor demonstrative.

Then comes the statuesque drapery in black albatross, black Melrose Abbey, black Henrietta, black silk or any material convenient. At once the woman sees the depressing influence; instead of the animation she has become demure; she looks grave, sallow, small, tired, heavy; her eyes seem to sink, her features flatten, her lips pale and every blemish in her skin becomes pronounced. Black is a killing color, she realizes, for all but her defects. If she is gigantic then it is endured for her proportions. For any other purpose it has nothing to recommend it, as it is not artistic, not serviceable and by all odds the most expensive fabric that can be selected, since every fleck, speck and drop of dust and liquid mars its surface. This system of throwing a cloth about the neck and shoulders is a capital way, and the only way to try a dress pattern before buying it. Every woman knows the primary colors that she can wear, but the half tones and thirds in the chromatic scale produced in the electric fountain must be carefully tried.

Cherry-blossom soap is the latest device for tinting and scenting the lids.

The girl with the black Suede shoes carries a wallet the size of a prayer-book bound in the same leather.

Passementerie trimming is limited to the bands for the collar and cuffs.

If you want a very stylish wrap get a long cloak of satin in dark brown, invisible green, dahlia red or navy blue. Have it a sort of Josephine in cut, tied at the belt with streamers of wide ribbon and finish the neck and shoulders with a cape of lace frills or ruching. This is a garment intended for sunny autumn days to cover the dress that is too gay to appear on the street, yet perfectly appropriate in a concert, place of amusement or cafe.

The three-quarter length coat is to take the place of the yachting jacket. Smooth cloth is preferred. The designs is of the utmost simplicity, fitting the figure accurately and closing on the side with a single row of buttons.

For the street, as well as house, dresses are made perfectly plain—that is, without any drapery. There is a tendency to have the skirt fit as tight as the bodice and at the same time show no gathers. To this end the material is cut on the bias, darts are slashed all around the hips, and the only fullness is held, fan fashion, at the belt under a small rosette of ribbon. All the basques are cut short, barely covering the belt. The fronts are gathered and trimmed in the French way, and if striped the cloth is carefully matched. Any decoration on the dress is confined to a band of gold lace or several rows of narrow braid laid on the hem. Girdles of velvet ribbon tied in the back in an Alsatian bow or rosette with long ends that reach to the heels are very stylish.

New gros grains are ready for adoption. The weave is about like the old silk, but the material having less dressing is as pliable as the India stuff.

Not only has the garnet been recalled, but garnet cloths are announced among the beautiful importations for winter. The model dress is combined with black velvet and black shoes, black gloves and the sundries, such as fan, purse and card case, are of black lusterless leather. This is a warm cherry color, quite as becoming to the blonde as the brunette, and one that the eye does not tire of.

There are forty samples of new cloth for cloaking and outside wraps in the market which the shopkeepers mail to an address on receipt of 4 cents.

To the woman of limited means it may be a comfort to know that straw bonnets and round hats will be worn all winter. In the trimming velvet is the popular material, combined with a silk tissue in cream, aster blue, white, orange, or any color that will make a pleasing contrast with the darker velvet.

The traveling blouse, which is not unlike the hunting jacket of a few years past, is to be worn on the street with a dark cap.

In lieu of something safer than morphine, alcoholic bon-bons and strychnine lozenges, the girl who must take something has adopted the quinine habit. She carries an opal or etched crystal vinaigrette corked with a gold thimble and filled with fifty odd two-grain quinine pills, which she flips down her throat in the most unexpected places and at the most inopportune times imaginable. Let a solicitous friend remark that she may take cold in a draught, or without her wrap, that her feet are wet, that the wind may be too strong, and out comes the quinine vinaigrette and pop, pop, pop goes a trio of white marbles, or six grains of the drug, down her throat. If she is tired she takes two; if she is hungry, from two to six pills are swallowed. Six grains are sure cure for indigestion, and in case of a threatened cold she will send ten pellets down the red lane of gustatory delight without wincing.

The picturesque is aimed at in the fall millinery. Fancy a black French felt or crinoline straw trimmed with scarlet velvet and scarlet and black pompon bunched in the back; under the crown, resting on the hair, is a band of scarlet velvet knotted in the back bolero fas[illegible] will [illegible] you will readily understand the striking prosperity of the picture, provided, of c[illegible] that the frame suits the face.

Good morning
Have you used
PEARS' SOAP?

POND'S EXTRACT

WILL CURE

Sore Throat, Chafings, Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Sore Feet, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Inflammations, Hemorrhages,

Piles, Cuts, Boils, Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Catarrh, Soreness, Lameness.

Avoid Imitations. Accept No Substitute.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., New York.

A BRAINY BATTLE.

In Which Bright Minds Are Enlisted and Glory Awaits the Victor.

Who Will Win the $100 Prize Offered by the "Sunday Post-Dispatch?"

It Will Be Awarded to the Contestant Presenting the Best Idea for the Exposition for 1891.

A Chance for the Creative Readers of the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" to Exercise Their Powers—An Unusual Opportunity Opened for Patriotic St. Louisans to Make the Next Exposition the Most Novel and Best Ever Attempted by Any American City—The Contest and Conditions.

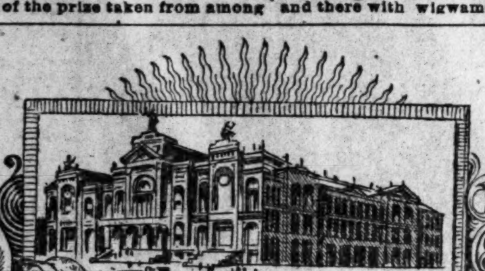
The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Exposition idea contest has been a conspicuous success. The offer of $100 in gold to the person submitting the most attractive idea for the St. Louis Exposition of 1891 contained in the last SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH was all sufficient to bring out a flood of suggestions. Eighteen columns have been devoted during the week to these ideas in condensed form and yet all have not been printed. In this accumulation of brilliance there are enough schemes to make a hundred expositions great successes.

And the end is not yet.

The blank which must be attached to all manuscript suggestions submitted in the contest for the prize is printed in this issue of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. It will also be printed on next Sunday, and ideas submitted in accordance with the rules of the contest printed below, will be received at the office of this paper, 513 Olive street and at the office of the POST-DISPATCH EXPOSITION ECHOES, in the basement of the Exposition, up to 1:30 o'clock p. m., Oct. 11.

The name of the winner will be announced from the stage of Music Hall on Oct. 18, the last night of the Exposition season.

The selection of the prize taken from among



NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

DATE ....

Received at This Office ....

This record form, with name, address aud date supplied, must accompany each suggestion entered in the contest.

the thousands of contestants is a task that will devolve upon a committee to be selected by the executive officers of the Exposition Association, and the finding of that committee will be reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of the Association.

The prize idea will be adopted by the Exposition management and will be the leading feature of the Exposition season of 1891. It is probable that other ideas than the one to which the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH prize is given will be utilized by the management in their preparations for next year, many being quite valuable. The prize winning idea, however, must be exceptionally novel and attractive.

THE CONDITIONS.

The conditions under which the contest is conducted are printed below:

First. State your idea as briefly as you can, writing only on one side of the paper.

Second. Cut a blank from the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, fill in the space with your name and address, and attach the blank to the paper on which your idea has been written.

Third. There is no limit as to age, sex or previous condition in this contest. Every man, woman or child may enter.

Fourth. The idea must be new. You must suggest something that has not been seen in previous Expositions and your suggestion must contain the elements of attractiveness. An improvement on the ideas or plans of another person, radically changing its form or application, will be received.

Fifth. All ideas must be either deposited in the box in the office of the POST-DISPATCH EXPOSITION ECHOES in the Exposition Machinery Hall or received in the counting-room of the POST-DISPATCH, 513 Olive street, before 10:30 o'clock p. m. Saturday, Oct. 11, 1890. On its receipt the blank attached to the idea will be stamped with the time of its receipt. Should two suggestions be deemed equally worthy by the directors of the Exposition, the handsome prize will go to the person who has handed in the idea bearing the earlier date.

Sixth. You may send in any number of suggestions, together or separately, if each communication is accompanied by a record blank from the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH attached to the first sheet.

IDEAS ENTERED.

Wants Everything.

Have just been reading your Exposition proposals in last Sunday's paper and send suggestions herewith, though I fear your folks haven't space enough—I mean area—to carry it out. It is to illustrate in miniature the progress in locomotion in this country; with miniature "prairie schooners," old-time stage coaches, ordinary horse-car, electric car, cable car, locomotive and train, etc., running on parallel roads or tracks or in circles. Better still, if two streams of water could be introduced for steamboat and canal-boat. By miniature I mean of proportion suited to the space that could be spared for the exhibition, the coach and wagon to be drawn by live steers or ponies, the locomotive large enough to hold a live man at [illegible] the street car live conductors. One [illegible] the scheme is that the various cars by day [illegible] would doubtless be glad to furnish the models in conjunction with the owners of the best approved motors, the idea being to illustrate the wonderful advance that has been and is being made in methods of transportation. The proposition admits of great elaboration as you will see. It wouldn't be necessary to build turn-tables for such an exhibition, as the operation of backing a train is not without interest. I am not mechanic enough to determine what would be the proper size for the engine and cars, but of course they would have to be very small. I don't know that the little steamboat would be practicable, but the canal-boat with a miniature mule would certainly be, and both would be great cards for the show. Any big locomotive works would furnish the miniature engine for the advertisement there is in it.

All which may only suggest to you that I am only a "crank." Yours truly,
R. H. SYLVESTER.

Contests for Skilled Workmen.

I suggest a series of contests between the expert workmen of St. Louis in the different trades. The exhibition of the men at work will be interesting to visitors, while the contests will enlist the enthusiasm of 100,000 workers in this city and vicinity. This would make Machinery Hall a miniature of the manufacturing interests of St. Louis. MC.

The Labyrinth of Castan.

Would it not be a good idea to construct in some convenient part of the Ex. a "Labyrinth," like that of Castan in Bremen? The same is twice the size of an ordinary room. There is a sort of path through the apartment which has a good many turns in it. The sides of the path are made of a row of mirrors and at every turn is a mirror so as to confuse the visitor and cause him to run against the glass instead of going along the path. At the end of the path could be placed a stairway leading up to a second story, where there could either be placed six or eight mirrors in the form of a hexagon or octagon, so that any person looking into one of the glasses would seem to see a multitude instead of himself only; or lenses and concave mirrors could be arranged so that every one would be seen only down to the waist. J. T. M.

Oriental Life and Famous Statuary.

I herewith submit the following ideas for your Exposition prize contest:

First—Scenes from Oriental life represented by natives of those countries dressed in costumes and engaged in the arts, industries, etc., of their native lands.

Second—One or more companies of the Nautch dancing girls of India.

Third—A hall of statuary in the art department, where plaster copies of some of the more famous pieces of statuary in the art galleries of Europe could be exhibited. V.

History of the United States Illustrated.

I would suggest a representation of America from its discovery by Columbus up to the present time, illustrating its growth and progress. The basement to be arranged to represent the country at the time of its discovery in its primeval state, covered with forests swarming with wild beasts and dotted here and there with wigwams of the aborigines, showing the red men and their squaws and pappooses in their natural state with their implements of warfare and manners, etc., and mode of living in general.

On the first floor should be a representation of the country from 1775, at the outbreak of the Revolution to 1875, just 100 years later, showing all the prominent historical events, such as the Battle of Lexington, Boston Tea Party, Declaration of Independence, Surrender of Cornwallis, Washington's Inaugural and main instances of the Mexican War and the Rebellion. The third floor to be devoted to an exhibition of all the leading triumph of art and science now known up to the present time. Such as electricity, railroad, printing press, telephone, phonograph, etc. The different exhibitors to be allotted space on the floor most appropriate, for instance:

Mining machinery, etc., to be placed in the basement in close juxtaposition to the mountains and forests.

Sporting goods, fire-arms, etc., places on the second floor, near one of the battle scenes. Dry goods, books, art, music, etc., on the third floor.

I would also suggest a life-size figure (dummies) on each floor dressed in the style and costume representing those periods. L. W.

Put In a Ladies' Elevator.

My idea would be to have an elevator close to the entrance put up in the Exposition building, only for the ladies. S. HEILMANN.
3406 South Second street.

A Monster Panorama.

I suggest that a panorama be presented to the visitors during the Exposition of 1891 representing the past, present and if possible the future in some features. This representation is to include all the improvements made (that is, the most important,) from the day of our Savior's birth. Being a resident of St. Louis, and at all times hoping for the welfare of the Exposition, I hope my suggestion be adopted as above. Respectfully, C. A. B.

Indian Tribes and Life and a Whale.

Beg leave to suggest that for the Exposition for '91 an attractive feature would be a very large whale. It could be negotiated for early in the season and towed up the Mississipp River in a barge so constructed that the water would flow continuously through the boat and placed in a tank similarly made in the main building.

Suggestion second—Bring from the Wild West two Indians—male and female—of every known tribe, including the Aleuts of Alaska and natives from the isles of the ocean, and exhibit them in their native wigwams, teepees, huts, etc. Barring the ice houses, a few Esquimaux would be very attractive. Also a collection of animals indigenous to the countries of said people. Yours, etc.,
GEORGE W. MAY,
Burlington Junction, Mo.

Give the Inventors a Chance.

Set apart a space for the inventive cranks of the country and let any of them that feel so disposed show their models in working order.

It ought to be an amusing as well as an interesting and instructive sight for the general public. BOB AND JIM.

Make Chicago Folks Blush.

I think, as Chicago is so dilatory in appropriating the money for the World's Fair, that if the managers of our Exposition get up a miniature World's Fair of their own, and if possible with a miniature Eifel Tower included, they might possibly draw as large a crowd and be more successful in a financial way. Our St. Louis merchants are capable of getting up any enterprise with success, as has been demonstrated in former years. If necessary to enhance the scene, have the halls brilliantly illuminated, and have each nation represented by persons costumed according to the country they represent. Respectfully,
MRS. VIRGINIA JOHANN.

Expose the Briny Deep.

Now for the original: A monster petition to Congress still assembled in sterile deliberation praying that august body to revoke and declare forfeited the award to Chicago of the World's Fair by reason of the flagrant impotency displayed by that city in all proceedings during the many months since that incomparable privilege was conceded her. Said petition to be signed daily by as many visitors to the Exposition as possible, non-residents to sign separate lists. It would show the country by way of contrast how erroneous it was to elect Chicago for the honor and what St. Louis can and does perform in the way of entertaining multitudes without any visible effort. This of course does not affect our home affairs for next year, yet I consider it as eminently in order now on general principles. Next my great gun (I desire it understood, and that is my original idea, that no attraction under the sun could be devised which would more genuinely and more completely entertain the masses and draw larger crowds), a monster aquarium, one constituting and containing in an ample and full measure everything that terms implies. Nothing on earth still harbors greater mysteries for man than the briny deep. It's formations and creations both in fauna and flora are stranger, more peculiar and more indescribable than anything existing on terra firma. Nothing, in my opinion, could be conceived at present that would arouse more genuine interest or curiosity than a rare and complete collection of those species among the inhabitants of the deep that are procurable. Financially or technically the proposition would encounter no serious obstacles. And besides, after having served the purposes of the Exposition this zoological collection could be turned to good account in more ways than one, so for instance by transforming it into a permanent feature as a public institution. By the way, your present fish tanks are wrongly constructed by being altogether too wide and shallow instead of deep and very narrow, yet long. Please investigate the merits of my last suggestion as it is a good one. GEORGE ROEMER.

The seven pyramids of Egypt by seven stores.

Christmas tree from top to bottom of building.

Blarney Castle and Blarney stone, with St. Jacob's ladder. KATE KELLY.

Compare the Old and New.

My plan for the next Exposition, is to have a review of the development and progress of the United States, from its incipiency up to the present time. To consist of contrasting displays, side by side, by each exhibitor of old-time customs, modes, processes, etc., with the late improved processes of to-day, as the case might be, according to the avocation of the exhibitors. Each to make two exhibits, one of the early or old mode and one of the new, showing thereby by contrast and comparison the progress made in their distinct and particular branch or line of business. Of course, this is to extend to and include all branches of industry.

For instance, contrast the old and new modes of transportation on land and water; the old-fashioned sailing ship with the modern improved steamer; the old ox team "prairie schooner" train and bull-whacker conductor with our improved steel railway system; the old penny post with our present lightning express; the old fire-place, "fire-dogs," "crane" and log fire, etc., with new improved stoves, ranges, with gas or liquid fuel; the old-style grist-mill with the new roller process, etc.

The old-style mail delivery—stand in line and wait your turn at the post-office—system with the modern carrier delivery system. The old wicker dip candle or torchlight by the side of our brilliant electric light of this period.

And once again, compare and contrast the old hand-press process with the new improved steam or electric press of to-day, such as now displayed at the Exposition by the enterprising POST-DISPATCH. And so on, down the long line and list too numerous to mention, contrasting the old and new styles, modes, processes, etc. By a little reflection one will readily perceive the practicability of this plan.

Let anyone engaged in any branch or department of industry contrast the mode or process of their production with that of the past, and this idea will readily commend itself as an interesting and practical plan for our next Exposition. In this connection I would also suggest that a prize be awarded the exhibitor whose display is pronounced to be the best by vote of the visitors to the Exposition, and also a prize be awarded to the person receiving the greatest number of entrance checks to the Exposition; that is, the managers to furnish and give to each and every visitor to the Exposition a check for every ticket purchased and these checks to be returned to the directors and counted, the person having the greater number to their credit to receive a substantial prize.

I think these ideas contain the elements of possibility and attractiveness requisite for their adoption for the Exposition of 1891.
JAS. C. SMITH.

A Display of Plants, Fruits and Animals.

Make the Exposition essentially an exhibit of the Mississippi Valley, as follows:

1. A living or prepared specimen of every indigenous species of plant.

2. A living or prepared specimen of every form of animal life indigenous to the Mississippi Valley.

3. A specimen of every variety of mineral, as ores, earths, building material, etc.

4. A sample of all manufactured goods, as linen, cotton, silk, woolen and jute fabrics, mineral paints and chemicals prepared, glass, asbestos, etc.

Colleges and State museums might be induced to loan specimens. Scientific men would contribute loans and mining and manufacturing companies could be used by giving them a sufficient advertisement. The collecton, however, shall not be of the nature of an advertisement of special lines of business or industry, but an exhibit of the productions and resources of the West and South.

It should religiously exclude from this exhibit the productions which are peculiar to the East and the Pacific coast.

These products should be so arranged and labeled that a visitor could easily comprehend the idea intended and get some better notion of the immensity of the resources of the territory of which St. Louis is the center.
G. D. LIND.

Prizes for Exhibitors.

Idea that will make the St. Louis Exhibition of 1881 a greater success than in preceeding years:

First—Place in as many departments as will not be taken up by exhibitors an exhibit which is entirely new. These exhibits can be: (a.) A group of Indians or a group of foreign wild tribes—the scenery natural, also their costumes, weapons and utensils. (b.) A group of domestic or foreign animals or birds with natural scenery. Second—Engage one of the best comedy troupes, these to give entertainments on certain days of the week during the exhibition. Third—Engage a concert troupe for the balance of the week. Fourth—Give notice to exhibitors in time and advertise for some new exhibits, setting forth that you will give the following premiums: A silver medal to every exhibitor; a gold medal (or money) to the best exhibition, the most costly exhibition, the best arranged exhibition, the rarest exhibition, the funniest and most laughable exhibition, the most attractive exhibition, the most artful exhibition.

The above notice to exhibitors for the Exposition of 1891 given in time will arouse exhibiters of all classes, and a selection can be made therefrom to effect new ideas and assure the greatest success. M. J. D.

A Man of Ideas.

First—Customs of different nations. For instance, one night or day Chinese, showing mode of living, dancing, weddings, etc. Another time, Arabian, Japanese and so on through the list of nations.

Second—An electric railway, going from cellar to top story and down again, not crossing pathway in such a manner as to interfere with pedestrians.

Third—A prize to be competed for between each State for its own products—such as Vermont, maple sugar; Florida, oranges; Georgia, cotton, etc.

Fourth—A prize for the best looking lady, on one certain day or night in each week, same to be determined by vote.

Fifth—A display of products of various nations, such as food, clothing, tools, etc., leading up to St. Louis.

Sixth—Modes of printing and making ideas permanent, as hieroglyphics, Indian marks, etc., up to the present day.

Seventh—Tableaux of each country, with songs, as Scotch, Prince Charles, with appropriate songs, etc.

Eighth—Special prize for greatest invention during the year 1891.

Ninth—Best design for following year.

Tenth—A series of colored globes, lit by electricity and so arranged with wires and switches that the entire building can be lit in any one color and changed to another at will.

Eleventh—Changing display each week; flowers one week, fish another week, fruit another, etc.

Twelfth—Competition in wrestling, writing, handmade fancy articles, etc.

Thirteenth—Models of ships, boats, life saving apparatus, etc.

Fourteenth—Floral arch, flower beds, creepers on walls at back, fountain, electric lights.

Fifteenth—Arch of Titus, sacred vessels, Roman Deities, and armor.

Sixteenth—A tableaux on revolving platform, one half representing two nations at war, the other half, a peaceful village scene, change each night.

Seventeenth—Huts, in imitation of esquimaux of snow, Indian of bark, Chinese of bamboo, etc.

Eighteenth—Doing away with the "shop" appearance. GEO. H. B. HOOPER.

A Small Boy's Suggestion.

I am only a small boy, but I would suggest you represent St. Louis as it was when first settled and then as it is at the present time. I think that would be very entertaining to us little folks, as well as old ones. C. E. M.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Scenes.

In answer to the invitation given in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, I will suggest an idea for the coming Exposition of 1891.

I think a very attractive scene might be made from the history of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" if some of the principal scenes were represented from the book, it would give all the trades a good opportunity of exhibiting. The different scenes of slave life, such as a public auction of negroes with gentlemen buyers on horseback, where the tailor and harness maker and many other trades could exhibit to perfection.

There would be a good opportunity for dry goods in the neat calico dresses of Miss Ophelia and the elaborate toilets of the beautiful little Eva and her mother and father. Then a mimic river with Eliza crossing persued by blood hounds and slave dealers would make a fine water scene. I think all classes would understand and be interested in this, particularly country people, who would talk it up, and so swell the number of visitors to St. Louis. E. S.

The Wonders of the World.

Please accept the following as my suggestion for the coming Exposition:

It is that you have a fac-simile of the seven wonders of the world.

All give prizes. Attach a coupon to each ticket sold by the Exposition and give each purchaser a chance in the prize.

And some evening give prizes to those guessing the nearest number of people in the Exposition that evening. Respectfully guesser, MRS. N. D.

Progression and Prizes.

Let each exhibit represent, as far as practicable, a display of articles as they were in olden times, and as they now appear. For instance, the printing press of olden times operating along side of the one now in use, or the old time sewing machine or spinning wheel in operation beside the ones of to-day.

Also every hundredth ticket of admission to be either a free one or to draw a prize, as the managers may decide.

These suggestions, if carried out, I think would be the greatest attractions to the mass of people. Yours very respectfully, B. B.

The Teachers' European Tour.

I would suggest that for the Exposition of 1891 we have a miniature copy of the teachers' trip to Europe, as almost everybody has helped to send them there. I think it would be interesting to everybody to look on a beautiful ship and say there is the ship that I helped to send my teacher to Europe on. Have a small pool as an ocean with a beautiful ship and three little girls as teachers.
MISS F. C.

Panorama of the Suburbs.

1. Give panorama views of the city of St. Louis and suburbs from time of settlement up to date, showing progress, with views, within a lapse of from five to ten years.

2. Raffle off a valuable city lot. Raffle to begin at the opening and end at the close of Exposition; an extra charge of 10 cents for persons desiring chance tickets.
MRS. A. B.

The Sun, Moon and Stars.

For an electrical exhibit. A darkened room, with electric lights to form the stars and moon, with an adjoining room showing the sun just peeping above the horizon.

A Poet's Contribution.

Allow me to suggest the following:

I would here a little scheme hatch,
To boom the Ex. and the POST-DISPATCH;
Count home talent a little more,
And bid Pat au revoir.
MME. PIERRE.

Display the Raw Material.

I would suggest as a feature of the Exposition of 1891, that the exhibitors be asked to combine the modern and ancient in their line of business, or where that was not possible, to show the raw material in conjunction with the finished article. For example, the clothing, millinery, dress goods, and other merchants could have living models to wear the styles common when St. Louis was a village, to compare with their nineteenth century goods.

The music dealers might have peculiar instruments, such as Arabian, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, etc., with players in costumes. An initial Ben Franklin press with printer in costume of that day. Leather dealers, a swamp with alligators. Jewelers, a mining scene, etc., etc. J. C. P.

The "Passion Play."

I think that the greatest thing for the opening of the Exposition for the year 1891, something of a novelty, that would draw crowds at the Exposition, is the "Passion Play," the players to come from any part of the world or from this city. Let the play be several hours each night and on Saturday afternoon. I am not a Christian, but think the great drawing card would be a passion play.
PROF. J. COOK.

Minstrels, Circus and Opera.

The undersigned proposes as a new feature for the St. Louis Exposition of '91 the following:

Nightly performances on the stage of Music Hall, viz: One week comic opera, next week circus, next a grand minstrel show, next short society plays, next variety and so on. A new attraction for every week, with change of programme every evening.

Gilmore's great band to give a concert every afternoon, and to render the necessary music for the performances at night.
WM. GUNDLACH, Columbia, Ill.

A Complete Newspaper Office.

The intensely interesting printing press, the POST-DISPATCH's exhibit, suggests to my mind a future for the Exposition of 1891. Let any one of our city newspapers, or all combined, establish a newspaper office in the basement of the Exposition so that the public may see and learn all that is of interest in connection with such an enterprise. Exhibit the workings thereof, from A to Z, including not only the mechanical part, but the part that printers, compositors, proof-readers, etc., play. Have guides to show and explain all features and processes. H.

A Prolific Suggestion.

It seems to me merchants and others beside the Exposition officers will favor the "war of ideas" now going on and receive happy suggestions for future exhibits. I would suggest: 1. Elevators. 2. A band of seats revolving slowly around the railing of the third floor in such a way as to enable visitors to get on and off at pleasure and see the sights while resting. 3. A room where dinners and parcels could be checked for a nickel and where a cup of coffee and a substantial lunch could be obtained at moderate prices. 4. A regulation requiring that at least one "popular air"—a selection from national music, the hymnals and love ballads be played at each concert in Music Hall. 5. A hall of statutary. 6. A model room for inventors. 7. An exhibit of such ladies' fancy work as shall meet the approval of merit of a competent committee. 8. An extension of the exhibit of antiquities. 9. The erection of a large and high observatory on the Exposition Building; supplemented with a telescope at the top, through which visitors might look at night for a stipulated sum. HOMO.

The Finding of America.

I would suggest for the Exposition of 1891 the discovery of America and if possible an artificial ship on the sea, with scenery of the place where Columbus landed. I think this would be very attractive, or, if that is too expensive, I would suggest the life of George Washington, from his early life until he was elected President.

Beautify the Building.

I would suggest the sidewalk in front of the Exposition, extending from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street on Olive, should be brilliantly illuminated with electric lights in various designs and colors. At each end of the building front, in the space next to the steps, build two iron latticed towers with revolving lights on each to illuminate in the evening, and used as an advertisement during the day, announcing the programme and attractions given in the hall and building. The grand entrance and promenade are entirely too bare and somber looking; would suggest for the center two or more electric cascades with variegated lights in constant play and surrounded with tropical plants, the iron columns and ceiling draped with bright bunting and flags of all nations interspersed with garlands of evergreen and many colored lights. Next, the two aquariums filled with clear water, containing beautiful specimens of the finny tribe, surrounded with plants and shrubbery, be placed at each end of the entrance. Next, the main floor to be divided into four parts, representing the four seasons—first, spring; second, summer; third, autumn; fourth, winter. Next, fifth, the electric companies, with their dazzling lights, should be on this floor, flanking the Music Hall on the east and west sides. The upper floors and balconies should be devoted to the other exhibits of every description, which should have new and attractive features each day if possible, induce manufacturers of distant States and cities to make exhibits, offering the best and sufficient floor space as they always make the most attractive displays. Offer cash prizes and costly medals for the best and most attractive displays, and let the public decide by votes, a coupon attached to each admission ticket. Over the balconies on the upper floors hang clusters of variegated lights to light the scenes beneath. Have the Music Hall repainted in gold and some light colors to harmonize, and be sure of the re-engagement of Col. Patrick Sarsfield's magnificent band, with some star vocalists in connection with some of the local singing societies and athletic clubs and military companies. Be sure to have plenty of light and air, with the best accommodations for the public. E. M.

A Scenic History.

How would it do to represent in a series of tableaux—or better still, an encampment—the history of the world from the creation down to the present time? Every State in the Union could contribute some natural beauty for the adornment of the Garden of Eden.

After the landing of Columbus the representations might be strictly American, and not only historical, scientific, etc.; subjects idealized, but also the dances and songs of the time.

Let St. Louisans, who are so proud of their Exposition, be the actors and actresses and the children of this city, who are noted for their graceful dancing, help. Of course each individual would be willing to furnish what was needed in the way of costumes, and if a good-natured competition existed that one camp should surpass the other, why, so much the better. The conclusion might be a gorgeous representation of the prosperity of the Union, perfection of electricity, etc.

I am now interested in the subject, and had I the wealth of Crœsus I would be as prodigal in giving toward the success of this undertaking as Timon of Athens. STENOGRAPHER.

An "Ugly" Show.

I would suggest for the Exposition for 1891 that for a drawing-card to the Exposition be—that let every State in the Union send one of their ugliest red-headed women, that is a resident of the State—to be between the age of 30 and not over 50 years old, single and never was married to be seated in a row in the Exposition building in chairs labeled on the top of each chair. Say Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and so on as the crowd passes by them at the end of the row. There will be a large box to hold the votes of all who may pass an opinion on what State sent the ugliest woman to the St. Louis Exposition in 1891. The hours and days for these ugly beauties to sit could be arranged by the management of the Exposition, and a prize of $500 to the lady receiving the most votes as the ugliest woman in the United States. The management could say how they should dress. The cry would be where are the ugly ladies.
R. A. MAGANN,
316 North Eleventh street.

Strauss' Band and Choral Society.

Strauss' Band of New York and St. Louis' Symphony and Choral Society as long as each can be engaged. FLORA.

A Picture With a Moral.

This is my idea as to the exhibit at the Exposition of 1891. It consists of two scenes, the first being one of which the subject is, "God Pity the Man Who Has a House and No Home." The place a beautifully furnished drawing-room, wherein are there occupants, father, mother and young lady daughter; father sitting in a secluded recess, his head leaning on his hands—a picture of abject despair—while the mother, magnificently attired, is a short distance away apparently absorbed in her fancy work, while the daughter, still more magnificently attired, is reclining in blissful repose reading a trashy novel and munching sweetmeats from a box beside her, seemingly ignorant of her surroundings.

Second scene of which the subject, "God Bless the Man Who Hath Both House and Home." Also in a beautifully furnished room wherein are three persons, father, mother and daughter. The father is sitting in an easy chair befor a glowing fire in an old-fashioned fireplace. His wife on one side with her hand in his; his daughter kneeling on the other side with his arms around his neck looking at him with a loving smile. They, also, are as magnificently attired as those described in the previous scene though not so profusely decorated, that is they are dressed very simply though beautifully. Remember this is only the principal outline.
M. MC.

One Big Electric Display.

I think if the Exposition of '91 was devoted exclusively to electrical displays of inventions up to that date it would draw a large crowd, not only from neighboring towns, but from a distance.

I think the day of displaying hoop-poles, pumpkins and calico, etc., is past and ought to be relegated to the Fair Grounds. It's growing monotonous to go to the Exposition and there find nothing but what can be seen in the show windows of our stores any day.
W. H. H.

Specimens From All Nations.

I suggest that the good people make up a popular purse, big enough to bring two or more of the largest, finest, broadest specimen of male and female humanity from each race and country on the globe, to be visitors and to occupy a temple or other suitable building on the grounds. Each country would take pride enough to find two or more fine specimens, and the inducement of a trip from New York to St. Louis in special train. This would advertise the Exposition all over the world, "A World's Congress of Giants of All Nations." A year's time would be enough to lay plans for the finding of an army of the finest specimen of humanity on earth. Who would not go 100 miles to see them in all their glory. JOHN C. F. WHEELER.
Vincennes, Ind.

Immense Map of the River.

The St. Louis Exposition has become national in character, and its merits are discerned from Maine to California. Therefore let the leading feature for 1891 be a National one.

I suggest that a large space be set aside in the building, and in it a topographical display be made of the Mississippi River from its source to its entrance into the Gulf, showing it, as it is now, a great arm of the sea, passing through the finest and most fertile lands on the American Continent, but each year causing devastation and destruction to a vast amount of property and numerous lives; with St. Louis situated in the very center of all this wealth that should naturally flow into her coffers, yet struggling to maintain her position among the great cities of the earth. Then show the National Congress of to-day turning a deaf ear and a blind eye to all grand external improvements that future generations would look upon with pride.

Then show a reverse display of the Father of Waters made straight and confined to the channel, with numerous towns and cities quietly and safely resting upon its banks, with millions of happy subjects in the peaceful pursuit of wealth and happiness, and St. Louis situated in the midst of all this wealth and the improvements that will naturally follow this change, Twelfth street cutting through the city, from South to North, as a grand business boulevard upon which are located the magnificent City Hall and grand Union Depot. All this to be brought about by sending to our National Congress men who look to the nation's progress rather than a scuffle for office. Very respectfully,
JAMES J. LIGON, 2215 DeKalb street.

Opera, Drama, Music and Art.

My idea is to make an attraction that attracts, not only the people in and about St. Louis but as far away as Kansas City, Chicago and Cincinnati, and that can be done by art, music and the drama, or opera. Let us have a collection of art and sculpture, the finest the country ever saw, then let us have the finest light operas every afternoon and evening by the finest troupe ever gotten together in the country, assisted by Theodore Thomas or Gilmore, or in place of the opera have a great dramatic company. The people are tired of the store-window and popcorn display and a poor collection of art. You must have something that is new and grand that people will come a distance to see. There are a dozen Expositions in the country, and when you see one you see them all. Give us something new. LONG.

Give Theatrical Performances.

Have morning performances, say from 11 to 1 o'clock by some troupe playing in the city, or engage a good comedy company like Wyndham, revive the old McCullogh Club, which would fill one week acceptably, as they always drew good audiences; surround Mrs. Hinchcliffe with local amateur talent and give her one week. This would not interfere with the great and only Gilmore, and would make pleasing the morning which is now the least attractive part of the day.
MRS. C. T. S.

Have a Horse Show.

I suggest the addition of a horse show similar to the one which is the society event in New York City every year, and the very popular one which was held in Chicago last winter. Very popular, practical, etc. Suggestions in extenso on request. JAS. B. DUNLAP.

How to Make Dishes.

I think something that would educate and a muse at the same time would be best. How many are there that knows how cups, saucers, dishes and such like are made? The expense would not be much showing the whole process. ALEX. H.

Fac Simile of the Capitol.

My idea of an attractive display for our next Exposition of 1891 is the following: The Capitol at Washington to be built on a slight elevation, but of course on a smaller scale—a fac simile in every detail. Have it placed in the center of the building and as near the main entrance as possible. It should always be illuminated with different colored lights in the evening; white steps leading from the ground up to the front entrance. Then have large grounds around composed of four parts, north, south, east and west, each part divided off by different kinds of shells. They must all be on a gradual slant from the house to the ground and covered with grass, ferns and plants, laid out with taste, and a few flowers. Build a low white fence around and decorate the top of the dome with our national flag. When the florists have their annual flower display use the grounds or four parts of the Capitol. I think every person would be interested in such a display. Yours respectfully,
MRS. J. A. L.,
2603 Glasgow avenue.

Picture of the New South.

Permit me to offer the following as an attraction for the Ex of '91. In some appropriate locality produce a Southern plantation, that was near or over-looking some battle field. Have the old mansion, with the proverbial planter's daughter, some charming young lady who can entertain elegantly, and who will take pride in showing guests the many historical and notable Southern relics contained therein.

The cotton and tobacco fields where the old darkies can be working and singing, watched by the overseer, the typical Southern boss; where bits of grotesque and amusing incidents can be brought in to please the many.

The little white-washed huts, where at "night you can hear the banjos ring" and Auntie silently spinning or knitting, surrounded by the "kids," amusing themselves as well as others with childish sport and play.

In some dark and dismal corner, overhung by cyprus and cane breake, produce the escaped slaves, held at bay by bloodhounds. If this be produced in wax and properly gotten up will make a very impressive feature.

In the rear of the mansion have a well supplied with water from the famous Belcher well, where after viewing and examining the mansion they make their exit (only one) after purchasing some trivial article, which will entitle them to a chance in some prize to be given.

On the opposite side, for it need not consume a great deal of room for the above, produce the new South. Take some street of a Southern city and introduce the darkey as we see him to-day. The engineers, mechanics, shoemakers, carpenters, lawyers, judges, school teachers, their cosy homes and general prosperity after freedom of little more than a decade. To my mind this can be made a drawing feature. CLIPHY.

Give Coupons and a Prize.

Exposition contest. The feature which present will be, that each visitor purchasing a ticket, be presented with a coupon on which is to be stated, the one saving the most of these will be entitled to a prize of $100 in gold.
S. L.

Get a Steamship Engine.

I think that if the association can get a large steamship engine and set it to working in the Exposition next year it would be quite an attraction for visitors in the city.
W. A. ROBERTS.

Keely and His Motor.

I suggest that you have an exhibition of Keely with his original motor. I think it would be one of the greatest drawing cards of the year. WM. E. M.

Spool Cotton Manufactory.

I suggest a spool cotton manufactory be requested to manufacture thread at the Exposition. Three different companies made thread before the New Orleans Exposition and always attracted crowds. They were beautiful and interesting exhibits.
MRS. M. F. TORBERT.

Noah's Ark.

I would suggest "Noah's Ark," representing it surrounded by water. Have all the animals being saved. M. M.

Oriental Garden Scene by Moonlight.

Trees, shrubs and flowers, either natural or artificial, with fruits and blossoms, which may be of glass illuminated by electricity. Fountains and statuary at intervals; have also oriental attendants and most bewitching music.

The moonlit sky effect to be exact recast of nature at her loveliest, electric lights, simulating moon, stars and one of the most celebrated comets.

This, carried out on correct principles, can be made to surpass in beauty, grandeur and artistic taste any scenic display the world has ever witnessed.

It is practical, not too expensive, elevating in character and the effect of passing at midday into a moonlit paradise would be a source of honest enjoyment to all classes. Secure also as visitors men like Gladstone, Bismarck, Parnell, etc. Respectfully, S. F. D.

THEIR AGE GROWS LESS.

THE REMARKABLE DECREASE IN THE LENGTH OF OUR PRESIDENTS' LIVES.

Over 80 Was the Average of the First Five, and Under 50 the Last Five, at the Time of Their Deaths—The Ages of the Different Ones and of What They Have Died.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

It is an interesting (one might also say—alarming) fact to observe that our Presidents are gradually becoming a shorter lived set of people. It has been said that "figures do not lie;" they may be summoned to our aid to prove this somewhat startling assertion. Twenty of our twenty-three Presidents have died, and the average age of the first five was 80 years and 1 month; of the second five, 75 years, 9 months; of the third five, 67 years; of the fourth, and last five, 58 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Washington died at his residence at Mount Vernon, Va., Dec. 14, 1799, at the age of 67 years 9 months and 22 days. His death was the result of a severe cold contracted two days before his death while out horseback riding. The cold resulted in an inflammation of the throat, with extreme difficulty in breathing and swallowing. The exact nature of his disease has been the subject of much discussion. It is generally thought, however, to have been membranous croup or diphtheria. His sufferings were intense. He stated himself: "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go." His last words were: "It is well."

John Adams, our oldest President, died at his home in Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826, at the advanced age of 90 years and 8 months. His last words were: "Thomas Jefferson still survives." But here he was in error, for Jefferson had died but a few hours before on the same day, the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence.

Thomas Jefferson died at his residence, Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826, at the age of 83 years, 3 months and 2 days. He died from no particular disease, but simply a gradual failure of the vital forces. He said to a friend a days before his death: "I am like an old watch, with a pinion worn out here, and a wheel there, until I can go no longer." His last words were: "This is the Fourth of July."

JOHN MADISON

died in quiet and peace, at Mountpelier, Va., June 28, 1836, aged 85 years, 3 months and 28 days. As boy and man he was very delicate and his last hours were free from all trouble and care.

John Monroe died at the residence of his son-in-law in New York city, on July 4, 1831, at the age of 73 years, 2 months and 6 days. Although he died "poor in money" he was indeed, "rich in honor." Monroe was the third of our Presidents who died on Independence day.

John Quincy Adams' death is singularly pathetic; he was stricken with paralysis while rising to address the Speaker on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 28th of February, 1848. He was immediately removed from the House to the rotunda, where, with reviving consciousness, he looked calmly upon his assembled friends and said: "This is the last of earth. I am content." These were his last words. His age was 80 years, 7 months and 17 days.

Andrew Jackson died at his home, "The Hermitage," near Nashville, in Tennessee, on Sunday morning, June 8, 1845, aged 78 years 2 months and 23 days. His last years were spent in constant suffering from sickness, but he bore it all without complaint. His last words were: "What is the matter with you, my children? Have I alarmed you? Oh, do not cry, and we shall all meet in heaven."

Martin Van Buren died at his estate in Kinderhook, N. Y., July 24, 1862, at the age of 79 years 7 months and 19 days. He had enjoyed a vigorous old age and died surrounded by his friends.

William Henry Harrison died at the White House in Washington on the 4th of April, 1841. His age was 68 years, 1 month and 26 days. His last words, uttered while in a wild delirium, were: "Sir, I wish you to understand the principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

JOHN TYLER

died, a member of the Confederate Congress, at Richmond, Va., after a very brief illness, on the 17th of January, 1862, aged 71 years, 9 months and 18 days.

James K. Polk died but little more than three months after his retirement from the presidency, of chronic diarrhœa, at his home in Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849, at the age of 53 years, 7 months and 13 days. "He died without a struggle, simply ceasing to breathe as when deep and quiet sleep falls upon a weary man."

Zachary Taylor died in Washington at the White House from the effects of a severe cold he had contracted, after an illness of four days, on the 9th of July, 1850, at the age of 65 years, 1 month and 15 days. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I have endeavored to do my duty. I am ready to die."

Millard Fillmore died at the age of 74 years 2 months and 1 day in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 8th of March, 1874.

Franklin Pierce died at the age of 64 years 10 months and 15 days in Concord, N. H., on the 8th of October, 1869.

James Buchanan died of rheumatic gout at Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868, at the age of 77 years 1 month and 8 days. His last hours were entirely free from all suffering and his mind as clear as a bell to the end of life.

Abraham Lincoln died by the hand of John Wilkes Booth while sitting in a private box at Ford's Theater in Washington on the evening of April 14, 1865. It is hardly necessary to describe the incidents attending this death for everyone knows them, but to give my article completeness I must do so. The bullet of the assassin entered the President's brain and he immediately became unconscious. He was hurriedly removed to a private house across the way and his family were sent for. He did not recover consciousness but died at 7:20 o'clock the next morning, April 15, surrounded by his family and the principal officers of the Government. His age was 56 years, 2 months and 3 days.

ANDREW JOHNSON

died at his residence in Greenville, Tenn., on July 31, 1875, aged 66 years 7 months and 2 days. He was preparing to re-enter public life at the time of his death, having just been elected United States Senator from Tennessee a few weeks previous.

U. S. Grant died at the age of 63 years 2 months and 26 days at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 7, 1885, after a long, severe and painful illness of cancer of the tongue. The incidents attending Grant's death are too fresh in the memory to warrant relating them here.

James A. Garfield was shot by Charles Jules Guiteau at the Baltimore & Potomac Station, in Washington, on the morning of July 2, 1881. The bullet struck the President in the back just above the hips, fracturing one of the vertebræ and burying itself in his body. For seventy-nine days he hovered between life and death, until Sept. 19, when he died at Elberon, N. J., where he had been removed in hopes of saving his life, at 10:35 p.m. About fifteen minutes before his death, he said: "I am suffering great pain. I fear the end is near." He sank rapidly and, in a few minutes, after whispering, "It hurts," passed away. His age was 49 years and 10 months.

Chester A. Arthur died in New York City Nov. 19, 1886, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, which terminated in paralysis and apoplexy. He died very unexpectedly, although he had been in poor health for some time. His age was 56 years, 1 month and [illegible] days.

The months of June and July appear to have been particularly fatal to our Presidents, twelve out of the twenty having died in them, eight in July and four in June. S. E. T.

A Field-Rat Plague.

From the London Daily News.

The field rat which is over-running an extensive portion of the eastern part of the Province of Ferrara made its appearance last autumn. By the middle of June last the rats had invaded the maize fields, where they broke off the corn about two and a half inches above the ground and ate the ears till no grain remained. They are now emigrating into neighboring territory, which, being wetter, has still enough vegetation for them. Thousands have been caught in traps and many have served as human food. But the destruction is nothing compared to their fecundity. It is believed that the land in which they have pursued their depredations being now plowed will be left unsown till next spring.

HOW TO BE MARRIED.

THE ETIQUETTE AND CUSTOMS THAT SHOULD BE OBSERVED.

Morning and Evening Weddings and What the Costumes of Both Sexes Should Be—About Invitations—Who Pays the Various Expenses—Ushers and Bridesmaids—The Customs to Be Observed.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THE gift of good manners came to the better classes of people by inheritance and association generally, but forms and customs change so with the passing years that there are comparatively few people, even in the very best circles of society, who may not be enlightened occasionally concerning the arbitrary rules, laid down for the world in which they move, by whom no one knows exactly. These laws, however, are none the less binding for lack of knowledge as to the originators, and are generally accepted without question, no matter what may be the personal misgivings as to the fitness of them. It is true that innate gentility and kindness of heart are a sure guarantee against any very grave or serious errors, yet a knowledge of the best formulas for extending or receiving hospitalities, courtesies and civilities is essential to every one who would give outward evidence of refinement and good breeding, and the written and unwritten laws which govern society can only be acquired by observation and experience, and so taught to others. These laws help to avoid awkward situations and make strangers comfortable.

According to Dame Rumor, the principal events of the opening season will be in the matter of marriage and giving in marriage, there being no limit to the couples reported as about to embark on the uncertain sea of matrimony. The rules and regulations concerning these happy events are therefore of first importance, and will claim precedence over all other affairs of social life.

Formerly it was the custom to keep an engagement a profound secret until the near approach of the wedding day. That is now no longer considered good form in the best society. An engagement is now considered as sacred as the wedding itself, and not to be broken any more lightly than the marriage vows. This is wise, and saves no doubt many heart aches inflicted by coquettes. It is now the custom to announce the engagement officially, at a formal dinner party, given by the family or a near relative of the bride, at which both families are present. If the fact is not communicated in this way an interchange of courtesies between the two families may be consummated by means of friendly notes, the family of the bride taking the initiative. Since the groom is the suitor, it is the correct thing for them to announce to his family the successful termination of his suit and the engagement of their daughter, to which the family of the groom respond at once by calling upon his fiance, and her parents to express in person their pleasure at the relationship about to exist between them. The mother of the prospective bride, or the lady herself, should then send notes to such of her intimate friends as she wishes to acquaint with the happy fact, and the groom should in the same manner acquaint his friends with the fact of his betrothal. Or he may

GIVE A DINNER

party to his intimate gentleman friends, at which it is announced, usually by a married friend, in the shape of a toast, the responses to which naturally take the form of congratulations. Congratulatory visits from their friends are now in order, and it becomes the duty of the bride to take her fiance to call upon her nearest relatives to introduce to them the husband of her choice.

The wedding day having been set, the fair one sets at once preparing her trousseau, which is more or less elaborate according to the means or taste of the person. The time has long since passed, when a dozen dozens of everything was provided to lay aside and grow yellow and moulder with age. A dozen or two of each article is now considered the greatest abundance, and a store of household linen is added if the young couple propose to keep house. Just now for lingerie delicately tinted silk, trimmed with fine lace, every article matching in hue (even the corsets and silken hose), are rival candidates for favor, with the fine linens and muslins, with their dainty hand work. Even black silk, run with pink or yellow ribbons, is held in high esteem, and is really very effective. All of these undergarments should be marked with the maiden name of the bride, and the household linen should be embroidered with flosses, the patterns forming the family cypher or her own monogram. The outer garments are now all arranged in sets, gowns, shoes, wraps, parasols, hats and gloves to match, and everything is daintily perfumed. The linens are laid away in sachet bags scented with the odor most affected by the fiance, orris root or lavender flowers are scattered in the trunk and scent bags are fastened to the inner linings of the pretty gowns.

For the bridal robe custom from time immemorial has ordained that virginal white should be used. Of late years the traveling dress is sometimes donned for the ceremony, but it is not in good taste. The wedding dress should be white, no matter how simple, and should be laid away as a souvenir of the happiest event of one's life. White satins are traditional, and are of course always in order. Poult de soie, faille Francaise and soie royale are newer, but for youthful brides the lighter fabrics, mousseline de soie, India mulls, silk tissues and crepe de chines are prettier. If one can wear one's mother's wedding dress it is considered the best of all. For brides of great wealth there are of course many elegant things in flounces of lace, and even the wedding veil may represent a small fortune, but the simple veil of tulle is more becoming.

Orange blossoms, with the sentiment attached, are always de rigeur, but they are no longer considered indispensible. Lilies of the valley, white locust blossoms, lilacs, jasamine and white roses are all great favorites. The length of the glove, which should be of undressed kid, is determined by the fashion of the sleeve. The bridal gown should of course be made with a train which imparts grace and dignity to the wearer. In this country great latitude is allowed as to the cut of the bodice, but in France such a thing as

A BRIDAL DRESS

decollette, and without sleeves is unheard of, and there, too, orange blossoms are an essential feature of the toilette, a wreath of them confining the veil to the hair. This special feature of the gowning of a bride should fall over the face to the knees in front and to the edge of the train at the back, covering but not concealing with its misty folds, the face and figure of the wearer. It is not thrown back, if a church ceremony, until after her arrival home, otherwise it is lifted by the maid of honor, immediately after the ceremony, and folded back over her head.

If the marriage is to be with a ring, the third finger of the glove of the left hand is ripped inside, so that it can be easily turned back by the maid of honor at the right moment for the groom to place the ring upon the finger.

When the contracting parties belong to the same social set, it is usual for them to consult together and select the ushers, four or six, according to the number of expected guests. As the best man is supposed to be the groom's dearest friend, he may be married or single. If there are no bridemaids, it is not uncommon to invite two young married men to serve with the ushers. If there are bridemaids, there should be as many as there are ushers, or there may be both ushers and groomsmen, particularly for a church wedding; then there should be as many groomsmen as there are bridemaids. It is the duty of the best man to arrange for the carriages, secure the clergyman and organist, and in consultation with the bride arrange the selections of music. He also attends to the railway tickets and telegraphing ahead [illegible] accommodations along the route it is [illegible] to follow. These matters are all confidential and it is not considered good form to inquire where the honeymoon will be spent.

Custom has decreed that a dress coat must not be seen by the light of day. If, therefore, the ceremony occurs before 6 o'clock in the afternoon the groom must appear in a cutaway coat or a Prince Albert, with light trowsers, pearl colored tie and light gloves of any desirable shade. A most absurd degree, since the bride appears in a full evening dress, which is no more admirable by daylight than a dress coat.

For an evening wedding of course the regulation swallowtail, satin-lined dress suit is de rigueur, accompanied by a low-cut white vest of silk or other suitable material, displaying an ample expanse of shirt front, [illegible] white, which is very unbecoming to the hands. The groomsmen, of course, dress in conformity with the groom. The toilettes of the bridesmaids, and the maid of honor, are regulated by the taste of the bride. They may all be gowned in pure white or

IN DIFFERENT COLORS.

The hour for the ceremony is a matter of individual taste, or convenience. Catholics prefer being wedded in the morning at [illegible] married as near high noon as possible.

It is quite the custom just preceding the wedding, to give small luncheons or breakfasts, or dinner parties in honor of the bride and groom by the relatives or members of the bridal party. The wedding festivities are conducted at the home of the bride or sometimes at some commodious club-house or hotel, as being more convenient. At the family residence, however, is the best form. The parents of the bride provide all of the necessary invitations the groom furnishing a list of such of his relatives and friends as he desires invited. Styles of invitation change somewhat, and it is best to consult an engraver in order to be sure of the latest. The following form, however, is perfectly safe. The paper should be heavy cream laid, about the size of the ordinary note sheet and inclosed in a square envelope, made to fit, with a sharp pointed flap. This should be placed inside of a large envelope, properly addressed and mailed with a 2-cent stamp. A suitable formula is engraved, thus:

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Browning
Invite you to be present
At the marriage ceremony of their daughter,
Juliet,
to
Mr. Harold Lewis,
Wednesday afternoon, October 5,
At 5 o'clock.
3214 Laurel avenue,
St. Louis,
1890.

If it be a church wedding it is usual to insert a card, the size of an ordinary visiting card, with the name of the church and date engraved upon it and in one corner "Please present this at the church." If there is to be a reception at the house after a church wedding a third card is inserted upon which is engraved the hours, thus:

Reception,
6 to 8 o'clock,
No. 3214 Laurel street.

At Home
Mondays in November,
3618 Calliope Street.

The inscription in the left-hand corner designates the special reception days of the young couple in their own home, provided they intend observing certain days, otherwise it is omitted.

Where there has been only a quiet wedding it is customary for the parents of the bride to send to all of their friends immediately after the ceremony announcement cards, which read thus:

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hamilton
Announce the marriage of their daughter,
Elizabeth,
To
Mr. William Worthington,
Wednesday, Oct. 2.
St. Louis,
1890.

At Home,
Tuesdays in November.
4247 Grand street.

It is a very difficult and delicate task to make out a list of invitations for a wedding, no matter how large or small. If a small affair there are always some sensitive persons who feel that the ties of blood or consanguinity might have been strained to include them. In a large wedding omissions and mistakes are very apt to occur, which are not so readily overlooked in a wedding as in other social events, since the slighted party is apt to, and has a right to, take it as an intimation that their acquaintance is no longer desired. Great care should therefore be exercised in the

PREPARATION OF THE LIST.

Etiquette requires that these invitations, whether accepted or not, should be acknowledged within ten days after the wedding by a call upon the bride's family and upon the bride and groom if they do not go away. If so, then upon their first reception day after their return.

The groom pays all of the expenses at the church attendant upon a church wedding, the sum demanded for the opening of the church (usually $25), the sexton's fee, the minister's, the organist's and the choir's and for the decorations if he proposes them. It is the duty of the best man to see to all of this and to see that the church is well warmed and lighted for the rehearsal which usually precedes the wedding one night. Whether it is a home or church wedding the groom provides the carriages and the flowers for the bride and bridemaids and favors for the ushers. In the latter case white ribbons or flower chains stretched across the aisle should mark the pews allotted for the near relatives of the couple.

Concerning carriages, the ushers are usually conveyed to the church, two in each carriage, while a like number of carriages are sent for the bridemaids, one for the bride and her maid of honor and one for the parents of the bride. The ushers having arrived at the church at least a half hour before the time appointed for the ceremony, proceed at once in their duty of seating the guests. At the door he offers his arm to each lady as she enters; inquires if she is a friend of the bride or groom. If of the former she is seated on the right, if of the groom she is seated on the left, without or within the ribbons as the case may be. If she has an escort he follows up the aisle. As each lady is seated her escort seats himself beside her, the usher bows slightly to them and returns to the entrance to continue his services. The groom and best man arrive in the first carriage, but enter the vestry by a side door; then the father and mother, who enter the main body of the church and are escorted to the front and seated nearest the wedding party, where the father is conveniently placed to give the bride away, in case he does not accompany her up the aisle. Then come the bridemaids; then the pages or flower girls, and lastly the bride and her maid of honor. They are met at the altar rails by the groom and his best man, who have entered from the vestry, and stand facing the procession.

It is customary to decorate the chancel and altar with plants, sometimes with flowers, all of which makes a pretty setting for the tableau. Sometimes the betrothal service is read before entering the chancel, and the marriage service, which concludes the ceremony, at the foot of the altar. In going out of the church, the two foremost ushers sometimes carry with them a ribbon drawn the entire length of the aisle, imprisoning thus the guests in the pews until the cortege shall have passed out. The bride and groom go out first, followed by the best man with the maid of honor, and then the bridemaids, either paired off with the ushers or together. If there are pages they precede the bride and groom. The bride's family then follow, the guests in front of the ribbon by courtesy going out before those back of the silken line. Lohengrin's "Bridal Chimes" and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" are usually played as a processional and recessional, the chorus sometimes sung with

HAPPY EFFECT

by a full choir. It is of the utmost importance that the entire party should keep step to the music. During the service the organist plays softly the strains of some sweet, familiar, sentimental air.

After the church wedding there is usually a reception, large or small, at the home of the bride, which is gaily decked with flowers for the occasion. Besides the wedding bell, there are many beautiful and appropriate devices which may be used in the floral scheme. There is usually a bower or background of foliage plants, where the bridal pair stand with the bridemaids grouped about them, while the ushers receive and present the guests. If he does not know the person he is about to present, he inquires the name, then pronounces it distinctly to the pair, for they are not likely to be acquainted with all of each other's friends. After a few words of congratulation the usher then escorts the guest to the heads of the two united families, where the same ceremonial of presentation takes place.

After all of the guests have thus been introduced the ushers escort them to the breakfast room, where they look after their comfort, as refreshments may be passed by waiters among the guests from a buffet if the assemblage is large.

Wedding gifts are pleasing and valued souvenirs. Silver is usually marked with the bride's name if it comes from her family, and all gifts should be sent direct to the home of the bride, where they are placed in a room set aside for that purpose, not for general display but for the inspection of dear friends and relatives who are interested, beyond a mere vulgar curiosity. Sometimes both bride and groom present souvenirs to their attendants, but this is not always the case.

The best man accompanies the newly wedded pair to the station, or boat, where he looks after the luggage, and wishes them bon voyage.

FRINGES THE FASHION.

THEY ARE THE PARIS TRIMMINGS OF THE COMING SEASON.

Mrs. Henry M. Stanley's Traveling Gown—Some New Ball Dresses—A Trousseau for a New York Bride—the Fancy for Black Tea Gowns—Long Cloaks Very Popular—The Newest Jackets.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—There are few more interesting places in Paris to the student of human nature than the reading room of the Bon Marche. A priest enters, seats himself at the long table, draws toward him a sheet of the paper dedicated to the use of fashion's giddy votaries and writes a letter full, presumably, of spiritual instruction. Two young Japanese students stroll about, looking at the pictures. An elegante from New York drops upon the piano stool and fingers a bar of a waltz tune. Monsieur smiles over *Figaro*, while madame and le jeune demoiselle unfold and examine and discuss a dozen or more dress goods samples. There is the subdued air of the library, curiously mixed with the gayety and life of the cafes, while all around rises from the floors below and descends from the floors above the bustle and hum of the thousands intent on wherewith they shall be clothed.

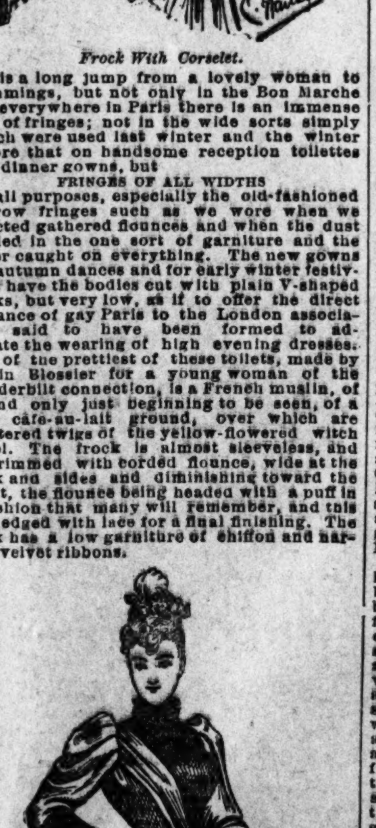
In the reading-room this morning it was my fortune to see Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, grown not less pretty since she married the African hero, whiling away an odd quarter of an hour on the return trip from Switzerland. Mrs. Stanley has gained color since the ceremony in Westminster, and while she enjoyed one of the sights of Paris—I started to write, using the phrase applied to Queens on their travels, incognito—there was opportunity to notice a very smart traveling gown of a creamy brown Indian cashmere, edged with a deep band of brown fur about the bottom and having a velvet bodice, crossed belt and cuffs and a fur neckband. On her head she wore a brown bonnet with pink flowers, and in her hand she carried a bouquet of pink autumnal roses.

Frock With Corselet.

It is a long jump from a lovely woman to trimmings, but not only in the Bon Marche but everywhere in Paris there is an immense sale of fringes; not in the wide sorts simply which were used last winter and the winter before that on handsome reception toilettes and dinner gowns, but

FRINGES OF ALL WIDTHS

for all purposes, especially the old-fashioned narrow fringes such as we wore when we affected gathered flounces and when the dust settled in the one sort of garniture and the other caught on everything. The new gowns for autumn dances and for early winter festivities have the bodies cut with plain V-shaped necks, but very low, as if to offer the direct defiance of gay Paris to the London association said to have been formed to advocate the wearing of high evening dresses. One of the prettiest of these toilets, made by Morin Blossier for a young woman of the Vanderbilt connection, is a French muslin, of a kind only just beginning to be seen, of a pale cafe-au-lait ground, over which are scattered twigs of the yellow-flowered witch hazel. The frock is almost sleeveless, and is trimmed with corded flounce, wide at the back and sides and diminishing toward the front, the flounce being headed with a puff in a fashion that many will remember, and this puff edged with lace for a final finishing. The neck has a low garniture of chiffon and narrow velvet ribbons.



Fur-Trimmed Costume.

Other fete gowns are of nets powdered with velvet wafers as large almost as silver dollars and frequently contrasting in color with their gowns, deep red disporting itself on pink and a rich brown on cream. A dark green on black is perhaps the handsomest, at least so it appears to me when I saw it made up a few days ago over black silk for a dinner dress for an American matron. Trained dinner gowns of the magnificent brocades, which are among the early winter novelties, are cut with skirts almost painfully narrow, to show

THE RICH MATERIAL

in straight folds without plaitings. The shape of the train, too, has altered. Instead of spreading behind like a fan or the tail of a peacock, the new train is laid small and close in the middle of the back at the top, and the [illegible] keep their freshness—with tulle sewn with pearls, and the low bodice is most elaborate, being trimmed about the neck and armholes with the crushed petals of white roses, which cross the bosom, fringe the bodice and drop upon the skirt in trails.

A Paris house is just giving the last touches to some handsome dresses for a New York autumn wedding. A walking gown is made with the corselet bodice, which is the most fashionable device of the autumn. The material is a golden brown cloth with corselets of brown velvet laced in front and pointed top and bottom, the skirt having a panel of the velvet overlaid with embroidery of silk guipure cord in shades of brown and gold, the sleeves high on the shoulders but cut below in a shape approximating the plain coat sleeves of days before puffs and gigots. A second street dress, pretty and simple, is of

Long Coat and Tea Gown.

a dull electric gray, with a smaller and shorter type of corselet, like a Swiss belt, of a dove gray, lighter than the dress itself and almost entirely covered with a braiding of black and silver cord.

THIS CORSELET

is loose from the underarm seams and laces over a bodice that is gathered full back and front and that has Bolero straps about the armholes and a high dog collar closely covered like a corselet with braiding. The skirt has a full back and an apron front draped irregularly.

It is wonderful what a fancy there is at the moment for black tea gowns. One which belongs to the trousseau just mentioned is of black brocade with a train. It opens in front like a long cloak with two panels of white silk covered with silver embroidery. There are full white and silver sleeves. Another which was ordered a few weeks ago for Miss Genevieve Ward is of black silk with front and oversleeves of silver, the edge of the overdress finished all about with a narrow silver fringe, the full bodice tied at the waist with black and silver ribbons. A young American who will be a debutante in December, and who is buying, under the supervision of an aunt, an outfit whereby European capitals are sprinkled with gold, has included in her purchases a tea gown which in style is most original. The material is silk striped in white and deep cream. The bodice is made like a blouse and fastens on the left side under the arm. The sleeves are gigot, and the skirt plain in front and on the hips. The overdess of deep daffodil yellow cloth, fits closely to the waist behind, but in front it is open from the shoulders, where it is gathered above the arms in short, draped oversleeves. The overdress has a trimming of cream and white fringe and lies on the floor in a short train. It is almost needless to add that its future wearer is a brunette of a pronounced order. Two colors contrasted enter into most of the pretty negliges. Pale amethyst and deep purple, bronze, brown and blue, pale green and gold are the favored combinations.

With frost and the dropping of the leaves we shall see the street dress begin to

WARM ITSELF WITH FUR.

On the models thus far finished the skirt is often tucked about the bottom, and below the tucks comes a fur band which has the appearance of running completely about the dress, and which indeed often does so, but oftener contrives by a cunning arrangement of draperies to skip the plaits and avoid the weight and clumsiness which are the drawbacks to fur garniture. Fur is used also as a narrow heading for puffs and flounces, and young girls whose figures are very slender will wear fur girdles or crossed belts as well as furred collars. The new tailor-made gowns take considerable fur trimming. They are most simply arranged, the skirts gathered closely at the middle of the back, the jacket bodice having one long furred revers and sometimes a furred collar. Furred waistcoats are displayed for slender women, both in light and dark colors. A winter dress in shepherd's plaids is dotted with fur wafers the size of half dollars. Another in a cheviot check, in black and green, is made with a black fur corselet cut in a double point, with fur cuffs and collar. Plush and velvet street dresses and, more especially carriage costumes, trimmed with fur are likely to be extremely fashionable, made with plain tight skirts, fur-bordered and short jackets, with fur cuffs and collars. Golden brown beaver used on brown velvet is having in this way a great revival. Russian sable is fashionably used on all materials and colors. A pale gray velvet, trimmed with sable, was furnished recently to Christine Nilsson.

Long cloaks are reaching a height of popularity never attained by them before. Everybody is buying them to wear on every possible occasion—for evening, for the carriage, for the street and for traveling. White cloth cloaks are much seen with overcapes of strange design or made elaborate by long angel sleeves and high rufflike collars of white velvet and mediæval girdles. Other cloaks are in paletot shapes, with capes with raised sleeves and having the shoulders covered with plush yokes, cut alike front and back and finished at the points with tassels of silk and beads. The newest jackets disdain loose fronts, and some have the back and the high collar cut all in one. The shapes are simple, with sleeves put in full at the shoulders, and the decoration is very generally narrow black braid in most intricate designs. When the braid matches the coat in color a little tinsel may be mixed with it, but the bright gleams are never allowed to show with enough prominence to become obtrusive. Some of the coats of three-quarter length are cut in battlements at the bottom and edged with gold cord, which forms the trimmings of the flap pockets and gauntlets.

A Doctor's Electrical Experience.

From the Baltimore Sun.

A Baltimore physician had a peculiar experience last week. He was seated in his office, when, without a moment's warning, he received a severe electrical shock. He could not account for the sensation, and opened his office door to leave the building, when, on grasping the door-knob, he was almost doubled up by another shock. He hastened across the street to the house of a steam fire engine, and some of the men accompanied him to investigate the queer conduct of the house. One approached the building and thoughtlessly placed his hand upon a wet brick. In the same instant he was flung in a heap across an alley-way. Another suggested "electric light wires," and on examination it was found that the rain spout was alive with electric fluid. One fireman seized an ax and started to cut down the spout, when he was actually doubled up from a shock. The entire house seemed saturated with electricity. The rain spouts, door locks, keys, nails in the walls and even the damp bricks in the house were charged and it was dangerous to approach them. Finally it was discovered that two wires—one belonging to an electric light company—had crossed directly over the house, and one of them having burned through had fallen upon the roof. The electric light company was notified and sent a man who restored comfort to the doctor's home in a short time. This is as it reads an amusing story, but it is a startling illustration of the fatal possibilities that lurk in the electric wires.

THE NEWEST LITERATURE

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES THAT HAVE JUST BEEN PUBLISHED.

"Chapters From the Religious History of Spain," by Henry C. Lea—"Harpers' Magazine"—"Scribner's" and the "Arena" for October—The Latest News and Gossip of New Publications.

THE latest work of Mr. Henry C. Lea has made a worthy addition to the series of noble volumes treating of the religious and ecclesiastical history of Europe. "Chapters From the Religious History of Spain" detail some phases of the Spanish Inquisition which seemed to the author worthy of elaborate treatment, but which could not be accorded them in a general narrative. This volume consists of an "Essay on the Censorship of the Press" and one on "Mystics and Illumination," together with two or three shorter chapters illustrative of Spanish history during its most picturesque period.

In the first mentioned the censorship under the inquisition is traced with considerable detail from its origins during and after the disappearance of the heresies of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, to its full development during the first quarter of the seventeenth century when commerce itself was hampered by the zeal of the inquisitors who sought heresy in the water casks of incoming ships and in the berths and chests of officers and crews. It is hard to find a starting point for the story, because the germs of the index are found in the Apostolic Constitutions, said to have been dictated by the apostles themselves. Popes and emperors in the early centuries sought to suppress heresy by the agency of the censorship, and there is hardly a moment in European history in which human opinion was not fettered by authority. In the Spanish Peninsula the work was done more thoroughly and conscientiously than elsewhere, owing, probably, to the thoroughness of the Spanish character, and the religious zeal which blazed with the fury of fanaticism. In Arragon the earliest action was taken against the vernacular versions of the scriptures. Both church and State preferred that popular instruction should come from learned priests who could interpret the word in an orthodox fashion. The danger threatened by the Waldenses aroused monarch and priest to the inexpediency of permitting free access to the holy book and decrees were issued prohibiting the possession of either Old or New Testament in the vulgar tongue. The convulsion brought about by Luther's revolt invited still severer repressive measures and the "mere desire to read the Bible became a symptom of heresy." As may be imagined biblical learning was not possible and even among those authorized to teach there was a sad lack of biblical knowledge. Luis de Leon, a theologian of Salamanca, himself a member of the Holy Office, declared that he knew many who called themselves theologians and were

SKILLED SCHOLASTICS,

who had never read the Bible through and did not possess a copy of it, and another learned man wrote to the officials at Rome complaining that his work was seriously hampered owing to his inability to get necessary works of reference which had been placed in the Index. It was difficult for a Spaniard to write a work on jurisprudence without involving himself in trouble with the authorities. But the Spanish Inquisition was at once more strict and more liberal than the Roman. The latter never really issued an expurgatory index. There was no time for anything but an Index Prohibitorium and any volume containing a chance passage which flavored of heresy was utterly condemned by the Holy Office. The Spaniards, on the other hand, were so zealous that they gave a thorough reading to every volume published and with a dash of exasperating irony permitted the circulation of a book with the objectionable parts carefully obliterated with printers' ink, put on with a brush. Total prohibition was not usually resorted to, although it often happened that expurgation operated practically as a prohibition. Instances such as these are the most striking though, perhaps, not the most significant, brought forward by Mr. Lea's interesting narrative. They illustrate the methods and temper of an age in which Catholic, Lutheran and Calvinist vied with each other in persecuting men for opinion's sake, and when in all Christendom, orthodox and Protestant, only one man saw as through a glass darkly that perhaps toleration was a wiser and more righteous policy than repression. Commerce was hampered by inquisitorial visits, and authors and printers subjected to useless expense in rewriting and reprinting works which they were forced to recast to conform to the edict of the inquisitors. The tale has been often told, but in Mr. Lea's volume the narrative is more than usually vivid and convincing. The consequences of the policy outlasted its existence. So thorough was the work of repression that Spanish thought withered under its blighting effect and only within the past half century has the Spanish nation lifted its voice freely and given signs of the presence of a fresh and original intelligence and character.

In the "Essay on Mystics and Illuminati" Mr. Lea deals with those manifestations of zeal gone mad which usually attend any intellectual or spiritual upheaval when all the unclean humors of the human character find vent in insane doctrine or insane practices. It does not appear that those excrescences ever went so far in Spain as in some other parts of Europe. Spain offers no parallel to the exuberance of the Anabaptists. But the Spanish temperament has always been distinguished rather for force than for moderation and the seed of unrest dropped into favorable soil, grew into degrading superstition on the one hand and the burning devotion of a Loyola on the other. Mystic extravagances and morbid eccentricities were plentiful, and gave the Holy office much to do to keep them from going not only to extremes dangerous to the Church and State, but to a point where they threatened the existence of society itself.

Like all of Mr. Lea's works this is the product of original research and may be accepted as a standard authority. Of course it is not free from bias. The events which he narrates can hardly be regarded objectively and with no flavor of prejudice, but it does not appear that his opinions ever get the better of his honesty. The minuteness of his scholarship and the faithfulness with which he follows his authorities are at least guarantees of his sincerity. "Chapters from the Religious History of Spain" will take its place along with Mr. Lea's former works as an authoritative picture of the most picturesque epoch in European history.

["Chapters from the Religious History of Spain," by Henry C. Lea, Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, 1890.]

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Harper's Magazine for October is a most interesting number. Among its contents are "Antoine's Moose Yard," by Julian Ralph, the story of a hunting expedition into the feeding ground of the moose in Canada. The fifth installment of "Port Tarascon," "The First Oil Well, the Birth of a Great Industry," by Prof. J. S. Newberry, being the early history of the petroleum industry; another interesting article on Chili by Theodore Child, and many others equally interesting. In the editorial departments George William Curtis, Mr. Howells and Mr. Warner discourse in their usual delightful fashion. Certain modern novels come in for a taste of Howells' keen criticism.

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Scribner's for October contains a number of more than usually interesting articles. John W. Root, the architect of the great business block in Chicago, known as "The Rookery" writes on "The City House in the West," in which he takes the ground that the Western cities of America will ere long be unrivalled in the world for the variety, picturesqueness and beauty of their domestic architecture. The article is finely illustrated. Harbor life as seen from the decks of the "White Squadron" is described by R. F. Zogbaum, who describes the ports of Lisbon, Gibraltar, Tangier and Port Mahon. Other articles of interest are contributed by Rev. Newman Smyth, Herbert Laws Webb and John R. Spears, while Mrs. Sylva[illegible] Reed for twenty-six years the head of [illegible]

school for girls in New York, has a valuable article on the higher education of women. [illegible] as a whole, the October *Arena* surpasses any of the previous issues.

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The twentieth anniversary of the *Century* and the beginning of its forty-first half yearly volume is celebrated by the publication of the November number. The date will be marked by an issue of special interest and the twenty-first year of the magazine will contain a wealth and variety of literary and artistic material that is indicated by the few features here enumerated. California will be the subject of a series of illustrated articles beginning with one by Gen. John Bidwell, on the experiences of the "First Emigrant Train to California." Others by Gen. and Mrs. Fremont, by John T. Doyle, John S. Hittel, Miss Guadaloupe Vallejo and many others, all superbly illustrated, will afford the reader a rich treat of early California. "An American in Tibet," by Mr. W. Woodville Rockhill, who traveled through that strange country in disguise, will be of interest to almost everybody. Messrs. Hay and Nicolay will contribute "Lincoln's Personal Traits," which will doubtless be invaluable to any one who wishes to form a true estimate of the great emancipator. Other features are Minister Dallas at the Court of the Czar Nicholas, Indian Fights and Fighters, some naval sketches of the war of 1812 and a new story by Frank Stockton entitled "The Squirrel Inn." The "Present Day Papers" will be continued with a number of new contributors.

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St. Nicholas announces for the coming volume three new serials, "One Brave Boy," by J. T. Trowbridge; "The Boy Settler," by Noah Brooks, and "A Spoiled Darling," by Francis Courtney Baylor. In addition to these are stories by Brander Matthews and Julian O. Davidson, besides a quantity of other good things of absorbing interest to boys and girls.

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The *New England Magazine* has been devoting itself to the preparation of a cotton number giving two illustrated articles on the subject, one entitled "The Cotton Industry in New England" and the other dealing with Pawtucket as an old historical New England town. The agricultural articles which have attracted such wide attention are to be continued, the October contribution on the subject being by President Goodell on "The Massachusetts Agricultural College," accompanying another on "Agricultural Education" by Mr. Reeve. The *New England Magazine* is making rapid strides toward a popularity equal to any other magazine in the country.

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Macmillan & Co., New York, will publish shortly "The Buccaneers and Marooners of America." It is an account of the adventures of certain freebooters of the Spanish main. Mr. Gladstone's new book, "Land Marks of Homeric Study," issued by the Macmillans, was planned for America, and Mr. Gladstone thinks it specially suited for an American public. Among other books mentioned in Macmillan's fall list are "Wild Beasts and Their Ways," by Sir Samuel Baker; "The Irish World Under Roman Sway," by J. P. Mahaffy, and a reissue of Tait's "Analysis of English History."

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G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, announce "The Life and Work of Charles Darwin," by Charles F. Holder, the initial volume of their new series, "Leaders of Science." In history and biography, "The Writings and Correspondence of John Jay," by Henry P. Johnston, will be completed this year.

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Boys and girls, as well as parents having children to amuse, will be interested in knowing that new editions of the "American Boys' and Girls' Hand Book," by Daniel C. and Lina and Adelia B. Beard, are soon to be published by the Scribners. They also publish the small volumes by Eugene Field, entitled "A Little Book of Western Verse" and "A Little Book of Profitable Tales" full of the wit and humor for which the author is noted.

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"Bismarck in Private Life," is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, in their "Town and Country Library." It is written by a fellow student and intimate friend, and abounds in anecdotes and descriptions. "Part of the Property," by Beatrice Whitby, author of "The Awakening of Mary Fenwick," is another late issue of the same series. Early in October the Appletons will bring out the two concluding volumes of Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century." Mr. Lecky devotes the concluding portion of his great work to an examination of one of the most critical and contested periods of Irish history.

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D. Lathrop & Co., Boston, publish this week "Far West Sketches" by Jessie Benton Fremont, and a series of geological talks under the title of "Over the Hills," by Prof. Frederick Starr.

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The remarkable career of Dorothea Lynde Dix, the world famous philanthropist, has been written by Rev. Francis Tiffany of Cambridge, and will be published immediately by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

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Bancroft-Whitney Co. of San Francisco have just issued an index of Vols. VII. to XII. and table of cases, Vols. I. to XII., American State Reports. It is a key to over 2,000 cases and to the editorial notes which form fully one-third of each of these 1,000-page volumes.

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J. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, have settled the authorship of "Self-Made" by producing a statement from Robert Bonner of the *Ledger*. Mr. Bonner declares that there is not one word of truth in what Dr. Morgan of California is reported to have said about "Self-Made." He offers $10,000 if he cannot prove that Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth wrote the book.

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Laird & Lee have just published "Hazel Verne" by Ada L. Halstead, one of their series of realistic fiction.

Cast-Iron Bricks.

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

What are termed hollow cast-iron bricks form the subject of a recent German patent described in the technical journals, the article being the patent of an Erfurt mechanic. As the name indicates, they are made of regular brick form and size, the walls being twelve inches thick, but no mortar or other binding material is intended to enter into their use, the method of fastening adopted being as follows: The upper and lower sides of the bricks are provided with grooves and projecting ribs, which fit into one another easily and perfectly, so as to make a uniform and complete union or combination.

There are in addition two large circular openings in the upper side of each brick, arranged to receive suitably formed projections on the lower side of the brick above, one of these projections being also hooked shape, thus securing a more secure hold, and in order that the joints be made and remain air and water tight, a fluid is applied to the surface of the bricks with a brush. The non-conducting air spaces in the bricks, and the ease with which they may be put together and taken apart without injuring them, are cited as special advantages in their favor as a substitute for ordinary bricks and brick construction.

Young India's Hard Lines.

From the London Daily News.

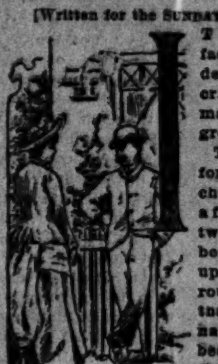
The struggle between the ancestral wisdom and the ideas of young India is strong and bitter in some parts of the peninsula. Surat, in the Bombay presidency, was the spot in which the British power first took root 283 years ago. Yet old and new are warring to the knife in Surat—at any rate among the Nagar-Brahmins of the place. The worst offense against the Brahmin rules is for one of the caste to come to Europe to study medicine. Even the mere act of crossing the kalapani (black water; ocean) is a deadly sin, to be expiated by priestly rites, costing much money. Rupees are at the bottom of it. A young Brahmin named Vaishnav, who returned to India with his English M. B. and B. Sc., has been haled before the assembly of his caste fellows. He has been boycotted at a wedding party and has been forced to part with his children under pain of seeing them excommunicated for life. The Irish boycott is sometimes pretty stiff, but it is milk of human kindness itself in comparison with the Hindoo system of letting a fellow alone. [illegible] A Brahmin of [illegible] of interest [illegible] before his caste because he [illegible] [illegible] sent by a [illegible] congress as [illegible]

HYPODERMIC BLUSHES.

A NEW SCHEME FOR GIVING A RICH COLOR TO THE FACE.

The Red Fluid Is Introduced Beneath the Skin of the Cheeks With a Needle Pointed Injector and Diffuses the Radiant Beauty About the Puncture With an Imperial Tint.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



IT is a well-known fact that all women desire beauty and that crafty persons have made this weakness a great source of gain.

The newest fad is for coloring the cheeks. It seems that a few women in one or two other cities have been experimenting upon a new way for rouging their cheeks that is quite like nature. This art has been practiced by a few of our St. Louis ladies, though so secretly and quietly that very few have heard of it. If ladies never allowed their maids to know their toilet secrets, they would not so often become public property. One of the most beautiful women in society has one great defect to her loveliness and that is her complexion. Not many months ago she was away from home and she noticed the lovely natural bloom in the cheeks of a friend, who formerly had no color. She noticed also that the charming roses never

APPEARED IN HER CHEEKS

in the day. In a moment of unusual candor when the heart was overflowing with charity and good will to her St. Louis guest the lady explained the nature of her art. This St. Louis lady, who was quite fond of going out during a certain period of last season, has been noticed upon two occasions when she entertained a very distinguished guest upon whom she smiled her sweetest—to look radiantly beautiful. The pallid, greenish hue of her skin had disappeared and in its stead a lovely natural carnation bloomed in her cheeks, and her great splendid eyes shone like stars. Happiness is a great beautifier of itself and she was very happy upon the occasion spoken of, but she had used the secret betrayed to her by her friend in a distant city, to aid nature and make her beauty more dazzling than ever.

A coloring matter, the composition of which is not known to the writer, is put into the cheeks by means of a small hypodermic syringe, such as is used in morphine injections.

It became a fad with the French ladies to inject perfumes beneath the skin by the hypodermic needle to make a sweet and subtle odor emanate from their persons and some person has originated this idea for rouging the cheeks.

A St. Louisan, who has practiced this new styling of rouging, was asked:

"What does the coloring matter consist of?"

"I can't tell you that, and I don't think any of the ladies know themselves. I never saw but one specimen and that was given a St. Louis lady by a Washington friend, and the person who conceived the idea, a learned chemist, prepared the coloring matter. It was of

A DEEP CARMINE

in a small vial. It is so effective that it takes very little, but it cannot be used often. The needle is apt to make an ugly spot, and you can tell a person who uses it by the little red spots left by the point of the syringe. Sometimes when you see Mrs. —— you look at her face closely. She always wears a face veil, but you look very closely and you will see the little red spot left by the hypodermic needle on her cheek."

"How often can one use this method of coloring their cheeks with impunity?"

"I don't know just how often, but certainly one must be very careful. The few I have known and heard of who used it, don't venture more than two evenings in succession ever, and only upon very extraordinary occasions. It will undoubtedly injure the face, and it might collect all in one spot and disfigure one very much. It seems to me they would hesitate about using such a dangerous method, and besides it hurts to use a hypodermic syringe.

"Any woman who has ever seen Mrs. ——'s face when she uses that method of coloring her cheeks would face any danger for such a color and to brighten and improve their beauty so much. Pain is nothing to a woman when the end in view is beauty. Don't they lace themselves purple in the face to have pretty figures? Why, I know a great belle who was well known in St. Louis who used to faint quite frequently when she tried on her dresses. I remember one instance quite well; it was the year 1880 and she was going to receive New Years calls with one of the most exclusive and wealthy sets of ladies in this city, on Lucas avenue, too. She was being robed for the occasion in a gorgeous gown, and her maid, her mother and a friend had to do their best to get that gown to meet upon that girl. She fainted once, and her mother said she must have the seams let out just a little. What do you think she said? 'No, Mamma, I will not yield to such abominable weakness. I am too fleshy and my figure is divine in that gown and I shall wear it as it is, so come and make another trial.' They did, and got her laced into it, and when she stood smiling and bowing, seemingly so perfectly at ease in the reception rooms, stealing the young fellows' hearts away, I thought she was worthy a place among the martyrs of the inquisition to stand that gown with a smiling face, all day long, too."

"Do you think very many of the St. Louis ladies use this new method of coloring their cheeks?"

"No indeed, few of them know it, and they could not get the coloring matter if they did. I think all of those who have used it have got

THE FLUID

from this lady I spoke of and it is very costly, $10 a bottle. The man who makes it has kept his name a profound secret so far; he is afraid to allow it to come out. It makes the most beautiful color imaginable, that peculiarly beautiful tinge of pink, rarely seen among fashionable women who keep late hours, and which cannot be imitated with the brush."

"How was it discovered?"

"I can only tell you what I have heard, a fashionable woman in the capital said one day that she would give $10,000 to get a rouge that would not rub off, 'such as Mary has,' pointing to her young daughter, who never had been into society or kept late or irregular hours. A gentleman who is a great chemist was present and he produced the coloring matter and experimented upon a young girl's cheeks, who allowed him to do so before the lady tried it.

"It makes a man afraid of all women to find out so many of their arts. One never sees a natural woman nowadays, but I know I can tell when a lady's cheeks are rouged with any of the coloring matter ordinarily used," said the reporter.

The lady laughed immoderately at this and said: "You men think you are so sharp and can see so far through a millstone, and that is where women deceive you so often. I know a gentleman who is always preaching against paints, powders, India ink, etc., and he generally winds up by saying, 'My wife never uses one of those things. She knows I would never have married her if I had seen any rouge on her cheeks and I don't know but that I would sue for a divorce if I caught her painting her cheeks now.' The wife uses rouge every day and always did, and because she has dampened a handkerchief and allowed him to rub her cheeks to prove that her color was not artificial and there was nothing on the handkerchief he believes her color to be all natural. It is very stationary to be natural, but she uses a rouge that won't rub off, and she has pulled the wool over his eyes all this time."

The Rise in the Price of Cigars.

From Tobacco.

In one respect only is there any unanimity of opinion, and that is that the three-for-a-quarter clear Havana will be retailed for 10 cents straight; and the greater portion of the imported cigars now sold for 15 cents or under must go. The average raise on the former will be about $12 per 1,000 and on imported cigars from $20 to $30, according to the weight. No material reduction of size can be made that will offset this advance and thereby equalize prices, for in many instances the cigars are now made too loose and "spongy."

THE GARB OF GRIEF.

WHY BLACK IS WORN AND THE PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE CUSTOM

Other Colors That Have Been Worn by Various Nations—Yellow, White and Red Have All Been Used—The Fashions in Mourning That Have Prevailed in the Past—Curious Customs.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

AT FIRST glance grief does not appear to admit of subjection to prescribed forms. Except love, it is the most lawless of all the emotions. It cannot be controlled or mitigated by any dictation from without, for it is provoked by individual manifestation and is not an object of real concern to anybody but the individual who suffers. And yet this lawless feeling has come to be controlled in its manifestations, and the only sort tolerated is "grief a la mode." There are certain kinds of expressions which have come to be associated with grief for the dead which no matter how they originated are imperative upon everybody who is anxious to keep in line with the proprieties and do the proper thing. These fashions change with time and forms which are strikingly odd to us were, when they prevailed, quite matters of course.

Among most peoples black is one of these signs of grief, the display of which is imperative. The origin of the custom of black as the symbol of death is obscure and perhaps is purely arbitrary, but the probability is that the gloom habitually associated with the unknown and mysterious naturally pointed to black as the color most appropriate to signify the sorrow for a departed friend. At least, this is the practice of so many peoples, between whom there is not, and never has been, any communication, that we may consider it as a natural outgrowth of a feeling common to them all—an association natural to every mind. Like most inveterate habits, found everywhere, it is perfectly natural in its origin. Neither whim nor accident had anything to do with the selection of black as the most appropriate costume for one who mourns for the dead and as the symbol of death at funerals. It cannot be referred to fashion and is probably almost as spontaneous as tears.

But there are some strange exceptions to the practice, which, however, may be only apparent exceptions. It is said that among the Slovaks of North Hungary the coffin of a young girl is red, while her dress is black, black, strangely enough, being the color of innocence. Here are apparently two flat contradictions. With us red rather signifies bounding health and life, while black is a symbol of crime. But it is probable that the contradiction is apparent only and admits of a quite natural explanation out of the circle of ideas prevailing among that people. In some oriental countries the mourning color is yellow. This signifies the light of everlasting day into which the departed soul has entered. According to this interpretation the color is that of joy rather than of sorrow, and is perhaps intended to signify hope rather than grief. There are faint traces of the custom among Christian nations. Anne Boleyn is said to have worn yellow mourning for Catharine of Arragon. In Anne's case there was little if any real grief and perhaps her adoption of the Oriental custom was

A SLY EXPRESSION

of the joy she felt when her hated predecessor was finally got out of the way. When Anne herself was beheaded Henry VIII. wore white as mourning, but as he himself put her to death it may be that his mourning was not so deep as to require gloomy black, and he rather chose to fix his attention upon her resurrection. It was certainly better calculated to ease his conscience. Anyhow, joy soon got the better of his sorrow for he did not long delay to take another wife. Samite brown is also mentioned by some authors as the mourning color for English widows during the fourteenth century. Among the Polanders again black is the color of mourning but always with a border of white. Here, too, the grief signified by the black is mitigated by the hope of resurrection signified by the white. With these few exceptions which are, perhaps, not exceptions, black is and always has been universally regarded as the symbol of sorrow caused by death.

As far back as the eighth century, the garb of widows resembled that of our own nuns. Ten centuries have scarcely changed its principal characteristics. The widow of the Nineteenth century is scarcely distinguishable in her garb from her mourning sister of the eighth. But in England it appears that in many cases the mourning garb of black was worn over the other garments, and was no part of the necessary dress. In France during the reign of Charles X., the sleeves were worn long, tipped with white fur or swan's down as mourning for husband, father or mother. The use of the white border probably meant the same as in Poland, but it is strange that it was limited to the mourning for husband, father or mother. Widows were secluded forty days, and were forbidden by fashion to show their hair for two years. Catherine de Medicis is said to have been the first to set aside this obligation. But whatever liberty might be allowed in matters of detail, black was prescribed for widows and the rule was very strict. And the prescription was continuous and made no account of possible assuaging of grief with time. As long as she remained a widow she must wear black. Madame de Arguellian, niece of Cardinal Richelieu, first ventured to wear colors after her husband's death, yet she retained the widow's hood.

But it is not so much in the apparel as in the methods of showing grief and respect for the dead that interest lies. These customs are as various as are the peoples of the earth. Some, however, are common to all peoples, indicating that similar circumstances acting upon human natures of different climes brings about similar results, which shows that human nature is essentially the same under all suns and whether savage or civilized.

The most curious fashion, one which has prevailed in many countries and at many different times, is the custom of providing professional mourners, who made a business of grief and did the proper thing for people who wanted to make a great display but were unable of themselves to make their grief conspicuous enough. In primitive times ghosts were more real than flesh and blood and the living were

ANXIOUS TO GRATIFY

the dead kinsman by honoring his memory by a pompous funeral. They tickled his vanity and so persuaded him to leave them in peace. This is possibly the origin of the custom but in after time the vanity of the living was tickled by such costly pomp and probably little thought was given to the ghost's vanity. Sometimes, too, there was no real grief and those whose duty it was to be sorrowful acquitted themselves with credit and at the same time were not bored by simulating sorrow which they did not feel. These professional mourners, or mutes as they were called, were provided in Queen Anne's day by the undertakers. An imaginary address by an undertaker to a band of mourners, composed by a wag who was fully alive to the humor of the custom, exhibits its hypocrisy. "Come, you that are to be mourners, in the house. Put on your sad looks and walk by me that I may sort you. Have you a little more upon the dismal. This fellow has a good mortal look, place him near the corpse. That wanscoat face must be on top of the stairs; that fellow's almost in a fright (that looks as if he was in some strange misery) at the entrance of the hall, so—but I'll fix you all myself. Let's have no laughing now on any provocation. Look yonder at that pale well-looking puppy you ungrateful scoundrel! Did I not pity you, take you out of a great man's service and show you the pleasure of receiving wages. Did I not give you ten, then fifteen and twenty shillings a week to be sorrowful and the more I give you the gladder you are." This custom of hiring mourners prevails or has prevailed almost universally. In civilized countries, however, it has been abandoned because the sight of a mourner who couldn't conceal his gladness over an increase in his wages was too much for the sensibility of sensible mourners and consequently [illegible]

might properly be expected to feel sorrowful.

Mourning has ever tended to become luxurious and costly. In Transylvania, among the Magyars, the habit of costly funerals grew to threatening proportions, each grief-stricken family seeking to outdo their neighbors in the pomp of their woe. The extravagance and wastefulness became so burdensome that a decree was promulgated in 1747 prohibiting any unseemly profusion of woe and limiting the expense of funerals. Expensive funerals have always furnished material for invective and satire. Somehow dying tends to become a very expensive luxury, and nobody with any consideration for his unfortunate heirs would indulge in it if it could by any means be avoided. Among the Hebrews, however, luxury has been discountenanced. In death they are all equal. The corpse is arrayed in a plain white dress and placed in a

PLAIN PINE COFFIN.

But here, too, their desire for display sometimes gets the better of their judgment, and costly raiment and rich caskets often inclose the plain white dress and pine coffin. But the intention is to limit such extravagance and the Hebrews are measurably successful in their efforts. Their funerals are always under the care of a specially appointed body of men—a corporation it might be called, and the friends of the dead are relieved of all trouble. A curious custom, devised apparently with no purpose except to be extravagant, was that of giving mourning rings. When that garrulous old gossip, Pepys, died, his family were obliged by fashion to give away 125 of these rings, costing in all about £100 or $500.

The expense, however, is greatest when eminent people or attendants at court are ordered into mourning by their sovereign on the death of a fellow-potentate. In the Austrian and other European continental courts the whole court and army are expected to display their deep attachment to their Emperor's departed brother by "heavy mourning" for three weeks, followed by "light mourning" for three months. In the army sorrow is signified by black rosettes and drums surrounded by black crape. There is more common sense in this official sorrow now than in the past. In the Court of Queen Anne courtiers bankrupted themselves by extravagance in their grief for Her Majesty's many "brothers" who died during her reign. The fashion spread to all classes of society and anybody who could raise the money felt obliged to display the proper amount of sorrow on the death of distant Kings. The quantity of grief depended upon the rank of the dead sovereign and the degree of his friendship for England's Queen. Steel says he could tell by the shoe buckles of a courtier what degree of friendship existed. The greater the sovereign and the greater the friendship, the greater the grief must be. A would-be man of fashion, who was a little straightened in his means had

A NEW BLACK SUIT

made in which to mourn for the King of Spain. He turned it for the King of Portugal, and now "keeps his chamber while it is scouring for the Emperor." Charles II. of Spain died in 1700, John IV. of Portugal in 1706 and the Emperor in 1711. Thus this gentleman, by a little managing, was able to do the proper thing in grief for ten years on very little expense, but it must have been irksome to be kept shut up in his chambers after the Emperor's death. But this same gentleman had an iron gray suit in which he mourned for less important sovereigns. He put on a black button for a small potentate, and on the death of any princeling who had distinguished himself he added a crape hatband. Steel tells of a man who used to frequent one of the coffee houses and diligently read the newspapers. On rising he would say: "Well, I see all the foreign princes are in good health." On being asked, "What is the news from Vienna?" he would reply: "Make us thankful, the German princes are all well." "And what from Barcelona?" "All is well with the new Queen." After this had occurred several times Steel's curiosity was roused and he made inquiries. The man was a dealer in silks and ribbons and dreaded a kingly death, because it would practically shut up his business during the whole period of mourning.

THE ARIZONA "KICKER."

Some Things That Try an Editor's Soul in the Far West.

From the Detroit Free Press.

We extract the following from the last issue of the Arizona *Kicker:*

APOLOGETICAL.—Our subscribers will not fail to notice the sad condition of our third page to-day. We had the form ready for press when Judge Gilbert, our popular and esteemed Circuit Judge, called at the office in a drunken condition and in his attempt to hug us to prove his affection knocked the form into "pi." We hadn't time to reset the matter and so had to leave the page blank. While we are sorry it is not our fault. We can't even pitch into the Judge about it. He not only owes us $80 borrowed money, but controls legal advertising to the amount of $800. This is our position and we trust our readers will appreciate it.

A BAFFLED COTEMPORARY.—At 10 o'clock last Sunday night we got word by telephone that some one was opening the graves in our private cemetery, wherein lie the remains of the seven different men who tried to get the drop on us but were a trifle too late. We made for the scene at a rapid gait, and what was our astonishment to discover that the marauder was no less a person than our esteemed cotemporary—the editor, publisher and proprietor of the *Cow-Bell Gazette and Ding-Dong Advertiser.* The old villain has stolen our office stove—borrowed our wood pile—hooked our job type—conspired with our foreman—begged our ink—opened dozens of our letters and lied about us from Sunday morning to Saturday night. He has attempted to ape and imitate our enterprises and repeated failures have made him desperate.

He hasn't the nerve to pull a gun, even when his nose is between some one's fingers. He pooh-poohed our graveyard in every issue, and sought in every way to belittle our courage. Fired with hate because everybody who come here want to see that little burying ground, he planned to go out there and dig up everybody and transplant the lot to a graveyard of his own. We have heard of stupendous cheek, but this case takes the cake. What did we do? Well, we didn't want to kill the poor old, long-shanked, bow-legged cousin of a cactus, but we did turn to and maul him until the boys over at Ranch 14—seven miles away—heard his yells and thought that a new species of whippoorwill had struck Arizona. We understand he claims to have been "highwayed" and robbed, and he's bragging that he wounded two strangers. The case is as we have given it.

STOPPED HIS AD.—Two weeks ago we suggested to the public the propriety of putting a hempen neck-tie on Dan Smith, the proprietor of the Last Chance Saloon, and swinging him up to a limb. It seemed to us to be the best way to work a reform in his every-day demeanor. Dan was advertising with us, and he ordered his ad out. Result: Dan Smith is now back at the Kansas State Prison to serve his unexpired term.

There's a moral in this. We propose to take advertising in a business way and as a business investment. No matter who is advertising with us, we shall refer to him editorially in any way we deem best. Had Smith sought revenge by shooting at us we should have honored him. When he turned in and stopped a six-inch ad which we had given him a low rate on, and which we needed to fill out the sixth column of the third page, we decided that it was time to close the game.

MORE FOOLISHNESS.—We have known Jim Hastings for over two years, drunk and sober, and we never supposed that he was a bit sensitive about having the entire American population know that he sleeps in the ditch oftener than in his bed. In our last issue we incidentally referred to him in connection with a barrel of whisky, supposing he would feel flattered if anything. To our great amazement he walked into this office yesterday and demanded a personal and public apology. He had with him a written apology good for six solid columns, which he wanted us to publish or take the consequences. We generally prefer the consequences. We did in this case, and it was a painful spectacle to see poor old Jim, who was once a gifted lawyer, and is now living on his mother-in-law, peel off to do us up. We simply dropped him out of a back window, and when he borrowed a gun at the Star saloon and fired six bullets into the *Kicker* office we paid him not the least attention. He [is going] around town boasting of how he is going to shoot us on sight. Foolish old man! We can only pity you!

Her Britannic Majesty's Family.

Queen Victoria's family circle now numbers fifty living descendants, including sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, great grandsons and great granddaughters. Besides these she has four sons-in-law, four daughters-in-law, five grandsons-in-law, and one granddaughter-in-law. Queen has lost one son and one [illegible] five grandsons, one grandd[illegible] grandson and one son-in[illegible] living, her family [illegible] four.

[illegible] Olive Street.

FUN AT A GLANCE

"A LOVE STORY."

THERE IS A CROWD.

THE CHALLENGE.

THE DUEL.

SATISFACTION.

IN THE MEANTIME.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

"WOE OF A NECK."

LIVELY TIMES.

"Hello! been riding a bicycle?" "No." "Prize fight?" "No." "Railroad accident?" "No." "Mule kick?" "No." "Well, what in thunder is the matter?" "Member of Congress!"

THE "KREUTZER SONATA" TAME.

ELDERLY SPINSTER—No, sir. Do not insult me by offering me that book. It is wholly unfit, so I have heard, for girls to read.

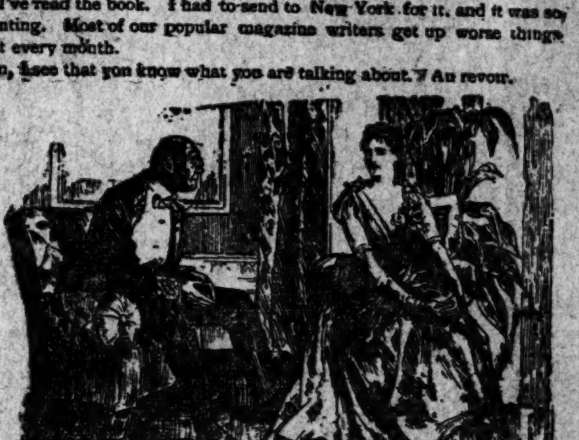
BOOK AGENT—I beg your pardon, but the Kreutzer is now all the rage. In this work Tolstoi has reached the very apex of his fame.

Well, I've read the book. I had to send to New York for it, and it was so disappointing. Most of our popular magazine writers get up worse things than that every month.

Madam, I see that you know what you are talking about. Au revoir.

PICTORIAL SHAKESPEARE.

"THINK YOU A LITTLE DIN CAN DAUNT MY EARS?"



Dorothy's Indulgent Papa: SO TO-MORROW'S YOUR BIRTHDAY, EH! WELL, WELL; I MUST GIVE YOU A NICE PRESENT. COME, NOW; CHOOSE ONE AS HANDSOME AND EXPENSIVE AS YOU PLEASE.

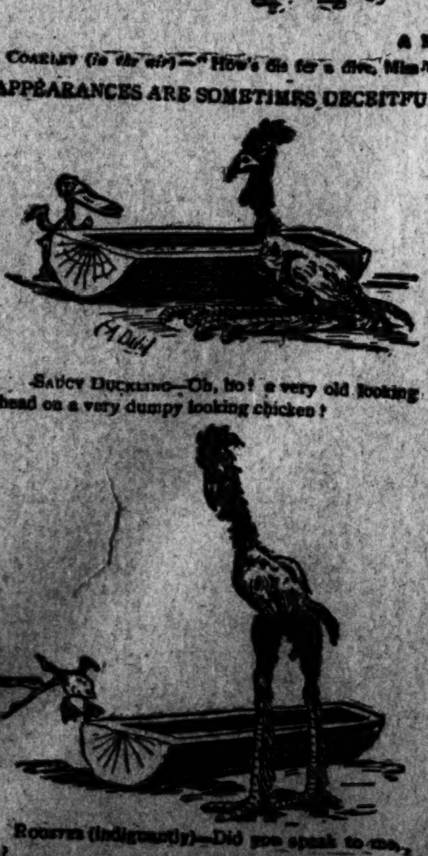
Dorothy: I WILL TAKE JACK HARDUPPE, PAPA, DEAR.

A MARINE BATTERING-RAM.

MR. COARLEY (*in the air*)—"How's dis fer a dive, Miss Witherbee?"

—"Sufferin' catfish! I done come up undah de floo'!"

APPEARANCES ARE SOMETIMES DECEITFUL.



SAUCY DUCKLING—Oh, ho! a very old looking head on a very dumpy looking chicken!

ROOSTER (indignantly)—Did you speak to me, sir?

A WORRIED ACROBAT.

[illegible]

NELL—"You can never do it in the world, Harry."

KITTLEY—"D—do what?"

NELL—"Why, jump through those rings."

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

WHERE THEY ALL CHEAT.

THE TRIALS OF A TRIP IN THE SUNNY LAND OF ITALY.

Some Things That Are Noticeable and Annoying—The Three Leading Characteristics of Italian Cities—Mistakes Which Always Occur to the Benefit of the Natives—The Milan Cathedral.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

VERONA, Sept. 6.—On my way to Venice I stayed a few days at Milan, and as this was the first Italian city I struck in my lifetime, its sights and sounds were very novel to me. There are many things that impress a stranger—especially an American—at first sight in an Italian city, and the chief among these are the beauty of the women, who are irrestible when they wear that black lace head covering; the magnificent-looking appearance of the army officers and the choice collection of smells, especially in the narrow streets. You may be sure if the cholera invades Italy this year Milan will be ready for it. If there is another thing more exasperating in this world I'd like to know of it. I mean the hordes who are always ready to pounce on you at a railway station or in the streets in Italy to do you services which you could have better done yourself. In Venice on the day of my arrival I was looking around for a room, as I intended to stay here several months, provided the mosquitos will leave my vital parts intact, and if I showed the least hesitation in finding a certain street in a second I would have half a dozen of the most cut-throat looking individuals around me proferring their services. When we alighted at the station, we found a long line of omnibuses drawn up in front, and having the address of a hotel and pension in Milan, we were lucky on seeing our omnibus with the name of the hotel. After escaping from the clutches of the previously mentioned hordes, who wanted to obtain forcible possession of our light baggage (if you travel with much baggage in Europe it costs you more than for your own transport), we were soon speeding over the pavements of Milan. On the way we were treated to a glimpse of the eighth wonder of the world, Milan's famous cathedral. Arrived at our hotel a monstrous iron gate swung on its hinges and the omnibus rolled into a pillared court-yard. Our hotel was was not what you would call a first-class hotel, very few are over here, but they throw a little theatrical glamour over everything, and the court-yard of this hotel, with its trees, its tables under the pillared arcades and the beautiful moonlight night rendered it quite picturesque. It did indeed look sadly changed in the morrow under the cold morning light. They are not mean in the size of the hotel rooms in Italy; at least the one we got was as high as a barn. I should think they would have a contract heating it in the winter, but in Italy they don't heat the rooms, they just transpose Shakspeare's lines and shiver through the winter in bare remembrance of the intense summer heat.

AN ENTERPRISING WAITER.

While my companion and I were in the midst of our ablutions one of the waiters of the hotel, a lad in regulation black, came into our room with the register for our autographs. He also importuned us to buy some soap, of which he carried a box, and also asked us to buy some views of Milan, of which he also carried an assortment. He departed in a huff with our autographs, as we did not buy any soap or views. After him the hotel porter came up with our baggage and after depositing it lingered around for a tip. He also departed in a huff. The obsequiousness of the individual who wanted to sell us the soap and views during our stay in that hotel was something terrible and awfully embarrassing. He'd show us to our room on the slightest provocation; if I barely asked if my companion was in that waiter would waltz up-stairs before me and knock at the door. I wish some scientist could devise a process for transfusing some American independence into the servility and obsequiousness you meet with everywhere here. I had also heard before my advent in Italy of the dishonesty of Italians, but I have had practical proof of it since my arrival. I had read in Boxekers that before you buy your ticket at an Italian railway station be sure to find out the price beforehand, as they try to cheat the guileless foreigner every time. In buying a ticket from a certain station in Italy to Venice the clerk handed me a five franc bill in place of a ten, and seeing me hesitate immediately shoved out the right change. Also in buying stamps at the Post-office I have often been handed out the wrong change. Perhaps they are mistaken but they are very liable to such mistakes. The street car fare in Milan is 2 cents. I and my companion were taking a ride and I handed the conductor a franc and received the right change. My friend handed him 4 cents and the conductor pocketed the extra 2 cents. The best thing to do when paying for anything in a foreign country is to keep your mouth shut, as the very moment you open it they know you are a foreigner if your dress does not give you away. Hand them a piece of money over the purchase and trust to luck to get the right change.

Next to the famous cathedral the principal sight in Milan is "The Last Supper," by Leonardo de Vinci. It is painted in oils on the walls of the Refectory in the supposed Monastery of Santa Maria Delle Grazie and is in very bad preservation. During the Austrian occupation the Austrian army quartered their horses in this refectory. The Monks, in order to make a short cut to the refectory, cut a doorway underneath the picture, making a considerable breach in the lower part of the picture. No wonder the Government suppressed that monastery. I wandered into one of its courtyards and found the modern and ancient world jostling one another. All around the walls were paintings of saints and angels, priests, religious subjects, etc., in quaint old frames, while in the open windows all around the court could be seen cavalry soldiers of which a regiment of them are stationed in the monastery lolling, reading, dressing, etc. At one end of the court in an open doorway an old man was mending shoes. There were half a dozen copies of the famous painting in course of execution during our visit. The administration charges a franc admission, and at present are turning the stable into a presentable condition, putting down new flooring.

A RUSHING FRUIT BUSINESS.

There seems to be a big trade done in fruit in an Italian city, for there is fruit everywhere and very little meat, which is not very wonderful, as I did not see a single head of cattle or an acre of grazing land from the frontier to Milan. The principal product I saw was maize, which grows in great luxuriance. I bought two large peaches off a street vendor and gave him 2 cents. He weighed the peaches and handed me back 2 centisami, 2-5 of a cent. You can buy a big bunch of white grapes for a cent. There were water melons in abundance and every few seconds you encountered a stand with numerous slices of the juicy edible displayed on a bed of green leaves with a tiny fountain playing in the middle. There were also street stands doing a roaring trade where a mixture called sorbetto somewhat like ice cream was sold. One part of the mixture had the consistency of coarse sugar and was quite pleasant to the taste. I had often heard of the grass-grown streets of Verona, but you can also find plenty of them in Milan. I came on one where I found a small boy with a wheelbarrow lazily engaged in picking up the grass. The city is nearly all paved with small cobble-stones, sidewalk and middle of street all on the same level, large stones, with openings, placed in the middle of the street to allow the water to run through.

I took in the Cathedral. There was mass going on during my visit, and walking by the confessionals I could see the heads of the priests and their penitents. Underneath the altar is a very gorgeous sanctuary. I descended and saw a priest in his officiating robes and a layman in lay costume engaged in some mystic rite. I ascended to the topmost point possible on the spire, where there is only room for a half dozen people, and a tremendous climb it was on a hot July day. On the way up I noticed a lot of the saints and angels had their fingers chopped off. It is said a good deal of this is done by relic hunters. The lead pencil idiot, who thinks he is committing his name to posterity, is also to the fore in scribbling his name over all parts of the building. A statue of the great Bonaparte, placed there [illegible]

Nothing Else

equals Ayer's Pills for stimulating a torpid liver, strengthening digestion, and regulating the action of the bowels. They contain no calomel, nor any other injurious drug, but are composed of the active principles of the best vegetable cathartics.

"I was a sufferer for years from dyspepsia and liver troubles, and found no permanent relief until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills. They have effected a complete cure."—George Mooney, Walla Walla, W. T.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"For the cure of headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most effective medicine I ever used."—R. K. James, Dorchester, Mass.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe headache, from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Conn.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

one of the conspicuous objects. I noticed in many of the book stores works that were prohibited in Paris on account of the indecent character of the pictorial designs on their cover, openly displayed for sale.

THE SWELL QUARTER

of the city is the arcades meeting under the the immense dome near the Cathedral. These arcades are finer than any thing I have seen in Paris. A band plays every evening in the square where the magnificent statue of Leonardi da Vinci stands. I wandered down by a muddy canal in an old quarter of the city, and saw some twenty or thirty females washing clothes by the water's edge. They were kneeling in a wooden, tub-like affair and were protected with patriarchal umbrellas from the sun's rays. I saw one very pretty girl, who was a perfect picture as she sat under her ancient umbrella in a deep brown study. Boys up to 10 years old were wading around perfectly nude in the water. It was the only way to be comfortable in such weather. Under a shrine of the Virgin Mary imbedded in the wall by the canal side with its usual concomittant of candles and gaudy artificial flowers I saw a fierce wordy fight going on between the driver of a vegetable wagon and an old man. Evidently the proximity of the shrine did not affect them. Shrines like this are scattered over all parts of the city. As a Frenchman on the train said to me: "There is a great deal of religion and a great deal of poverty in Italy."

A HURRIED MEAL.

We wanted to leave by the 6 a. m. train for Verona and told the garcon to awaken us at 5. He awakened us at the appointed time, and in a few minutes we had our baggage packed and were down-stairs. We told them to have our coffee ready as soon after 5 as possible, but in Europe, especially in Italy, they are never in a hurry. Our coffee was not ready until 15 minutes to 6, and it took 10 minutes to go to the station, and then it was only dirty water. After hastily swallowing the dirty water and paying our bill we drove to the station and got there just as the train was pulling out and missed it. They charged 20 cents for about two inches of the candle which we burned during our stay and 50 cents for service. I really do not know what the service was except for the garcon annoying us in showing us upstairs. My friend remarked that the candle with which they supplied us must be a source of great income to the hotel as before we saw it it must have been used several times, and in all probability will light another generation of the hotel guests to bed. We had to fee the valet de chambre, the waiter and the porter. At the station we had to fee the omnibus driver and the man who rode on the knifeboard. The hotel company runs the omnibus and charges a franc each way to convey guests to its hotel. If I ever again stay at a hotel which has an omnibus at the station I shall hire a cab, and not further enrich a bloated hotel proprietor.

DE WOLFE SCANLAN.

A BUDDHIST MARRIAGE.

Interesting Ceremony Witnessed by a Missionary in Cambodia.

From the San Francisco Argonaut.

A missionary describes a marriage ceremony which he witnessed in the palace of the Governor of Cambodia as follows:

"I was ushered, amid a tremendous din of gongs, into a large room beyond the reception hall, where were seated the Governor and about one hundred noblemen and invited guests. The bridegroom, a young man about 20 years of age, elegantly attired in silk garments, was also there. By the time we foreigners were seated a procession—headed by the bride, supported on either side by demure-looking matrons, composed principally of aged or married women, all elegantly attired—entered and slowly marched toward the Governor.

"The bride was not particularly interesting as regards personal charms; she was young, however, and dressed richly and in good taste. Besides her silk dress she wore a gold embroidered scarf upon her shoulders; also gold rings upon her fingers, bracelets upon her wrists and armlets above the elbows. The bride took up her position near the bridegroom, both sitting upon the floor, but not looking toward each other; in fact, throughout the entire ceremony they both were perfectly impassive and nonchalant.

"The marriage ceremony proper now began. A number of wax candles were brought in a salver and then lighted by one of the nobles. The silver waiter was then passed round before the company eight times, each one in turn saluting the couple and wishing them good fortune by waving or blowing the smoke toward them, thus expressing something like the old English custom of throwing the slipper after a newly married couple—the band of string instruments playing the meanwhile. Two large velvet cushions had been previously placed before the bride and bridegroom, and upon them a large sword. The leader of the theatricals now came forward and went through, for a few moments, a most fantastical sword exercise.

"Dishes had been placed before the couple upon the floor, with covers upon them. Nothing, however, was eaten. Next, the hands of the expectant couple were bound together and to each other with silken threads, by the women attendants, probably some near relatives. Thus were they truly joined in Buddhist wedlock. And this completed the simple, yet effective ceremony."

THE FITNESS OF THINGS.

Furnishing a Room to Harmonize With the Occupant's Complexion.

Only a few years ago there was such a narrowed understanding of the niceties of interior decoration that people actually laughed at the idea of furnishing a room to harmonize in general color effect with the complexion of its occupant, says the *Upholsterer.* The numerous columns of the great dailies were full of decorative jokes; the woman who would dress herself to harmonize with her home surroundings, or, rather, dress her home to harmonize with her appropriate colors, or the man who would throw the weight of his individuality into his study furnishings, were held up as subjects for hilarious ridicule.

The trouble was, the subject was in advance of the people. But nowadays we [illegible] affiliate the fair-fat-and-forty with [illegible] delicate furnishings. Mme. Pompadour's style of furniture, with its heavy [illegible] massive upholsterings, are in the [illegible] forty line, and we cannot associate the [illegible] ing, maidenish impulses of a fair girl with [illegible] sturdy and solid surroundings of such [illegible]. On the contrary, we think of light [illegible] woodwork, cobwebby curtains caught [illegible] with pink and blue, cream walls and [illegible] rugs.

We would say that a girl of [illegible] color, who furnished her room [illegible] and steel grays, was egregiously [illegible] wished to appear at her worst, [illegible] more wofully out of place than [illegible] vigorous masculine man in the [illegible] wildering chaos of a gingerly [illegible] XVI. room.

Preserves and Good Health.

A great deal has been written [illegible] wholesomeness of preserves done [illegible] fashioned way, with an equal [illegible] sugar, but it is all a notion, a mere [illegible] out foundation says the Boston [illegible] Matthieu Williams, who is certain[illegible] authority, says: "As regards cook[illegible] say, jam for the millions, jelly for [illegible] arians, and juice for all. With these [illegible] ance, the abolition of alcoholic d[illegible] follow as a necessary result of [illegible] sea." There is a bit of wisdom [illegible] formers of various kinds and [illegible]